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Eire Reports Nazi Mines; Trade Schools to Expand; 5,000 Italians Captured

The World's Day—At a Glance

Jan. 4, 1941

In Ireland: Eire Reports German Mines

Dublin (AP)—The Irish Government added today to its claims against Germany by announcing that two magnetic sea mines dropped off County Wicklow had been identified as of German origin. The announcement came as the Irish public clamored for an explanation of officially alleged German bomb violations of Ireland's neutrality in the past three days. [German spokesmen denied that the Nazis were responsible.]

New England: Bay State Trade School Plans

Massachusetts trade school facilities will be expanded to accelerate the present program for training workers for jobs in defense industries. [Details: Page 9.]

Norman MacDonald, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Association, warned against undue haste in appropriation of $350,000 to establish a State Guard. [Details: Page 9.]

Robert T. Bushnell said politics will be barred from the Attorney General's office during his tenure. [Details: Page 11.]

In North Africa: British Claim 5,000 Prisoners

Italian prisoners, totaling 5,000—one fourth of the garrison defending Bardia—were claimed by the British to have been captured by Australian troops which gouged a five-mile arc in the external defenses of Italy's key Libyan base.

London claimed the British operations were so successful as to render further Italian defense "possibly gallant but not useful."

Italian reports claimed the Fascists under General Bergenzoli were "resisting with extreme fury."

In Washington: Defense Spending Soars

Defense spending reached a monthly pace of almost half a billion dollars at the turn of the year, as the Treasury announced it had spent $9,800,000,000 in 1940, the largest amount in any year since the World War. [Details: Financial Page.]

Alien registration and finger-print records show 4,720,282 noncitizens residing in the continental United States, with thousands more expected to be received here from distant points. The four-month registration period ended Dec. 26.

Army regulars and National Guardsmen actually under arms on Jan. 1 numbered 608,000, representing nearly a threefold increase in strength within a year. The Navy and Marine Corps meanwhile is fast approaching a total of 250,000 regulars and reservists on active duty.

The Japanese Government is "conscripting American citizens of Japanese ancestry in Pacific Coast States and the Territory of Hawaii," charged Senator Guy M. Gillette (D) of Iowa, in asking the State Department to investigate.

Air and Sea: Bremen 'Sea of Flames'

Bremen's industrial area was left a "sea of flames" as the result of the third RAF attack upon Germany's key seaport, Britain claimed.

Italian submarines have destroyed 138,000 tons of "enemy" shipping thus far in the war, the Italian High Command claimed today.

Bristol was bombed by German warplanes, which claimed to have started fires visible more than a hundred miles away.

Germany claims to have repulsed British naval units which shelled Stavanger, Norway, on the night of Jan. 2-3.

In the Midlands and in unidentified cities in Southwest England firemen were battling with the results of last night's German incendiary raids.

In Europe: Italy Tightens Grip on Trade

Rome (AP)—The Fascist Cabinet, meeting today under the chairmanship of Premier Mussolini, announced approval of a plan for more efficient control of Italy's foreign trade, both imports and exports. Details of the proposed law were withheld.

Madrid, Spain (AP)—Admiral William D. Leahy, new United States Ambassador to France, boarded a train today for Barcelona, whence he will proceed by automobile to Vichy. He was accompanied by his wife and Commander Roscoe H. Hillenkoetter, American naval attaché at Vichy.

Italo-Greek Front: Metaxas Confident of Victory

Premier Metaxas renewed predictions of a Greek victory today, declaring Greece's war aim was "to secure the independence and integrity of our country."

A Greek break through was reported with severe Italian losses. The location was not given, but it was believed to be in the central Albanian sector.

Gains northeast of Chimara were claimed by the Greek forces in their drive toward Valona, Berati, and Elbasani.

National: Conciliator for Ford-C. I. O. Case

Detroit (AP)—A Ford Motor Company spokesman said that James Dewey, a Federal Labor Department conciliator, would arbitrate the cases of Congress of Industrial Organizations' members who attributed their dismissal from the Ford plant to union activities. At the office of Harry Bennett, Ford personnel director, it was said the company would reinstate any employee whose dismissal Mr. Dewey might find to be the result of discrimination.

New York—Ambassador William Phillips departed for Rome aboard Pan American Airways' Atlantic Clipper. "There is nothing to reports which were circulated recently that there is anything special or unusual in my return to Rome at this time," he said.

Baton Rouge, La.—P. J. Charlet, Louisiana Employment Security Administrator, charged that foreigners were being imported for defense work in the Canal Zone to fill jobs which southern workmen were eager to obtain. His statement followed closely Gov. Sam Jones' injunction to the Louisiana congressional delegation to vote against any measures designed to reduce WPA work on the theory that defense employment would take up the slack.

Baltimore, Md.—Tomorrow's "air freighters" for commerce—and possibly indirectly "family planes" for the citizen—are being born out of huge national defense orders for military aircraft. Large orders are an opportunity for mass production never before given the airplane industry, said Glenn L. Martin, aviation pioneer. "After the war," he said, "there will be a tremendous upsurge in aviation. The industry will be tooled for mass production. It will have found new machines and techniques."

Americas: Mexican Envoy En Route to Vichy

Mexico, D. F. (AP)—Mexico's new Minister to France, Gen. Francisco J. Aguilar, was en route today to New York, whence he will depart for Vichy. General Aguilar, a soldier-statesman, will succeed Luis Rodriquez, who resigned.

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Higher Taxes Held Only Sure Thing in 1941

Soaring prices of food and clothing in era of 1918 may not be duplicated this year.

"Defense and You"
Last of Five Articles

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Don't expect the pattern of soaring food and clothing prices, and rents of 1918 and 1919 to be too closely duplicated in 1941.

Don't be too concerned over sharply rising taxes in the months just ahead.

Nothing could be more hazardous than to attempt to foresee the economic adjustments in store for you consumers in the year just beginning. A declaration of war, a further acceleration of the productive effort, a sudden peace following British victory—any of these things would throw calculations awry.

Yet there are certain factors that will remain unchanged regardless of what eventuates. The tremendous food surpluses in the United States are one of these factors.

Twenty years ago the American agricultural system was geared to small scale farms, producing chiefly for domestic needs. Over night this system was called upon virtually, to feed the world. European purchasers combed the market. That was when "the plow broke the western prairies."

Surpluses Piled Up

Today, the farm system is geared to feed the world, only the world isn't eating. Surpluses are piling up. So long as the British blockade remains effective, these surpluses will continue to mount. Allowing, therefore, for specific exceptions in the way of imported goods and some domestic products, notably butter, there is no sound basis apparent, at this moment, for price increases.

Much the same situation prevails in clothing. The 12,000,000-bale cotton surplus is well known. As we have seen, in previous articles in this series, the manufacturing end has not, thus far, been overburdened by defense business.

A different case can be made out for woolens, yet it is a fact that thus far the great raw producing areas, our own West, South America, and Australia, have remained relatively untouched by the war, while the great consuming areas, with the exception of North America, have been cut off or rationed. After initial Army and Navy orders are met, there appears to be no reason for sharp increases, at least in so far as raw materials are concerned.

No Building Squeeze

The question of rents is more obscure. There is little doubt but that as more persons are employed there will be more demand for improved quarters. But, obviously, this is going to be among the low rentals. It is reported that some of the big insurance companies, which have been investing in apartments in recent years, are now considering building large developments of small houses to rent. If this comes about, it will be a factor in keeping rentals down.

The sale of new houses at monthly payments approximating rent is already a fact. But there is general belief that diversion of materials and labor to defense projects will force an upward

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King Reviews Goose-Stepping Nazis

International

King Michael in Bucharest Stand

Practically complete censorship veiled the movement of German troops in Rumania, as Nazi pressures on the nations in the Balkan area increased. The position of Bulgaria was a source of particular speculation as the possibilities of German use of Rumanian and Bulgarian corridors to send troops to Italy were studied.

Picture shows the young Rumanian King standing with regal majesty behind his country's crown in the reviewing stand. He is flanked by the four most powerful influences in Rumania: (left to right) Wilhelm von Fabricius, German Minister to Bucharest; Horia Sima, Iron Guard leader; General Antonescu, Rumanian Premier; King Michael, and General Hansen, Commandant of German troops in Rumania.

Europe Under the Nazis

The following account of conditions in Russian- and German-occupied Poland, from one who was intimately acquainted with Poland before the German invasion and with the subsequent Polish refugee problem in Rumania, is based upon special sources of information of unquestionable authenticity.

By Ann Cardwell
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Terrible as the fate of the Poles under German occupation has been, it has been matched to some extent by the experience of Poles in the Soviet-occupied sections of their country.

Hitherto that area of former Poland now occupied by Russia has remained virtually a mystery. New information, however, is beginning to leak out through the strict Russian censorship.

The deportation of hundreds of thousands of Poles in the German-occupied areas to make room for German "colonists" is paralleled with equal human suffering in the Soviet-occupied areas, where the mass expulsion of hundreds of thousands of Polish citizens to the barren wastes of Siberia is still going on.

Large Polish colonies have been established on the Russo-Chinese frontier and in Siberia. The journey of the Poles to these places requires a month or more and is being carried out, it is reported, under the most trying conditions, with many failing to survive the trip.

Families Separated

Separation of families was one of the cruelest of the Soviet practices. Husbands were sent to one region, wives to another, children to still another.

One instance reported is that in which a mother and her two daughters were sent to the Russo-Chinese border, and the father and 12-year-old son were taken to Irkutsk, Siberia.

In the Siberian colonies the Poles are housed in wretched barracks, from 40 to 60 in each building.

In most of the colonies all persons 14 years old and more must work. No schools of any kind are provided. Those deported to Kazakstan appear, from letters received, to get better treatment than those in other regions. The climate is good and there is good bread. Workers receive from 3 to 5 rubles for a 10-hour day (a ruble being nominally about 50 cents) and may receive money, but no parcels, from outside.

The worst conditions are reported as prevailing in Semipalatinsk, where all the deported, regardless of age, must labor in brickyards and factories. In the brickyards the pay is 8.50 rubles per 1,200 bricks but the best that women and girls can do is to make 400 bricks a day, while the food prices are out of all proportion. Bread is 1½ rubles a pound, milk 3 rubles a liter, 1 egg costs 1½ rubles, carrots 1 ruble for 2 pounds. Conditions for those deported to the Kirghiz Steppes are little better.

The lot of the Poles remaining in southeastern Poland is far from enviable although it is free from many restrictions imposed upon the Poles under German control. With the exception of those in the government offices of the Soviet administration Poles find the problem of subsistence a difficult one. The average person eats one "good meal" a day, which consists of a plate of vegetable soup, a piece of

Continued on Page 4, Column 6

French Soldiers Held By Swiss to Be Freed

By the Associated Press

Vichy, France, Jan. 4

Reports circulated here today that 28,000 French soldiers still interned in Switzerland would soon be repatriated through arrangements being worked out by German, French and Swiss authorities.

By J. Emlyn Williams
Former Berlin Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, whose major posts have included Vienna and Prague, as well as journalistic service in all of the countries now under German occupation.

LONDON, Jan. 4—They have made a desert and called it a new order.

The Nazis have begun to put into operation their conception of a working order in the conquered areas of Europe. But if stories which continually penetrate the censorship of the occupied areas are any criterion, the Nazi working order has miserably failed.

For the story of Nazi conquered countries is a tale of organized pillage whereby subject populations are robbed and starved for the sustenance of the German war machine; of the suppression of universities, schools, newspapers and all organs whereby free peoples maintain their identity; of the deliberate outrage of all sanctities of faith and patriotism; of the deposition of national leaders and the elevation of traitors; of government by police and spies; of torture and murder for the enslaved.

One of the greatest condemnations of the Germans is that the more victorious they are the less inclined they are to exercise tolerance toward their victims. Whatever the thoughts of the individual German in occupied territory he's part of a system based on the inhuman rule of the Gestapo and SS men, for the most part swaggering youths who in peacetime are inconceivably brutal and now in war appear to seek to justify their absence from the front line by concentrating upon discovering nests of rebellion in occupied countries

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Roosevelt for Flat Pensions Of $25 for Elderly Indigent

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4—A complete overhaul of the Federal old-age pension system to give every elderly indigent person in the country $25 or $30 a month irrespective of what State contributions may be added to Federal relief is under consideration by President Roosevelt and may be contained as a recommendation in his annual message, Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, Majority Floor Leader, declared following a White House conference. At present Federal contributions are made in proportion to that given by the respective States and it is agreed that the system is in for an overhaul.

At the same time, the prospect is that tax yield will be big enough this year to meet ordinary expenses of government and have as much as a $1,000,000,000 or more over to apply to emergency defense expenditures. Explaining the forthcoming budgetary situation Mr. Barkley said that the new year will probably show the same $17,000,000,000 expenditure as the past, of which $10,000,000,000 will go to defense. Government "ordinary" expenditures have been reduced over last year by about $1,000,000,000 Mr. Barkley estimated, and with the increased yield from taxes now rolling in, the Federal income over so-called "normal" expenditures may be above $1,000,000,000.

The country is ready for higher taxes, Mr. Barkley also declared, reflecting what appeared to be the White House view. He indicated the Administration should raise at least part of the emergency defense expenditures by still higher taxes.

Asked how the Government could hope to whittle down the deficit if it offered more generous old-age treatment at the same time, Mr. Barkley agreed that the proposal for a blanket fixed-sum old-age pension to all States alike can be carried by the country and that it would reduce relief expenditures.

Mr. Barkley's comment was almost the first indication that President Roosevelt has far-reaching domestic legislative proposals to make as well as defense recommendations to the new Congress.

Asked if lease-lend program to aid Britain would encounter opposition, Mr. Barkley said with a twinkle there "might be some considerable discussion." Under the bill as now proposed, he indicated the title to goods sent Britain would not pass to them, necessitating a change in the Neutrality Act.

Intimate Message from Washington

Hull and Welles Are No Appeasers and They Get Along Famously Together But White House Is Wet Blanket to Many of Their Views

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

There are two things Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles are tired of reading in the newspapers. These are the recurrent rumors that one or the other of them is favoring some sort of "appeasement" toward Europe's dictators and that they are at daggers' points over some important point in foreign affairs. Both charges have been proved groundless time and again but they continue to crop up and always get a hearing.

Persons who are acquainted with both men on the basis of personal friendship contend that it would be hard to find—as Secretary Welles himself put it a week ago—two persons who "over a period of eight years agree more consistently and thoroughly" than do the Secretary and Undersecretary.

Rumors of disagreement are generally traced to the fact that the two men are of entirely different temperament and training and that, while agreeing fundamentally on the course of American foreign policy, they sometimes disagree on the method of achieving that end.

The accusations of "appeasement" can be traced to a very different source. Many a fireside diplomat, who believes that the United States should impose an immediate embargo on the export of all American products to Japan, or who bitterly denounces any talk of sending food to Franco Spain, is inclined to label Secretary Hull an appeaser for refusing to rush forth on a full-fledged anti-totalitarian crusade.

Undersecretary Welles, whose urbanity and lack of outward warmth are sometimes compared unfavorably with Secretary Hull's homespun qualities, has never lived down the charge—stoutly denied in responsible quarters—that he was behind the refusal of the United States Government to lift the embargo on Republican Spain.

White House Acts as Damper

Less concerned with political considerations than most members of the Administration, Secretaries Hull and Welles have more than once advocated stronger courses of action toward European and Asiatic aggressors than the White House, acutely attuned to public opinion, thought advisable. This was notably true during the Spanish Civil War when their urging to permit the Loyalists to purchase arms in this country was ignored by a White House fearful over the political power of several well-organized pro-Franco minorities here.

The latest accusation of "finagling" to be directed against the Secretary and Undersecretary occurred in the "Washington Daily Merry-Go-Round" column in which the authors asserted that Secretary Hull had recently been won over to a $100,000,000 loan to Spain in an attempt to purchase Franco's continued neutrality in the war. The column purported to know that the deal was called off after Welles proved adamantine against it.

This story, for which no proof of any sort was offered, brought forth an almost unprecedented and lengthy denial from both Secretary Hull and Undersecretary Welles. Branding the story "completely untrue" and a "deliberate misrepresentation," they regretted that such a story should be given the American people at a time when the State Department is "so hopelessly overwhelmed with emergency matters."

Flies in Spanish Ointment

This does not mean that the Department is not considering the possibility of relieving a portion of the acute poverty and suffering in Franco's Spain. It is. There is no intention or possibility, however, that this help will go farther than the dispatch of limited quantities of food to be distributed under the watchful eyes of the American Red Cross.

Generalissimo Franco's dependability is not rated high enough here for the American Government to trust him with any part of $100,000,000. In addition, the State Department is acutely aware of the bitter and voluminous anti-American propaganda originating in Spain today and directed toward Latin America.

All doubt as to their strong stand against appeasement can be eliminated by study of Secretary Hull's and Undersecretary Welles's public and not-so-public statements on the dictators and what should be done about them.

Forced to move slowly because of White House worry over congressional and public reaction, Secretary Hull has made it clear in private conversations that he favors a strong and immediate stand against further Japanese aggression. At the same time, Undersecretary Welles for months has wooed Soviet Ambassador Constantine A. Oumansky in an effort to weaken Moscow's ties with Berlin. As diplomats, Secretaries Hull and Welles may have to move slowly, but they are not moving in the direction of appeasement.

Joseph G. Harrison

British Troops ReportedRaiding In German Areas

Squads of motorcycles said to cross Channel on trawlers and enter Nazi-held part of France; three-fold purpose includes bolstering of morale; identity of invaders plainly disclosed.

An Associated Press correspondent, back in New York after war reporting service in London, discloses a new phase of British offensive on the Continent.

No official comment upon the report was available from London where considerable reserve attaches to discussion of the rapidly developing British military techniques.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (AP)—Britain has already begun to invade the continent—giving the Germans a preview of the mass attack British generals have promised to deliver.

An Associated Press writer learned from an extremely reliable source shortly before leaving England three weeks ago that the British up to that time had carried off at least nine daring motorcycle raids into German-occupied France.

A little trawler pushes softly through the Channel darkness and anchors at a lonely spot on the French coast.

There is a muffled commotion as fifty khaki uniformed figures creep ashore with fifty machine gun bearing motorcycles.

All is ready now. With a roar they dash off into the treacherous unknown of a blacked-out, enemy-occupied France. Another spectacular British sortie is in progress.

Three Main Missions

Young volunteers from the British army make up these daring squads which have three principal missions:

1. To terrorize and harass the German forces thinly strung out to a point, some experts say, of great vulnerability over a thousand-mile line. It's a page out of the German High Command's own copybook. No effort is made to hide the identity of the men. They wear the British khaki.

The British General Staff wants the Germans to know that "Tommies" from the Regular Army have been able to penetrate the lines of the vaunted Reichswehr.

The British aim apparently is to bolster French morale and keep the Germans in an unending state of nervous apprehension—and to "remind" them of what Britain intends the future should hold for them if such a feat is possible even now in Britain's admittedly weaker position as regards mechanized war equipment.

2. To capture prisoners and gather information from first-hand observation within the German lines.

3. Sabotage.

Sometimes the raiders go across the short stretch of Channel water in a trawler. Sometimes in a fishing smack. Sometimes the boats return. Sometimes they don't.

No Extra Pay

There is no money in it. Although a bonus is paid, it is infinitesimal compared to the enormous risk involved. Privates get an extra six pence (about a dime) a day, officers an extra pound (about four dollars).

There is no glory in it. For reasons best known to itself, the British General Staff has not let the news get about.

The British military sources say some of the raiding parties have reached as far inland as Amiens.

These authorities consider the raids highly significant—an indication of the way the British generals are thinking. They contend that the war will not be won till one side launches a successful major invasion against the other. They say that Britain has demonstrated it will take more than aerial bombardment to force it to its knees. By the same token they reason that Britain can never hope to knock Germany out from the air alone.

It is a question of who invades whom first—when—and where; simply a modern adaptation of the old warrior's recipe that the way to win a war is to "get there fustest with the mostest men."

Military experts say the greatest stumbling block in German plans has been the lack of a first-class fighting fleet.

Fleet—Big Advantage

Even without this, they believe Hitler might have succeeded in an invasion if he had attacked England immediately after the collapse of France, instead of giving it valuable months to shoulder up and expand its defenses, at the same time pepping up civilian morale.

The big advantage the British will have over the Germans if and when Britain attempts an invasion is the British fleet. Two things are holding back the British—lack of sufficient armored ground equipment and weakness in the air.

Well-informed neutral aviation sources expect Britain to gain aerial superiority with American assistance by next July or August. At the same time they believe Britain will have manufactured enough tanks and armored cars so that it can attempt a full-dress continental invasion.

'Corvettes' British Reply To U-Boats

LONDON, Jan. 4 (AP)—A machine gun that fires backward from a mounting beneath the nose of a plane was said today to be the RAF's newest weapon.

The new Vickers gun, aimed and operated by the navigator through a series of mirrors, was described as intended to beat off attackers who come up from below and behind the plane.

LONDON, Jan. 4 (AP)—A fleet of fast new "Corvettes," which look like streamlined, supercharged United States Coast Guard cutters, is Great Britain's latest answer to the German submarine menace, it was disclosed today.

The new ships, which an informed source said are being built in large numbers in both Britain and Canada, already are credited with a number of successes against undersea commerce raiders.

Shallow-bottomed, speedy, bristling with guns and depth charges, the "Corvettes" were designed to meet the need for small craft which could be built quickly at low cost.

Production is "in full swing," it was said, and the vessels are rapidly taking over much of the merchant convoy work which converted trawlers tried to assume at the outset of the war.

The "Corvettes"—named for one of the fastest types of 19th century sailing vessels—were said to have proved themselves extremely seaworthy, to be much speedier than the trawlers and to have demonstrated their ability to operate further from bases.

The Week in Focus: Aid to Britain and Money Reform Face New Congress

Hopkins Sent to London; London and Bremen Bombed

By Neal A. Stanford
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

America's role in 1941 was clearly pictured by President Roosevelt in his year-end "Fireside Chat" on foreign policy as that of Democracy's arsenal.

Almost daily steps are being taken to make it so. More merchantmen, more planes, more of everything are being charted for Britain, Democracy s front line. News that Harry L. Hopkins was going to London as President Roosevelt's personal representative increased the sense of urgency and speed in Roosevelt's program of all-out aid to Britain.

Europe's three-front war continued relentlessly as the new year rolled in. Nazi incendiary bombs damaged the heart of London; Bremen was fired in retaliation two nights in a row. In Africa, Bardia's outer defenses were reported pierced, with Britishers sweeping on toward Tobruk. In Albania, Greeks continued pushing Italians back, though fairly slowly. German air men, Rome acknowledged, were aiding Premier Mussolini.

The United States Seventy-sixth Congress practically merged this week with the Seventy-seventh, with American aid to Britain and home defense the major immediate issues. Facing it also was a wartime fiscal program outlined by the Federal Reserve System and devised to bar dangerous inflation.

Winston Spencer Churchill, figured Time Magazine, was 1940's "Man of the year," Signor Mussolini its "Greatest Flop."

Democracy's Arsenal

Nothing more strikingly characterizes the urgency and haste with which the Roosevelt Administration is preparing to make America the arsenal for British defense than the President's week-end announcement that Harry L. Hopkins was being dispatched to London—not as ambassador, but as the President's personal representative. An ambassador will be appointed shortly, but not Mr. Hopkins. The latter will be gone only a couple of weeks on an assignment of unquestioned importance.

Other news this week indicated the increased tempo of national defense and moves to aid Britain. Work is to start immediately on the construction of 200 cargo vessels of 7,500 tons each. As they start coming off the ways in six months, other merchantmen can be leased or sold to Britain.

It is also known that Britain urgently is seeking additional United States destroyers for convoy duty; that there is talk of having United States ships take over British routes in South American and Pacific waters to relieve British merchantmen for Atlantic service; that a deal is almost completed to permit American acquisition of 70-odd foreign non-Axis ships now tied up in American ports for delivery to Britain. Britain also has its eyes on 90 idle merchant ships in South American ports.

A steady flow of American planes to Britain, many under their own power, was revealed this week by Britain's Air Production Minister, Lord Beaverbrook. Some, it was learned, are going to the Middle East, to Africa, and Albania for use against Italians. A Royal Air Force spokesman, contradicting frequent rumors as to the efficiency and effectiveness of American planes, termed them "very satisfactory and of the utmost value."

American military plane production, though only 700 in December, was put by aviation experts at 1,700 monthly before August of this year. The Reuther plan, based on the utilization of the automotive industry's facilities to turn out 500 warplanes a day, was termed impracticable by high defense experts.

In another defense field, the construction of bases at sites leased from Britain, work was speeded, it was revealed, by the suspension of the eight-hour day for Government employees. There was no indication that a similar step on defense projects in the United States was contemplated.

A 'Chat' Clears the Air

President Roosevelt's "Fireside Chat" of last Sunday evening went far toward clearing America's decks for action in defense preparation, aid to Britain, and toward making the United States Democracy's arsenal. For the President, in as blunt, straightforward, and simple language as ever was used by a Chief Executive in discussing foreign policy, made it clear that to save America from war, war must be kept from America; and that in aid to Britain lay the Nation's best chance of keeping war 3,000 miles away.

Response to the Presidential address was immediate and world-wide. In London, Ottawa, Athens, and Chungking, the speech was called "magnificent," "conceivably the turning point in the world struggle," "the best exposition yet made of Democracy's position."

In Berlin, Rome, Tokyo, and satellite capitals, officials maintained studied silence though inspired press comments verged from denunciation to vituperation.

In the United States, comment was almost completely approving. The President was reported as "overwhelmingly pleased" with the reception of his address, despite scattered criticism.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana led the disapproving minority of the Nation in a radio address urging the Administration to make every effort to end the war and publicizing an eight-point peace plan including restoration of Germany's 1914 boundaries; an autonomous Poland and Czechoslovakia; restoration of independent France, Netherlands, Norway, Belgium, and Denmark; restoration of Alsace Lorraine to France and of colonies to Germany. How one could accept Herr Hitler's promise for such a peace—assuming he should agree to the Senator's plan—the Senator did not say.

Molders of Opinion

This week, opened by the President's appeal for all-out aid to Great Britain, saw American organizations aiming to mold public opinion on this vital issue working overtime.

The Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, better known as the William Allen White Committee, ran into internal trouble following a statement by Mr. White that a good motto for the Committee might be: "The Yanks Are Not Coming." Out-and-out interventionists resigned. Mayor La Guardia denounced Mr. White as a "Laval," as one who was all for aiding the Allies—by talk.

By week's end, however, differences had been patched up; Mayor La Guardia had accepted an honorary chairmanship of the group; Mr. White had resigned in favor of some "strong young man" who could devote his full time to the job, though staying on as Horonary Chairman; the group still supported the President's all-aid-to-Britain policy.

The No Foreign War Committee headed by Iowa editor Verne Marshall made startling headlines by claiming the Administration had turned down a peace agenda in 1939 brought to Washington from Germany by William Rhodes Davis, international oil operator. To the Marshall statement the State Department merely noted that while it gladly listened to private individual's propositions it had its own channels for carrying on diplomatic negotiations.

Bombs Bursting in Eire

Not since the great fire of 1666 has London been swept by such flames as those which this week devoured many an ancient landmark—Guildhall, the Church of St. Lawrence Jewry, Memorial House. Since nowhere were military targets singled out by the Nazi airmen Britain saw the assault as a deliberate attempt to destroy the heart of the capital. Thanks to the determined efforts of London's firefighters, of the Royal Air Force, the flames were at last brought under control. Winston Churchill, visting the fire ravaged sections of the city next day, heard the workers cry: "Good old Winnie. We can take what we had and more. Give it to them back."

The RAF did "give it to them back." For two nights British warplanes dumped bombs on Bremen, struck at invasion ports. Still Berlin claimed it was dumping 25 pounds on Britain for every one dropped on Germany. Such figures however might have to be revised for this year with Air Chief Marshall Sir Hugh Dowding at Ottawa intimating that the menace of enemy night bombers would be greatly reduced this spring.

In a year-end statement the British Air Ministry announced that more than 3,500 Axis planes had been shot down in 1940, while Britain lost only 1,059 fighter planes.

A series of air raids over Eire this week, presumably by Nazi bombers, plus the imposition by Britain of a licensing system on Irish exports threatened to drag Dublin into Europe's maelstrom. Protests were sent to Berlin along with demands for reparations.

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White House reports indicated the President knew the program was in the works, that there would be no "fight" over them, and that Mr. Roosevelt was both willing and ready to relinquish the emergency powers granted him in the early days of the New Deal, once he was convinced the need for them had passed.

Shoemaker, Chicago Daily News
—And Ring In the New

Russell, Los Angeles Times
The Hibernating Season Is Over

"APPEAL TO THE OWNERS OF PLANTS—TO THE MANAGERS—TO THE WORKERS—TO OUR OWN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES TO PUT EVERY OUNCE OF EFFORT INTO PRODUCING THESE MUNITIONS SWIFTLY AND WITHOUT STINT."
— F.D.R.
FREEDOM
Talburt, New York World Telegram
O'er the Ramparts We Watch!

Hopkins Sent to London; London and Bremen Bombed

By Neal A. Stanford
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

America's role in 1941 was clearly pictured by President Roosevelt in his year-end "Fireside Chat" on foreign policy as that of Democracy's arsenal.

Almost daily steps are being taken to make it so. More merchantmen, more planes, more of everything are being charted for Britain, Democracy s front line. News that Harry L. Hopkins was going to London as President Roosevelt's personal representative increased the sense of urgency and speed in Roosevelt's program of all-out aid to Britain.

Europe's three-front war continued relentlessly as the new year rolled in. Nazi incendiary bombs damaged the heart of London; Bremen was fired in retaliation two nights in a row. In Africa, Bardia's outer defenses were reported pierced, with Britishers sweeping on toward Tobruk. In Albania, Greeks continued pushing Italians back, though fairly slowly. German air men, Rome acknowledged, were aiding Premier Mussolini.

The United States Seventy-sixth Congress practically merged this week with the Seventy-seventh, with American aid to Britain and home defense the major immediate issues. Facing it also was a wartime fiscal program outlined by the Federal Reserve System and devised to bar dangerous inflation.

Winston Spencer Churchill, figured Time Magazine, was 1940's "Man of the year," Signor Mussolini its "Greatest Flop."

Democracy's Arsenal

Nothing more strikingly characterizes the urgency and haste with which the Roosevelt Administration is preparing to make America the arsenal for British defense than the President's week-end announcement that Harry L. Hopkins was being dispatched to London—not as ambassador, but as the President's personal representative. An ambassador will be appointed shortly, but not Mr. Hopkins. The latter will be gone only a couple of weeks on an assignment of unquestioned importance.

Other news this week indicated the increased tempo of national defense and moves to aid Britain. Work is to start immediately on the construction of 200 cargo vessels of 7,500 tons each. As they start coming off the ways in six months, other merchantmen can be leased or sold to Britain.

It is also known that Britain urgently is seeking additional United States destroyers for convoy duty; that there is talk of having United States ships take over British routes in South American and Pacific waters to relieve British merchantmen for Atlantic service; that a deal is almost completed to permit American acquisition of 70-odd foreign non-Axis ships now tied up in American ports for delivery to Britain. Britain also has its eyes on 90 idle merchant ships in South American ports.

A steady flow of American planes to Britain, many under their own power, was revealed this week by Britain's Air Production Minister, Lord Beaverbrook. Some, it was learned, are going to the Middle East, to Africa, and Albania for use against Italians. A Royal Air Force spokesman, contradicting frequent rumors as to the efficiency and effectiveness of American planes, termed them "very satisfactory and of the utmost value."

American military plane production, though only 700 in December, was put by aviation experts at 1,700 monthly before August of this year. The Reuther plan, based on the utilization of the automotive industry's facilities to turn out 500 warplanes a day, was termed impracticable by high defense experts.

In another defense field, the construction of bases at sites leased from Britain, work was speeded, it was revealed, by the suspension of the eight-hour day for Government employees. There was no indication that a similar step on defense projects in the United States was contemplated.

A 'Chat' Clears the Air

President Roosevelt's "Fireside Chat" of last Sunday evening went far toward clearing America's decks for action in defense preparation, aid to Britain, and toward making the United States Democracy's arsenal. For the President, in as blunt, straightforward, and simple language as ever was used by a Chief Executive in discussing foreign policy, made it clear that to save America from war, war must be kept from America; and that in aid to Britain lay the Nation's best chance of keeping war 3,000 miles away.

Response to the Presidential address was immediate and world-wide. In London, Ottawa, Athens, and Chungking, the speech was called "magnificent," "conceivably the turning point in the world struggle," "the best exposition yet made of Democracy's position."

In Berlin, Rome, Tokyo, and satellite capitals, officials maintained studied silence though inspired press comments verged from denunciation to vituperation.

In the United States, comment was almost completely approving. The President was reported as "overwhelmingly pleased" with the reception of his address, despite scattered criticism.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana led the disapproving minority of the Nation in a radio address urging the Administration to make every effort to end the war and publicizing an eight-point peace plan including restoration of Germany's 1914 boundaries; an autonomous Poland and Czechoslovakia; restoration of independent France, Netherlands, Norway, Belgium, and Denmark; restoration of Alsace Lorraine to France and of colonies to Germany. How one could accept Herr Hitler's promise for such a peace—assuming he should agree to the Senator's plan—the Senator did not say.

Molders of Opinion

This week, opened by the President's appeal for all-out aid to Great Britain, saw American organizations aiming to mold public opinion on this vital issue working overtime.

The Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, better known as the William Allen White Committee, ran into internal trouble following a statement by Mr. White that a good motto for the Committee might be: "The Yanks Are Not Coming." Out-and-out interventionists resigned. Mayor La Guardia denounced Mr. White as a "Laval," as one who was all for aiding the Allies—by talk.

By week's end, however, differences had been patched up; Mayor La Guardia had accepted an honorary chairmanship of the group; Mr. White had resigned in favor of some "strong young man" who could devote his full time to the job, though staying on as Horonary Chairman; the group still supported the President's all-aid-to-Britain policy.

The No Foreign War Committee headed by Iowa editor Verne Marshall made startling headlines by claiming the Administration had turned down a peace agenda in 1939 brought to Washington from Germany by William Rhodes Davis, international oil operator. To the Marshall statement the State Department merely noted that while it gladly listened to private individual's propositions it had its own channels for carrying on diplomatic negotiations.

Bombs Bursting in Eire

Not since the great fire of 1666 has London been swept by such flames as those which this week devoured many an ancient landmark—Guildhall, the Church of St. Lawrence Jewry, Memorial House. Since nowhere were military targets singled out by the Nazi airmen Britain saw the assault as a deliberate attempt to destroy the heart of the capital. Thanks to the determined efforts of London's firefighters, of the Royal Air Force, the flames were at last brought under control. Winston Churchill, visting the fire ravaged sections of the city next day, heard the workers cry: "Good old Winnie. We can take what we had and more. Give it to them back."

The RAF did "give it to them back." For two nights British warplanes dumped bombs on Bremen, struck at invasion ports. Still Berlin claimed it was dumping 25 pounds on Britain for every one dropped on Germany. Such figures however might have to be revised for this year with Air Chief Marshall Sir Hugh Dowding at Ottawa intimating that the menace of enemy night bombers would be greatly reduced this spring.

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Men Over Forty Club of Chicago Proves Adaptability of Members

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The Men Over Forty Club of Chicago has proved not only that its members are useful, but also that they are adaptable—that they can be useful in lines of work entirely new to them.

The club, formed here in 1939 for the purpose of providing a way for unemployed men over 40 who have earned at least $4,000 a year to help each other find jobs, has just reported that during the past year 175 members became alumni—by going to work. But a significant point more or less buried in the statistics was that more than 50 per cent of them are engaged in work they had not done before, and are succeeding. Almost every type of industrial and commercial concern is represented in the list of those now turning over regular pay checks to former members of the Men Over Forty Club.

Members of the club don't go out to hunt work for themselves. They go out to find openings, of any and all kinds, for other members. If a member while out interviewing runs onto an opening which he himself might fill, he is honor bound not to accept it there and then, but to report the opening to the club headquarters. All members fitted for that work may then apply. The best man gets the job. There is an advantage, too, in this sort of approach, for those interviewed react more freely and frankly, it is said. The interviewer is providing a service, not only for his fellow members, but for the prospective employer.

An important part of the club program now, reports E. L. Ritter, its President, is the work of the Alumni Association. Former members meet with the club membership and give encouragement by their own example. The club makes no charges and has no fees or dues. Only about one out of twenty applicants are accepted.

Nevins to Take History Chair at Oxford

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 4—The appointment of Allan Nevins, Professor of American History at Columbia University, as Harold Vyvyan Harmsworth Professor of American History at Oxford University was revealed here today as arrangements were made for him to leave New York for his new post.

The appointment to one of the most distinguished posts available to American scholars was made last summer, but public announcement was withheld, since at that time the British Government, because of the war, did not welcome visitors. Not until late this fall was Professor Nevins advised that the way was open for him to assume his new post, vacant since the resignation of Robert McElroy of Princeton University, several years ago.

Professor Nevins' passport was then issued to him, but was delayed several weeks by his inability to get a Portuguese visa, which is now expected momentarily.

The Harmsworth chair at Oxford was endowed to encourage the study of American history in England and the incumbent must be an American scholar.

Professor Nevins is one of the best known American history teachers and is the author of numerous books. He was graduated from the University of Illinois and later attended Union, Dartmouth, and Washington and Lee. He has served on the editorial boards of several newespapers and was named Professor of American History at Columbia University in 1931. Once before he taught in England as the Sir George Watson, professor of American History and Literature in Great Britain.

Dr. Allan Nevins
Will soon go to Oxford as Harold Vyvyan Harmsworth Professor of American History.

Food Stamps for Maine

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department announced that its stamp plan for distributing food among needy families would be extended to Belfast, Camden, Owls Head, St. George, and Thomaston, Maine, in about a month.

'Pigeonaire' Call Not Yet Filled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The long arm of Uncle Sam has reached into Richmond for "pigeonaires," but without avail.

The tall fellow who is arming in every way possible for national defense admitted from army headquarters at Washington that two pigeonaires—men who know how to train carrier pigeons—are needed for the service in the Philippines in the Signal Corps.

Lieut. Col. Leland W. Skaggs, chief Army recruiter for Virginia here, said the call went to every recruiting station in the Country.

Failure to Support White Is Regretted

CHICAGO, Jan. 4 (AP)—Gen. Robert E. Wood, National Chairman of the America First Committee, said yesterday he deeply regretted failure of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies to indorse the neutrality statement of its former Chairman, William Allen White.

"I deeply regret," General Wood said, "that the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies has not seen fit to indorse Mr. White's statement of Dec. 23 in which he urged maintenance of the neutrality law, opposed sending American ships and American convoys into the war zone and unequivocally denounced any efforts to get us into war. These views are undoubtedly shared by the vast majority of Americans. If the White Committee had indorsed them, important progress toward national unity would have been made."

Mexican States on Guard Against Political Disorders

MEXICO, D. F., Jan. 4 (AP)—The Ministry of National Defense said today that military commanders in Tamaulipas, Coahuila, San Luis Potosi, Yucatan and Guerrero states have been ordered to take special precautions against possible disorders in connection with political conflicts.

Clashes with a number of casualities already have occurred, it was said. In some communities two mayors and two city councils have taken office, each faction insisting it was the one elected.

Washington Record

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

President:

Announced on Friday he was sending Harry L. Hopkins as his personal representative to the British Government and a plan for building 200 new freighters within the new year.

Finding that "an extraordinary emergency exists," suspended the eight hour work day for government employees constructing Army and Navy bases at sites leased from Britain.

Expressed great pleasure over united response to his speech on the war crisis last Sunday night.

Announced he would give his annual message in person to the new Congress on Monday, Jan. 6.

Held important conferences on defense and aid to Britain.

Senate:

The record-breaking 76th Congress wound up its session at noon Friday when the 77th Congress assembled for formal opening ceremonies of organization. Both Houses went back to their former chambers, the Capitol roof having been reinforced.

The old Senate session confirmed the nomination of J. Warren Madden, former Chairman of the National Labor Relations Board to the Court of Claims.

House:

Its last session of the 76th Congress engaged in a brief, spirited debate over President Roosevelt's radio address Sunday night.

Unanimously adopted a resolution presented by Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., minority leader, prasing Speaker Samuel Rayburn (D) of Texas, for his "able and impartial" service as presiding officer.

The new session of the 77th Congress on convening at noon Friday re-elected Mr. Rayburn speaker over Mr. Martin.

Departments:

Federal Reserve Board—Released a report in which it recommended, among other things, the ending of Presidential authority to further devalue the dollar.

Navy—Proposed a plan to train student flyers at Naval air training centers at the rate of up to 1,000 a month by the end of 1941.

War—Announced award of contracts totalling $61,000,000 with the Studebaker Corporation and Buick Division of General Motors to manufacture engines for war planes.

Wallace Likes to Visit

SAN ANTONIO, Texas (AP)—Vice-President-elect Henry A. Wallace, just back from a long visit to Mexico, expressed a desire in an interview to go to other Latin-American Nations. Asked which ones he had in mind, he promptly replied, "All of them."

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An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Washington Sideglances

Excellent timing of addresses by President makes him 'minute man' of radio and stops need of prompting —Records show Mrs. Roosevelt gets 150,000 miles a term—'Lame Duck' amendment misses Garner.

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

On the dot: President Roosevelt is one radio speaker who never gets a "speed-up" or "slow-down" signal from the announcer. Yet he can judge his speed almost to the minute.

The radiocasting companies were told by Stephen T. Early, the President's Secretary, that last Sunday's fireside chat would run "about 40 minutes." The President finished in exactly 39.

Going strong: Unofficial records kept of Mrs. Roosevelt's mileage credit her at the end of her husband's first two terms with a distance of approximately 300,000 miles, or just about 100 times across the country.

The irony of it: Roosevelt third-term inaugural tickets are now on sale—at the office occupied two months ago by the "Willkie for President" headquarters for the District of Columbia.

Still quacking: The "lame duck" amendment which moved the meeting date of the new Congress up to Jan. 3 abolished the "lame duck" Congress but left a "lame duck" Vice-President.

Though numbers of his former colleagues, including Senators Henry F. Ashurst, Lynn F. Frazier, Edward R. Burke, Frederick Hale and William H. King, fell by the political wayside this week, Vice-President John N. Garner came back from Texas to preside for two weeks over the new Senate. Not until Jan. 20 will he hand over the gavél to Henry A. Wallace, his successor in the Vice-Presidential chair.

Heavy hangs over: The new Senate meets in a chamber resembling a green pasture under an elevated railway. A new green carpet has been laid on the Chamber floor but overhead is a steel scaffolding that the Capitol's architect has decreed is necessary to keep the roof from falling.

It won't be taken down, he says, until Congress agrees to get out of Washington and stay out for at least six months.

New York Teachers Challenge Federation on 'Dual Unionism'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 4—The Teachers Union of New York, affiliate of the American Federation of Teachers, will contest the action of the Federation in Chicago, to revoke its charter and will, if necessary, go into the courts to uphold what it declares to be its rights, it was announced here today.

"They have thrown the gauntlet down to us," Charles J. Hendley, President of local 5 of the Teachers Union, said. "We accept the challenge and are going to fight them to the finish."

Action against the New York Teachers Union was taken by the American Federation of Teachers at a meeting in Chicago yesterday when, at the close of a five-day session, nine counts were made against it, ranging from dual unionism to undemocratic tactics. The New York local was called upon to answer the charges in Chicago on Feb. 15. Denial of the charges, and Mr. Hendley's declaration that the New York teachers would fight "to the finish" was immediately forthcoming.

The New York local is, next to the Chicago union, the strongest in the Federation and has about 6,000 members teaching in the public and private schools and colleges here.

Several Inquiries Held

The charges filed by the Federation are not known, but have been heard from time to time since 1935. In the interim the New York Union has been subject to several inquiries and now figures in the investigation by the Joint Legislative Committee investigting the New York State public school system, which is examining the Teachers Union records, already having called upon several of its members to testify. Five members of the faculty of Brooklyn College are today facing contempt proceedings because of their refusal to testify at private one-man hearings by the committee, which has charged that these teachers are members of the Communist unit on Brooklyn College campus.

The immediate trouble between the New York Union and its parent body, the American Federation of Teachers, dates from last August, when the New York Union, meeting at the teachers' national convention in Buffalo, N. Y., split, one group within the New York Union electing an anti-Communist ticket headed by Dr. George S. Counts, Professor of Education at Teachers College, Columbia University. This group, called the Teachers Guild, named a committee of three headed by Dr. Counts, to study the local situation. Subsequent attempts to bring the Teachers Union and Teachers Guild together proved abortive. The contest then developed over the issue of whether a charter should be granted to the Teachers Guild. This was strongly opposed by the Teachers Union.

Filing of Charges

The contest was taken before the Council of the American Federation of Teachers in Chicago during Christmas week, and by unanimous vote the Council decided to conduct an investigation of Local 5 of the Teachers Union here. The charter show-cause order and the charges followed.

Among these charges was one that the New York Local 5 of the Teachers Union "was disrupting the national organization by accusing the executive council of considering a dual union," while at the same time Local 5 was "engaged in dual unionism. . . ."

Another charge was that "the internal affairs of said Local 5 have been so conducted as to bring disharmony to the membership," while "factionalism within the local has resulted in loss of membership through nonpayment of dues and by resignations which have stopped the growth of Local 5 and make it unlikely that said Local could effect a satisfactory organization of the teachers of New York City."

Music Comes First With Them

Larry Gordon

The Mannes Family at Home

David Mannes, with the violin, Mrs. Mannes, and their son Leopold at the piano. Leopold, in addition to being a pianist-composer, is the co-inventor of kodachrome or color photography with Leopold Godowsky, Jr., son of the famous pianist, an artist in color as well as tone.

N. Y. Free Concerts Near Twenty-Fourth Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 — The twenty-fourth season of free concerts at the Metropolitan Museum of Art opens tonight under the baton of its founder and continuous director, David Mannes, who in his music career has brought programs to more than 1,000,000 listeners at the Museum alone.

With his wife, Clara Damrosch Mannes, the veteran musician and conductor is widely known: as violin and piano artists they toured the United States and Europe for more than 20 years; their Mannes Music School here is now observing its twenty-fifth year.

Their children are also distinguished. Leopold Mannes is a pianist-composer and also an inventor of color photography; Marya is a sculptor and author.

David and Clara met shortly after Clara's brother, the "grand old man" of American music, Dr. Walter Damrosch, discovered young David's talent as a violinist and offered him the post of concert master in the now defunct New York Symphony. Clara, whose father was the great conductor, Dr. Leopold Damrosch, was already well-known as a pianist and teacher. Shortly after their marriage, the lifelong career combination began. First, they joined musical talents in their recitals of violin and piano sonatas, introducing this type of recital to the United States for the first time.

They brought to fruition their determination to make music a vital force in the average person's life when they organized the Music School Settlement of East Third Street, a pioneer venture in the move to popularize music education. Mr. Mannes remained as director of this settlement for fifteen years. Later, with Mrs. Howard Mansfield, he founded the National Federation of Music School Settlements, and as its director, contributed greatly to its development into an institution of national importance.

In the fall of 1916, the Mannes formed their Music School. It was their aim to offer a complete course for the training of professional musicians, beginning with special classes for children as young as four, and continuing through the most advanced grades. They intended to assemble there outstanding teachers of all instruments and of all phases of musical education.

Even after the founding of the school, David Mannes was not content with educating professional musicians and neglecting to bring music into the lives of all people. Twenty-four years ago, he instituted the free Saturday night symphonic concerts at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Each winter since then, he has directed these concerts. It has been one of his greatest thrills, he says, to lead an orchestra before the crowds of from 10,000 to 17,000 eager listeners that fill the museum on those occasions. Mr. Mannes finds the museum the perfect place to listen to music — people can come and go as they choose, dress as they do for the street, with no social or economic barriers to keep them away.

At this milestone in their career as music educators, David and Clara Mannes retain all their youthful enthusiasm for the field they have chosen to serve. The guiding lights of a great musical institution, they still have time to deal sympathetically and wisely with the problems of their individual students.

Dies Group Urges Congress To Crush Tools of Dictators

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—The Dies Committee has called on all progressive and patriotic groups to "disassociate" themselves from any Communist or Axis influence and asked Congress for added legislation to stamp out subversive elements.

Making these recommendations in its third annual report to Congress, the Committee called the government of Joseph Stalin one of "naked opportunism, conquest, and power"; asserted that Reichsführer Hitler uses "brute force"; described Premier Mussolini and "the Mikado" as "second-rate international bandits"; and then suggested that believers in democratic government "separate themselves" from totalitarian movements.

"Indeed, upon their doing this will depend in large part America's chance to achieve a real unity of all groups and to proceed with a united effort not only to build an impregnable defense but also to solve our pressing domestic problems," the report said.

The year-end summary was approved by six of the seven committeemen. All but Representative Joseph E. Casey (D) of Massachusetts, who was out of the city, signed it after a two-hour meeting.

$1,000,000 Sought

They also included a recommendation that the Committee be continued for two years. Representative Martin Dies, Chairman, has announced that he would ask the House to appropriate $1,000,000 for that period.

The Committee's legislative recommendations fell into these main categories:

1. Deportation of alien spies and saboteurs and those aliens who advocate a basic change in the United States Government.
2. Denial of employment in defense industries to those active in political organizations found to be under foreign control or guidance; requirements that all Federal employees be American citizens.
3. Outlawing of all political organizations under foreign control, for "they furnish the legal apparatus for saboteurs and the window dressing for espionage."

The report also proposed that Federal financial support be withheld from any educational institution which permitted a faculty member to advocate Communism, Fascism, or Nazism to the student body "as a substitute for our form of government."

Thet report noted that Representative H. Jerry Voorhis (D) of California, did not concur in this recommendation. He did not disagree with the principle involved, the report stated, but held that "the administration of such an act is impossible without risking grave injustice being done to people seeking merely to explain the principles involved in totalitarian philosophy."

Other Major Points

Other major points in the Committee report:

1. Hundreds of organizations are operating in the United States "for the purpose of carrying out the wishes of the totalitarian dictators."
2. The "Kyffhauserbund," organized in Philadelphia in 1937 and which spread to seven other States, "stresses rifle and pistol practice" in its membership book.
3. That only by such efforts as manifested by the "American Federation of Labor generally" and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the United Rubber Workers can Communist influence in the labor movement be dispelled. It added that the Communist Party had become a "moving force" in the organization of the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers' Union "of which Donald Henderson, an avowed member of the Communist Party, is the head."
4. The Communist Party has concentrated its efforts in the Southern California aircraft industry.

The report described the Kyffhauserbund or "League of German War Veterans," as an organization for which "there is no place in this country."

Known as Stahlhelm

Originally called "Stahlhelm," the organization was started in the summer of 1937 at Philadelphia, the report stated, and from there spread to New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Michigan, Illinois and Texas.

The Committee reported that the Kyffhauserbund was affiliated with the Kriegesbund, which it said had international headquarters in Germany.

Investigation showed, the report said, that editors of German-language newspapers in the United States had been sent to Germany with expenses paid, for "purely propaganda purposes." It continued that "one such editor, Hans Ackerman, of the Texas Herold, returned from his subsidized trip to Germany, to sing the praises of Hitler in the columns of his newspaper."

Fund Transfer Studied

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (AP)—Regarding the annuoncement of the Dies Committee that its investigators were checking reports that Soviet Russia had transferred funds to the account of the German Government in the Chase National Bank of New York, the bank released the following statement:

"The Chase National Bank has accounts from leading banks in practically every country of the world. In the regular course of business there are many transactions referred to are presumably of this character."

A spokesman for the bank added that operations of this sort involved banks rather than governments.

To Guard Plane Plants Against Sabotage

FARMINGDALE, N. Y., Jan. 4 (AP) — A quarter-mile stretch of highway running past the plants of the Republic Aviation Corp. and the Ranger Aircraft Corp., engaged in making airplanes and plane parts for the government, will be closed, barricaded and guarded starting Monday as a precaution against sabotage.

H. T. Tuthill, Suffolk County Highway Commissioner, who ordered the closing, said he acted under emergency defense powers granted by the state legislature.

Hopkins to Speed Arms Loan to Britain

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4—Prompt and effective application of the Administration's plan to lease to Britain all categories of armaments from the mounting American arsenal is one of the missions which Harry L. Hopkins is expected to further during his short but significant trip to London as President Roosevelt's personal representative.

There is a need of working out a parallel statement of intention—intention to loan and intention to return or repay—by both Governments which will provide the legal basis for this unusual transaction. The objective is to achieve a contract without a treaty and it appears probable that President Roosevelt feels that this can best be accomplished by personal, first-hand conversations without delay.

With Mr. Hopkins' early departure for London the United States will find two personal representatives of the Government undertaking important but undisclosed missions. Col. William J. Donovan, close associate of Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, was in London when last heard from publicly and the view is expressed here that it is not unlikely that Mr. Hopkins' visit will overlap Colonel Donovan's stay to some extent.

Facts at First Hand

Behind Mr. Hopkins' unexpected assignment is the President's desire to learn from his own sources how America can help Britain most effectively at this precise juncture since action by Congress will be requested shortly and it therefore appears that Mr. Hopkins' mission is immediate and urgent.

Mr. Hopkins entered Federal service after 20 years of social work. Iowa-born, he was the son of a harness maker in Sioux City. He played semi-professional baseball to help pay his way through Grinnell College, from which he graduated with honors in 1912.

His first job was director of a boys' camp in New York. Then followed years in New York City in its Board of Child Welfare. In post-war years he headed the southern division of the Red Cross, with headquarters in New Orleans.

Wide Fields Covered

When Gov. Franklin Delano Roosevelt of New York asked him to head the State relief work in 1931, Mr. Hopkins was director of the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association.

On May 22, 1933, he took the job of setting up the first Federal work-relief program. Then followed his well-known years with the CWA, FERA and WPA, which he left to take the Cabinet post.

He has lived recently with his daughter, Diana, also at the White House, where he has been one of the President's closest advisers, even after resigning from the Cabinet last August.

Controller of British Relief Advocated by Mrs. Roosevelt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4—Recipient of at least three appeals for money a day herself, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt is advocating appointment of a co-ordinator of American relief to Britain.

She says she personally knows of certain shipments made in cargo space that might better have been used for other supplies.

A co-ordinator would prevent duplication of effort in money-collecting in the United States and would assign priorities in shipping. He would deal directly with Sir Ronald Lindsay, former British Ambassador to the United States, now charged with clearing all British appeals for help.

At the present time there are approximately 120 agencies registered with the State Department as collecting money or supplies for Great Britain. This does not include the American Red Cross which is exempt from registration but is required by law to submit a full report of its receipts and expenditures to the Secretary of War.

The Red Cross, largest of the groups aiding Britain, has contributed a total of $8,972,000, most of which has been spent in the United States for clothing, blankets, automotive equipment, and medical supplies. In addition, women volunteers in Red Cross chapters throughout the country have prepared and shipped 1,435,147 garments and 14,710,000 surgical dressings. The garments are distributed by the Women's Voluntary Services, the recognized organization for civilian relief in Great Britain, with which the Red Cross has had close contact since the outbreak of the war.

In addition to the Red Cross which has quasi-governmental standing, dozens of private organizations for collecting funds and supplies have sprung up all over the United States.

Some disburse general relief; others have a specific purpose. For instance, Dover, New Hampshire, has had a drive for a Friends of Dover, England, Fund. Others cater to children, to refugees of various nations or to members of certain religious sects.

Among groups that have collected large amounts of money for Britain are: Allied Relief Fund; American Field Hospital Corps; American Field Service; American Friends Service Committee; American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee; British American Ambulance Corps; the British War Relief Association of Southern California; British War Relief Society; Bundles for Britain; The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; Queen Wilhelmina Fund, Inc.; and the Salvation Army.

Mrs. Roosevelt: 'Same Fur Coat'

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt has three brand new dresses ready to don for her husband's third Presidential inauguration Jan. 20—but insists she will wear the same fur coat she used four years ago.

In town for final fittings of the dresses—one red, one white, one blue—she disclosed yesterday as she modeled the new gowns at Arnold Constable's that the familiar black broadtail with the mink-edged collar would be pressed into service once more.

"I hope this coat will serve so long as we are in Washington," she said, explaining it was purchased soon after she first went to the capital in 1933.

One of her new gowns is wool, of a new "Americana" shade of vermilion which will be worn under the fur coat when she rides with the President to the Capitol inaugural ceremonies.

Another gown is a "White House Blue" crepe to be worn at the afternoon reception at the Executive Mansion and the third, the inaugural evening gown, is of rose white satin.

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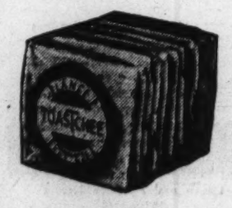
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British Ask Spanish Pact Against Fortifying Tangier

MADRID, Jan. 4 (AP)—Foreign Minister Ramon Serrano Suñer declared in a published interview that Spain's hand was hurried in taking over the Internationalized Zone of Tangier in Africa by "the excessive and misguided pretentions" of a certain party which had not comprehended the "reality" of the situation in Europe.

The "party" was not named, being referred to only as "not one which could logically have expected anything in Tangier, regardless of what may be the final result of the war." This party, he said, "wanted others to share with Spain in the defense of Tangier."

By E. Berg Holt
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 4—The declaration by Ramon Serrano Suñer, Spanish Foreign Minister, to the student organ of the Falangist (ruling Fascist) Party that Spain "acted in defense of indisputable natural rights" in occupying Tangier and dissolving the international administration, leaves the British increasingly determined to prevent any further deterioration of the Tangier zone's non-national status.

In particular it is understood that Britain is seeking categorical assurances from Señor Serrano Suñer that no fortifications will be erected in Tangier. It also seeks a promise that Spanish law shall not be applied to non-Spanish inhabitants.

Señor Serrano Suñer's admission that he ordered "immediate action because Spain realized that the matter was really urgent" is regarded here as capable of two explanations, both of which probably are correct.

Possible Coup by Italy

The first was a desire to present Britain with a fait accompli before the war turns too decisively in Britain's favor.

Second was the danger of a possible coup by Italy, whose nationals are among the most numerous racial groups in the Zone.

Indeed contrary to Señor Serrano Suñer's declaration that Spain's two friends, Italy and Germany, had "behaved, as was expected, with real friendship" there is good reason to believe that Italy privately showed considerable resentment at the Spanish move.

As to the attitude of Britain and France, Britain's partial "comprehension" to which Señor Serrano Suñer refers, consisted in an uncompromising warning that without the fullest guarantees, the British authorities would find it exceedingly difficult to continue past collaboration in facilitating Spanish purchases of essential commodities, including wheat,

Food Supplies Vanishing

Previously Britain had shown readiness to forgo rights to certain cargoes in order to make them available to meet Spain's pressing needs of foodstuffs.

Vichy, it is stated, has adopted a similar attitude. A large part of Tangier's food supplies come from French Morocco. Since the latest Spanish coup, deliveries have been suspended with the result that the Zone, like Spain itself, is on the verge of starvation.

As neither Britain nor Vichy appears ready to modify the present stand, unless Señor Serrano Suñer acts as well as talks, further developments are expected.

Vichy Places Aide in Syria Under Direction of Weygand

BEIRUT, Lebanon, Jan. 4 (AP)—Gen. Henri Dentz, the new French High Commissioner for Syria, has been placed under the direct orders of Gen. Maxime Weygand by the Vichy Government, it was disclosed today, thus solidifying the two largest French Mediterranean territories—in Africa and Syria.

This was taken by observers as an indication that French Chief of State Philippe Pétain was seeking to assure unified action of the French Empire in event of a change in the relationship between Vichy and Berlin.

While the appointment of the late Jean Chiappe as High Commissioner in Syria was reported to have been a sop to Adolf Hitler, General Dentz was said to have been Marshal Pétain's own choice. Chiappe was killed in a plane crash while on his way to assume his duties in Syria.

Information Aid

VICHY, France, Jan. 4 (AP)—Former Senator Georges Portmann was appointed Secretary of the General Corps of Information today, replacing Pierre Cathala, one-time Interior Minister, who had held the post only nominally, since he never came here from Paris to take up his duties.

Tixier Vignancourt remains Executive Aide.

Foreign Minister Pierre Etienne Flandin takes over the services of press, radio, and cinema propaganda, formerly handled by Paul Baudouin, Secretary of State for the Presidency of the Council, who resigned yesterday.

The Department of Youth Services, also formerly under M. Baudouin, will be attached to the Ministry of Public Instruction.

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Crossword Quiz Answers

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Wanted: An Unsolvable Cipher

CANBERRA, Australia, Jan. 4, 1940 (AP)—Navy Minister W. M. Hughes said today the Australian Naval Board was investigating statements of rescued survivors of merchant ships sunk by German Pacific raiders "indicating that the raiders know the British Admiralty code for communicating with merchant shipping."

Interviews with the survivors—496 persons comprising passengers and crews of seven sunken ships who had been placed on an island in the Bismarck Archipelago—were said thus far to have provided no hint as to the whereabouts of the base where the raiders and their supply ships were refueled and refitted.

By Joel Disher
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

According to Herodotus, when Histiaeus wanted his lieutenant Aristagorus to revolt, he haved the head of a trusted messenger, indeliably marked the word "revolt" on his scalp, and when his hair had grown again sent him to Miletus with no other instruction than to ask Aristagorus to shave his head and examine it. Anyone en route might have intercepted the message merely by shaving the messenger's head. But Aristagorus alone had the key.

Simple as such a method may seem, it none the less fulfills the requirements of a cipher. It illustrates, too, that any cipher is simple when one has the key. And therein lies the rub: To find a cipher that will be easy to use and impossible to decipher! As yet that is only a cryptographer's dream, unless the mechanized present-day speech scrambling by wired and wireless phone is the answer.

Cryptography has been the dependable adjunct of diplomacy for centuries. What we are likely to regard as a toy or puzzle for our leisure entertainment has been, and may at any moment be again, the means by which secret information is transmitted.

Close Check on Message

During the World War, one of the most fantastic schemes for obtaining explosives was hidden in an outwardly innocent telegram concerning religious statuary. Since telegraph and cable, together with the radio, furnish the chief means of communication, even in time of peace they are subject to a measure of scrutiny and censorship.

Those who deal in ciphers are divided into those who make and those who break them. The maker of a cipher works forward to a result which he hopes will prove difficult, if not impossible to decipher. He takes each step with the object of defeating discovery, of throwing the decipherer off the track. He makes a pattern which he considers comprehensive and useful, and then he introduces variations, suppresses vowels and consonants that occur too frequently, and puts in what he calls nulls or non-significant characters. As he plans each move, he attempts to measure the reaction of the one who may discover the clue, and then seeks to cover the move in a way to avoid detection.

The Cipher Detective

On the other hand, the decipherer works as the detective works—backward. He sees the result and works by a reverse process until he has arrived at the beginning. He examines the cryptogram and attempts to classify it. He notes its characteristics, and sooner or later recognizes its type. Knowing its type, he knows its peculiarities and weaknesses. Once these are discovered, it is only a question of time before he has overcome the obstacles set up by the encipherer and has the message in his possession.

To aid him in his work, he has compiled elaborate tables of letter frequencies. He knows as well the patterns of common words in the major language groups. He has tables of bigrams and trigrams. In addition, he knows the kinds of ciphers which are the favorites in different countries. With such aids at his disposal, it is never long before he breaks any particular system in use and reads its messages as easily as do those for whom they were intended.

Numerous newspaper accounts of engagements in the World War bore indirect evidence of the decipherer's success. Many persons can recall at least one account such as: "Despite all precautions, the surprise attack of ——— in the ——— sector was expected, and the ——— had already begun to withdraw." Or this: "The surprise engagement along the ——— front was largely unsuccessful due to a concentration by the ——— of superior forces there." There had been no element of surprise, for the information had "leaked" via the decipherers to the "enemy" lines.

If ciphers are so vulnerable, it might seem that codes would serve better. The ancient Spartans thought so. They wrote their messages on thin strips of parchment wound spiral-wise around a small baton called a scytale. Being careful to write the message on the "seam" of the parchment, each letter was cut in half when the strip was removed and so the message could not be read until the parchment was again wound upon a similar scytale.

Everything, then, depended upon the scytale. Without it, the message was as unintelligible to the Spartans as to anyone. But scytales, like code books, could be both lost and stolen. Recently Russian émigrés entered suit in a United States court against a steamship company to recover the value of goods which they claimed were lost by the company en voyage. Among these lost possessions they said was a Government code book.

This incident serves once again to show why code books are not in favor: They are unwieldy to use and one is dependent on something that can be lost, copied or stolen.

After all, a code is simply a substitution cipher which needs some kind of apparatus for its decipherment. In this category, too, is the interesting one in which a book, usually a dictionary, becomes the code book or key. The book chosen, let us say, has more than 1,200 pages and is printed in two columns. It is agreed, therefore, that the first four numbers will refer to the page, the next to the column, what follows to the line, the first word of which will be the word intended. Thus 0120214 would mean: Page 120, column 2, first word in line 14.

A Romantic Cipher

If Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, for example, had been current in Verona during the feud of the Montagues and the Capulets, it is just possible that Romeo and Juliet would have made use of it. Suppose both households had copies of the Fifth edition, and that Romeo and Juliet were using it as a code book.

Romeo has sent a note secretly to Juliet asking where he is to meet her that evening. After reference to the "code book," with equal secrecy she confides to paper, "008027." All Romeo has to do is to pick up the dictionary, turn to page 80, look in the second column and count down seven lines. And should he be a little shaky in his count, he would see opposite the word intended a picture. It is a balcony.

However much such a method might prove itself in certain situations and might seem to provide a safe means of communication, it is on record that a long message communicated by such means has been read, and that, too, when the key was a dictionary inaccessible to the decipherers. It was rather a slow process, but the recognition of the kind of code and the right assumption regarding the dictionary used proved successful.

How to Solve Them

It has often been declared by experts that one learns nothing of cryptography from making ciphers, only from tearing them apart. The first step in such a process is the ability to recognize the kind of cipher which one is called on to solve.

Fortunately, there are only two kinds, substitution and transposition, although there are many varieties of each. Considering first the substitution cipher which uses a number, symbol, or another letter for the letter intended, "good morning" might be written "PBBX HBOVNVP." A cipher which Julius Caesar used was like this. And Sir Francis Bacon's famed biliteral cipher was also of the substitution class. In reality, it was a kind of Morse Code worked by means of two fonts of printer's type, one roman, the other italic.

Most serviceable and in far greater use among substitution ciphers are those developed from the table devised by the sixteenth century Neapolitan, Dr. Giovanni Battista Porta. His system was improved by the Frenchman, Blaise de Vigenere, whose efforts were in turn extended by the German, Major Kasiski, and the Englishman, Sir Francis Beaufort. For the purpose of illustration, the Vigenere table is shown in the accompanying box.

How It Works

A keyword, "Jupiter," is chosen and is written above the "clear" (the message to be enciphered) as many times as is necessary to cover it. If the message is to be "Meet me," then it would appear:

j u p i t e
m e e t m e

Now the table is consulted, running down from the "m" at the top and across from the "j" at the side. They meet at the letter "v" and that becomes the first letter. Work through the entire message in this way. With "Meet me" it would be:

Keyword	j u p i t e
Clear	m e e t m e
Cipher	v y t b f i

Perhaps the most usable field cipher ever devised is that known as the Playfair, which is more complicated than most substitution ciphers. Any would-be decipherer should make its acquaintance, for it is certain to be met with many times.

Tranposition Ciphers

Transposition ciphers are those in which the letters remain the same, but are transposed into an order meaningless without the key to their transposition. Anagrams are transposition ciphers, in fact, if that makes the matter less difficult. So are grilles, reversed writing, and columnar ciphers.

Anagrams, of course, would hardly be resorted to for long messages, but they were and are often used for signatures.

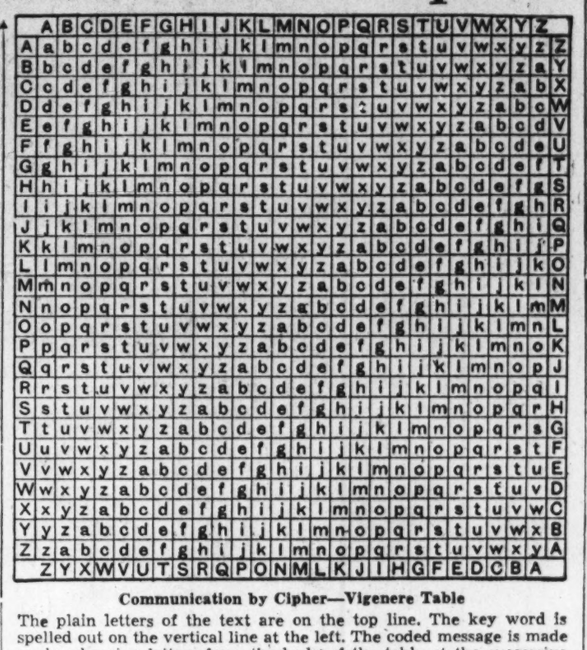
With BLACKSMITH as a keyword, this is how a message would be enciphered by means of a simple transposition cipher:

B L A C K S M I T H
9 1 10 2 8 3 7 4 6 5
r e p o r t y o u r
s o l u t i o n i m
m e d i a t e l y t
o b o s t o n

Reading down the columns in the order of the numbers, the letters become: EOEB OUIS TITO ONL RMT UIY YOEN RTAT RSMO PLDO. For sending, it would be better to make the groups of five letters: EOEBO UISTI TOONL RMTUI YYOEN RTATR SMOPL DO.

This last would be the result with which the decipherer would have to deal. Having decided it to be a transposition cipher, an experienced cryptographer might note that it had 37 letters. If there had been 35 letters he might see that it would factor out 5x7. That would mean that disregarding the DO, he could rewrite the groups as columns and make a test. Writing each group on a separate slip in column form, he then would keep transposing the columns until he began to recognize words forming themselves. After that, the rest would be easy.

All ciphers are like that—easy, once you know how!



Communication by Cipher—Vigenere Table

The plain letters of the text are on the top line. The key word is spelled out on the vertical line at the left. The coded message is made up by choosing letters from the body of the table at the successive intersections of the "clear" and the "key" words.

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$300,000,000 Asked For Naval Defense

WASHINGTON (AP)—Representative Vinson (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, introduced legislation Jan. 3 to authorize a $300,000,000 program for strengthening antiaircraft defenses of the Navy's fighting ships. He also announced that his Committee would begin a detailed check on the fleet building program.

The Georgian said Rear Admiral John H. Towers, Chief of Naval aviation, and representatives of firms building planes for the Navy would be the first witnesses heard.

"We want to find out just how the whole naval building program is coming along and what, if anything, needs to be done to further expedite it," Mr. Vinson said.

Duce Bars Cable Asking His Arrest

BURLINGTON, N. J. (AP)—Remo Campana, who last June returned his World War decorations to the Italian Government, cabled this message:

"His Majesty King Victor Emmanuel,

"Rome, Italy

"I beg His Majesty to order the arrest of Mussolini for high treason against Italy and humanity. Restore peace with democratic Great Britain." Later Western Union delivered a message to Mr. Campana which said:

"Rome advises message cancelled. Italian Administration will not pass."

Nearly 2,000 Eating Places Cover Miami

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—In Miami's building boom which has seen the rise of more than 8,000 structures during the past year, palaces devoted to the gastronomical arts have not been overlooked. While an average of 14 private homes have been completed daily, more than 200 new restaurants have gone up, which will give the winter visitor close to 2,000 in which to eat. Indeed, 25 per cent of all the restaurants in the State of Florida are in Miami.

Today, there are 1,626 dining rooms in Greater Miami, plus 447 lunch stands where anything from a 10-cent sandwich to a five dollar seven-course banquet may be had. Good meals are available everywhere at a variety of prices. Fish is one of the favorite foods here and comes to the tables not later than eight hours after it is pulled from the sea.

Restaurants are large and small and have a capacity, approximately, of 100,000 persons. They serve about 300,000 meals every day during the winter season, and one can serve oneself or be served, just as he fancies.

Fresh meats come in by refrigerator cars and boats. Vegetables are home grown and Florida fruit orchards prbvide an unlimited supply of oranges, grapefruit, tangerines and a wide variety of other tropical fruits. Melons, bananas and other fruits are shipped by boatload from Cuba and other nearby islands of the West Indies and from South and Central America. Seafood is plentiful and reasonable, and Miami restaurants offer wide variety from the surrounding waters. Florida lobsters and oysters in season are delicacies gourmets find pleasure in sampling.

Soviets Match Nazis In Mistreating Poles

Continued from Page 1

dry bread, a glass of grain coffee or herb tea, generally without sugar. Fatalities among the children are reported to be extremely high.

Stores Sold Out

The Soviet Government opened grocery stores in all the principal towns in southeast Poland, having taken over all those privately owned. But the stocks of the private shops had been sold out to the incoming Red Army officers and their families and to private soldiers and administrative officials and their families. After which there was nothing to sell and little now passes across shop counters. The stock consists as a rule of vodka, salt fish, yeast, and cologne water. Occasionally there are soap, sugar, flour, oil, butter, and stockings.

Always there are long lines of people waiting in front of these stores, from morning till night, for purchasing is a complicated business; and then there is always the hope that longed for articles will be on hand.

Intensive propaganda against religion and the churches is carried on. It is a definite part of the school program. Churches and church property are taxed so heavily that there is in most instances no possibility of paying the levy and this means confiscation. The average amount of the tax is from 20,000 to 30,000 rubles a year. Church buildings that have been confiscated are used as club centers, movie houses, workshops. Priests are not safe from persecution and mistreatment and the Soviet authorities have issued regulations forbidding members of religious orders to wear their habits. It is asserted that the "godless" propaganda is intense, although it is reported to be making no headway.

There is further confirmation of the confiscation of private property and of the owners having been compelled to leave their homes on very short notice. The majority of those thus evicted were allowed to live in places at least 100 kilometers distant from their original residence but under no circumstances are they allowed to return to that neighborhood.

Meanwhile, evidences of Polish resistance to Nazi methods in the German-occupied zones is seen in German newspapers which carry frequent accounts of executions and long prison terms for both men and women of former Poland.

Varied Crimes Alleged

The alleged crimes are varied and include murder of Germans, burning of property of all kinds to prevent its being taken by the Germans, concealment of Poles attempting to leave the country, attacks on homes or shops of Germans, destruction of materials and packages sent to Germany by post, theft, mistreatment of Germans, burning of forests and time and again conviction for concealing weapons and ammunition.

The German journal "Warschauer Zeitung" recently reported the execution of a 12-year-old boy on charges of atttempting "to start a revolt."

One of the chief endeavors of the leaders in Polish life has been to restrain their fellow countrymen from manifestations against the Germans in any form, to teach them to bend without breaking, to be outwardly correct but bide their time. Opposition against machine guns by an unarmed people they realize is futile and is the occasion of more drastic regulations.

That this Polish counter-"fifth column" is creating more of a problem than the Nazi officials can handle is seen from articles appearing from time to time now in the German press in Poland. There is that, for example, in the "Litzmannstädter Zeitung"—Litzmannstadt is the name given by the Germans to the great textile city of Lodz—which is a series of complaints over the reprehensible conduct of all Poles.

It is continually being impressed upon the Poles that they are a servant class and that their masters are the Germans. Articles on this topic are a regular part of the newspapers. New regulations emphasizing this appear from time to time, such as that which compels Poles to occupy seats in the rear of street-cars, and to give up even these if Germans boarding the car find all places in the front half occupied.

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Both Land and Sea Bombers Are Vital U. S. Defense Need

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (AP)—In appraising American air power in terms of its warplanes, the first question which must be asked is, "What are they going to be used for?"

As few as 6,000 medium and long-range bombers would make the air defenses of the Western Hemisphere impregnable, in the opinion of many leading exponents of air power.

A proper analysis of American air power must take into account the problem of continental and hemisphere defense.

The Army Air Corps and the Navy are ordering large quantities of bombers as long-range artillery. They are designed for offensive missions in a defensive strategy—to meet an enemy before he comes within a thousand miles of any possible bridgehead or possession in the Atlantic or the Pacific.

The new Atlantic bases leased from England fit snugly into that defense scheme.

The immediate production of fighting planes, now being pushed with such "terrible urgency," as described by William Knudsen, Director of Production Management for Defense, largely is for embattled Britain.

Power May Tell the Story

Because we place so much emphasis on the bomber for air defense, the engine power being built into our new bombers may well prove to be the telling factor in the growth of American air power as our air rearmament progresses.

For hemisphere defense, the United States needs bombers of both the landplane and the flying-boat types.

For the last decade, no other nation has brought the long-range bomber to the degree of perfection it enjoys in the United States. To say that American bombers cannot compare with Germany's Heinkel, Junkers, Focke-Wulf, and Dornier bombers is to say that a two-mile track man is no good in the sprints. Bombers, like runners, are developed for different kinds of jobs.

Currently, Germany's chief reliance is on light, fast bombers, buttressed by dive bombers, which strike tellingly from bases almost within whistling distance of the British Isles.

The closer American counterpart, a type that can be legitimately compared, is a medium machine designed for short missions, such as operations in the Caribbean, if that sea ever became a theater of war. The Douglas "23" and the Martin "26" are examples of the type.

Such bombers must be fast, with cruising speeds close to 300 miles an hour, for forays without the protection of accompanying pursuits, if the need arises.

Thanks to burgeoning engine powers, American medium-weight bombers today are faster than any comparable bombers made abroad.

Speeds Constantly Increase

Engines that will provide even greater speeds are being developed to meet the close race between bombers and defending pursuits to out-distance each other. Speeds in either type of plane probably will remain in the 400-450 mile-an-hour category for the next five years, barring unforeseen developments in aerodynamics.

But so much has been written about probable speeds of 500 miles an hour and up that the construction in this country of the world's fastest fighter—it flies, under ideal conditions, a little faster than 400 miles an hour—drew only scant attention.

To go beyond 400 miles an hour requires engines of 2,000 horsepower. The United States is the only nation with such power plants in actual production.

Lieut. Gen Frank M. Andrews, former chief of the General Headquarters Air Force, three years ago summarized the American air defense problem this way:

"It is obviously impracticable to provide sufficient pursuit planes or anti-aircraft guns to defend any but the most important areas. . . .

"The first mission of our air forces usually will be to deny to the enemy, through independent air operations, any suitable bases, floating or ground, from which he might operate. It is to that end that we are designing our bombardment organization and training personnel."

Once production is achieved in American aircraft plants, the factors making for world superiority in air armaments should be in favor of the United States.

Farm Loss Seen In Defense Sites

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 4 (AP)—James G. Patton of Denver, National President of the Farmers Union, contends that the use of tillable land for national defense projects is "both unwise and unwarranted" when there are "great areas of both abandoned and uncleared land available throughout the country."

In a letter to Chester Davis, agriculture representative on the National Defense Advisory Commission, Mr. Patton urged that the Commission consider "the serious problem created by the displacement of farm families by national defense projects."

He said 1,200 farm people in Pulaski County, Arkansas, must evacuate by Feb. 1 to make room for the expansion of Camp Joseph T. Robinson. Owners of the small farms, under a lease agreement, will receive from $15 to $75 a year, Mr. Patton said, but "no provision is made for the unfortunate tenants."

British Recall Allies' Heroism

LONDON (CP)—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the Greek people in a broadcast Dec. 31 that "heroic Greek resistance and offensive under brilliant generalship will prove to be the turning point in the struggle against materialism and brute force," the British Broadcasting Corporation reported.

The BBC said Mr. Eden "spoke of the firm and age-long friendship between Greece and Britain, who are now allies fighting side by side for all those things that both countries prize more dearly than life itself."

In another broadcast quoted by the BBC, Labor Minister Ernest Bevin told the people of Poland that "the British people will never forget the heroic struggle of the Polish people" and that "Warsaw is indelibly inscribed on our memories."

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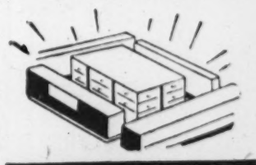
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Europe Under the Nazis

Continued from Page 1

and in conducting innumerable tortures.

German occupation is another name for terrorization based on what former Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain called "brute force, bad faith, injustice, oppression and persecution." The story is the same whatever be the country occupied, differing only in degree and method. The Germans adopt whatever method they believe will best impose their policy on the conquered country and make it best serve the Third Reich's immediate interests, especially in relation to the next objective to be attacked.

In Poland

The Germans are quite frank, though somewhat lacking in a sense of humor, in describing the workings of their new system: Thus, for example, on Nov. 22 at the annual meeting of the Academy of German Law at Munich, Hans Frank, Commissioner for the Polish Government General, could declare that "the Government General," or that part of Poland still not formally attached to the Reich, was the best example of the system which would operate wherever German rule would extend. A short time thereafter a Nazi official in Leipzig unblushingly declared that the so-called "Government General" would have no powers of self-government nor its Polish population any rights of citizenship.

A year before Gauleiter Albert Förster of Danzig had declared publicly at Bromberg, "It will be my glorious task in the next few years to obliterate all that speaks of Poland whatever it may be," and "whoever belongs to the Polish nation has to leave the country."

Executions Widespread

How well the Nazis have carried out this policy is illustrated by the fact that apart from outright murders by the Gestapo and excluding the victims tortured in prisons and concentration camps, monthly executions average about 100 — including a number of women. Last June 300 executions were reported. Not content with this, large numbers of the educated classes, professors, lawyers, doctors, priests, landowners, have all been uprooted, more than 1,000,000 Poles and Jews have been driven into Central Poland, and all those with no work to do have been forced to work in Germany.

Enforced labor in Poland is typical of the manner in which Germany has drafted millions of workers from the conquered territories for service in Germany proper.

According to a confidential circular dated January, 1940, and signed by Dr. Frank, the German Commissioner in Poland, at least 1,000,000 agricultural and industrial workers, male and female, were ordered conscripted and transported to Germany from Poland. About 750,000 were to be agricultural workers, half of them women.

The Nazis have made it a rule that Polish wages should be lower and taxes higher. Thus in Germany, a Polish worker, for instance, with a family of four and earning 30 marks pays a wage tax seven times greater than that of a German. If he earns 45 marks a week he pays 26 times more than the German.

Everyone Works—for Germany

All factories in Poland are compelled to work for German interests—Polish forests are being "properly exploited." The country is compelled to meet Germany's requirements in foodstuffs, raw materials and manufactures. For example Gauleiter Arthur Greiser of the Warthegau district of annexed Poland recently boasted that the Warthegau had delivered to Germany 700,000 tons of bread and grain from the 1940 harvest, although he simultaneously admitted that under Polish rule exports did not average more than 200,000 tons annually.

Everywhere the Germans are taking the best areas. For instance, on Oct. 17 a decree divided Warsaw into three residential districts —best for the Germans, the second for the Poles, and the worst walled in as a Ghetto for the Jews.

Culturally everything has been done to destroy Poland's heritage. The Universities of Cracow, Warsaw, Lublin and Poznan are all closed. Professors have been deported to and many have passed on since in concentration camps while Polish bookshops are forbidden to sell any works of a political or ideological character unless they are pro-Nazi.

In Czechoslovakia

Germanization of the Czech nation has been considerably sharpened from month to month and deportations from Bohemia are as ruthless as from Poland.

A recent German order provides for the evacuation of Czechs from 42 villages in Moravia to make room for German colonists. More than 20,000 persons in the counties of Vyskov, Blansko, Boskovice, and Krumlov are effected by this order, and must leave their homes early this year.

With the first Winter snows the Czechs experienced great economic difficulties. Storehouses formerly full are now empty of food.

Two hundred and forty mail vans daily carry food parcels from Bohemia to the Reich and another 200 hundred trucks containing food bought with paper German marks given to German soldiers all pass through Bohemia enroute to Germany. Rations of all outstanding foodstuffs have been reduced considerably. Bread and meat are both severely limited. A butcher firm which formerly obtained 1,000 pigs weekly now gets only two.

Perils of Resistance

German hatred of the Slav has resulted in a determined policy of extirpation and Germanization in the Czech protectorate.

The passive resistance of Czech patriots still brings its toll of "liquidated" officials, cultural leaders and students. Demonstrations which are held from time to time—demonstrations which never take any more radical form than the wearing of black neckties or the visiting of national memorials—have resulted in mass beatings, imprisonments, and even executions.

"Aryanization" of Bohemia and Moravia has proceeded rapidly during the past 12 months, with the result that lands and industries have been transferred to German ownership by simple manipulations. Czech-owned firms appear to be subject to a particular German drive to run them out of business. Withholding of supplies causes bankruptcy for those companies who are unwilling to harness their business to the Nazi supply machine.

Taxation is excessively high for Czech business men, and the German boast that salaries in the Protectorate have been raised under Nazi control appears in a different light when it is considered that some 30 per cent is clipped from the envelope before it ever reaches the workers hands—taxation, and "insurance."

Nearly 500,000 Czech workers have been drafted across the German border to serve in the Reich along with Poles, Belgiums, Danes, and Netherlanders. A recent German labor law in the Protectorate specifies that men between the ages of 16 and 70 may be called up for work in any part of the Reich.

Gestapo in Control

Bohemia has not escaped the particular Nazi habit in conquered territories of crushing out local leadership by either shooting or imprisoning professors, politicians, priests, trade union leaders, and students. Universities are closed. Czech schools are severely repressed and prohibited from spreading, and recent decrees have wiped out any remaining traces of provincial autonomy.

In short, that portion of the Czech national economy which will serve the German war machine is built up and expanded under strict German direction. What remains of Czechoslovakia is left to the whims of youthful Gestapo officers who are "winning their spurs" in the tradition of the German secret police.

Sabotage by Czechs working in German-seized Czech plants is one form of answer to this kind of treatment. A German gun is likely to explode while being fired as the result of a handful of sand poured into a mold by a Czech worker in the Nazi-held Skoda munitions factory.

The Czech harvest, which every Czech farmer knows will find its way into German mouths through one route or another, is reported to be far below normal.

In the meantime, most loyal Czechs are biding their time, waiting for the British victory which will set up their Czech National Council in London as the Government of the once-more re-established Czech Republic.

In the Netherlands

In the Netherlands the familiar German methods of robbing the subjugated people of their resources in materials and manpower for prosecution of the war, and to eliminate all non-totalitrian ideas, are clearly seen.

Theft and terrorism carried out under the guise of legality are no exception.

Germany almost immediately seized 90 per cent of the Netherlands' butter reserve following the invasion, and large percentages of food, clothing, raw materials and stocks were likewise "requisitioned" through the ration card system.

In early December the Nazis took 11,000,000 guilders in gold from the Netherlands bank and issued 65,000,000 guilders in bank notes. In view of the fact that the current Netherlands Treasury debt has increased since May 15 from 745,000,000 to 1,632,000,000 guilders, there is little need to stop and analyze the Nazi aim. Inflation in the Netherlands as a means of extending the Reichsmark control and using Netherlands gold to pay for war, is obviously the German intent.

Transportation in the Netherlands has been seriously disrupted so that a journey which formerly took an hour and a quarter is more than likely to take three or four hours.

German attempts to "propagandize" the Dutch into accepting the German version of what is good for them are falling on stubborn ears. Evidences of Dutch passive resistance are continually being relayed into neutral countries by refugees, who call for little imagination in their accounts of the brutal horrors of persons arrested and separated from their families to be sent into German concentration camps.

For weeks past the Dutch have had little meat, so that horse flesh has been in demand, but no increase in supplies is likely until the Germans have completed general requisitioning of horses for transport and agriculture in Germany.

In Belgium

The Germans are seeking to exploit the autonomy movement among the Flemish people but with indifferent success. In Belgium there is also potential terrorism exercised through control of industry but it is not achieving the results expected since the Germans in Belgium are over-organized and therefore inefficient—there are so many departments that they often work against one another.

Similar policies and incidents could be related wherever the Germans are in occupation. It's the same in Denmark, Norway, France, Rumania and the other occupied states. On the heels of the military invasion of Belgium came the Gestapo and Reich financial and economic experts who took over virtualy everything and ran it regardless of all considerations except those of Germany's interests —to plunder, to fill their own granaries at he expense of the conquered peoples and to get slave labor at cheap prices. Like thousands of Poles, Czechs, Norwegians, and French the Belgians are dragging the Nazi war chariot for slave pay. Neither considerations of international law nor of common decency are allowed to interfere with this policy.

It did not take the average Belgian long to understand the German currency system, by which German soldiers were "purchasing" vast quantities of Belgian supplies. First the "Kassenscheine" or German tourist mark was exchanged for 10 Belgian francs, and later for 12½. It was not long before it was discernible that the German currency was backed by nothing more solid than German promises. Today according to reliable estimates 50 per cent of Belgian cattle and 80 per cent of Belgian poultry have gone to Germany.

Same Developments Everywhere

But it would be a mistake to imagine that the tyrannized Belgians accept such conditions wherein they are mere helots—hewers of wood and drawers of water—more than they are compelled to by circumstances. The same development appears to go on among all peoples tyrannized over by the Nazis. After the first shock there comes general apathy and indifference followed by a period in which appears sabotage in works organizations and underground propaganda. Both sabotage and underground propaganda take many different forms in different countries. For example, in Belgium today an illicit newspaper, "La Libre Belgique," is published. Its address ironically is given as that of the German High Command in Brussels and the editor is listed as Peter Pan—from the famous Kensington Park statue replica in the Belgian capital.

In Occupied France

The situation in occupied France today is characterized by growing discontent. This is clearly evident in the number of "Vive De Gaulle" signs, and in pro-British slogans which are often found written across German posters.

Superficially apart from the serious shortage of foodstuffs and the presence of German military and other representatives, life appears to go on as usual. Churches, theaters, cinemas, entertainments are open more or less as usual, but the programs must conform to Nazi standards. Yet this facade is of itself a mere travesty of the real situation. The individual is not free to listen to any radiocasts not approved by the Nazis, read anything but pro-Nazi literature and he is required to amend his democratic ways as soon as possible. Heavy penalties are the price of listening to British radio stations. Yet reports show that this risk is very widely taken in order to hear something besides mere Nazi propaganda. Excellent proof of this is the care with which the official Nazi radio spokesman seeks to discount British statements or opinions.

Jobless Top 2,000,000

The unoccupied zone of France is not yet under direct German control, although some 1,800,000 French prisoners still held in Germany are serving as excellent hostages for Vichy's good behavior. When this situation will change, and German occupying troops will march south of Paris, is fertile ground for speculation.

In October the Vichy Government estimated the number of unemployed at between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000. This is but one of the results of the disruption of economic and industrial life in France.

Communications between unoccupied and occupied France are at a minimum. The German Government allows 100 letters daily to cross the frontier, including German correspondence.

One of the methods by which Germany, to use the words of the writer, is "choking France with velvet gloves," is in the bill given to the Vichy Government for the upkeep of the German Army of Occupation.

The French franc is exchangeable for 20 German paper currency vouchers, but as in other occupied countries, the German paper money is worthless. During the first few weeks of occupation the Bank of France was loaded with 500,000,000 of these coupons. Some might point ironically to the fact that the French franc is virtually worthless, since most of the gold backing it had has been sequestered by the Germans.

However, the Germans continue to "buy" in France. German trucks are reported to be treading a well-worn track from French stores and markets into Germany proper, loaded with goods which have been "purchased" with the German exchange mark.

In Denmark

Denmark has often been referred to as the "model" of the occupied countries. Its government still functions, Parliament still meets, and King Christian performs monarchial duties with apparently the same freedom as before the invasion.

But the mere presence of German troops occupying the countries belies this picture.

Actually Denmark is as much under the Nazi heel as if it were administered directly from Berlin.

Danish trade is impaired. Dairy products, which were the tiny nation's mainstay of production, have been so reduced by the shortage of fodder that the national economy has already been seriously impaired.

According to reports from neutral sources, 700 Danish locomotives with thousands of coaches and freight cars were "borrowed" by Germany and sent out of the country, loaded with pigs, cattle and eggs. They have not as yet returned.

Denmark depends upon the Reich for its supplies, now that foreign markets are cut off by the British blockade. The unfavorable Danish trade balance in Germany, however, caused by the preponderance of Danish supplies entering Germany as compared with goods coming from Germany, is rapidly raising the threat of inflation. This, added to the complex problem of rising unemployment—a problem which is not being solved by vast numbers of Danes being sent to work in Germany—throws the Danish Government practically entirely upon the mercies of the Reich.

Germany has offered a "solution" to the unemployment problem by taking large numbers of Danish workers into Germany, to work for meagre wages.

Theoretically each worker in Germany is allowed to send 125 marks of his earnings home to his family. Actually, the German Government issues a draft on the Danish National bank in Copenhagen for the amount, which in turn is charged to Germany's account and added to the astronomical figure she now owes Denmark. And Denmark instead of paying a Danish subject 100 kroner in monthly unemployment compensation, as it would if the worker remained unemployed in Denmark, thus pays 250 kroner for having one of its sons doing forced labor in Germany.

Germany's "indebtedness" to Denmark was estimated by Christmas Möller, Minister of Commerce, to have reached the sum of 800,000,000 kroner (about $200,000,000 at the normal rate of exchange). Mr. Möller added that he believed Denmark had very little chance of ever collecting this sum.

In Norway

German attempts to force King Haakon to abdicate the Norwegian throne may be taken as a landmark of Norwegian resistance to the German occupying forces. Ever since then Norwegians have done everything in their power to make life intolerable for the Germans.

Norway was no exception to the pillage of stocks and supplies which followed upon the Nazi invasion. Crown Prince Olav, while in the United States, estimated a few days ago that Germans are confiscating about 10,000 pounds of meat in Oslo daily. It is practically impossible for Norwegian civilians to obtain bacon or meat, and eggs rarely reach public markets since they are requisitioned directly from farms.

It is also related how the Germans requisitioned 50,000 Christmas cakes "for hospital patients," a few days before Christmas.

To this the Norwegians are replying with growing resistance. One of the more recent evidences of such resistance is seen in a series of landslides reported in Western Norway which recently damaged roads and rail lines in vicinities where German troops were quartered.

Maj. Vidkun Quisling, the Nazi leader in Norway, is forced to travel about under heavy armed escort as the result of several recent assassination attempts. Joseph Terboven, Reichs-Commissioner for Norway (who incidentally is referred to by Norwegians slyly as "Verboten," the German word for "forbidden"), is likewise forced to surround himself with guards whenever he ventures forth.

Poland—Bowed but Brave

Drawing by W. T. Benda for the Appeal of the Committee of Polish American Women, New York

"History fails to record a Calvary equal to that, which we, the women of Poland, are living through now. Our husbands . . . perished in mass murders which wiped out tens of thousands. . . . Our sons are taken away to alleged labor camps in Germany whence there is no return . . . our daughters are being apprehended on the streets or abducted under cover of the night . . . our churches are burned . . . our schools are closed . . . our homes stand empty. . . .

"The objective and the endeavor of the Germans is to exterminate and to destroy our entire Nation. Three million of us have perished already. . . .

"We endeavor, however, not to abandon ourselves to despair. We believe in Divine Justice, in the justice of history and in the victory of good over evil. We have faith in the victory of the Allies and we wait for the day of their triumph."

Mosher Stresses Rights of Labor; Pledges Support

OTTAWA, Jan. 4 (CP)—A. R. Mosher, President of the Canadian Congress of Labor, coupled an appeal for recognition of labor's right to organize with a pledge that the workers of Canada will bend every effort to prevent the "recurrence" of dictatorship imposed by force upon helpless peoples."

In a New Year's message addressed to the Canadian people, Mr. Mosher said the workers will "support every effort that is made to ensure victory for the cause which the British Commonwealth nas undertaken to defend."

At the same time he warned that this support could be marshalled most effectively by labor organizations, and urged that the right of workers to organize "be more widely respected than in the past."

He said workers desired only an opportunity to "co-operate with industry and with government in attaining the objectives they hold with all other classes of Canadian citizens."

These objectives are to win the war, to attain national security and to make provision for economic security, he said. They can be obtained only through exercise of "democratic principles"—principles which the workers were willing to do their utmost to maintain.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

The Composer and the Police

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

A more accurate title than the button-holing "You and Music" would have been "Christian Darnton and Music." When Penguin Books planned a new volume on music for their Pelican series, they went, rather surprisingly, to a composer, and what is more, a composer who had represented England at the Festival of the International Society for Contemporary Music which took place in Poland in 1939.

Among other distinctions his publishers mention a concert of chamber music given by Mr. Darnton in 1927, together with the fact that "from the critics of 33 newspapers only two did not condemn completely what they had heard." Apparently criticism was not confined to the press, for Mr. Darnton discloses that it became necessary to call in the police. Alas, in the decadent days preceding September, 1939, the only object for going to such lengths would have been to wake the critics and the audience up.

Mr. Darnton escaped arrest for breaking the musical peace but "You and Music" provides evidence for a charge of "malice aforethought." In a chapter headed "Occasions for Music" he claims that celebration and ritual are the primary functions of music and that up to the fifteenth century "people were not yet sitting down to music as an emotional or contemplative experience." Now, he says, they sit: "And how they sit!" The trouble is that consideration for one's neighbors' emotional or contemplative experience forbids "a tapping toe" or any other outward response to what is being performed. "Consequently," Mr. Darnton regrets, "these new devotional exercises of the concert hall are very secret and private manifestations." "It is with difficulty," he continues, "that those sensitive to the music can contain themselves." Can this be a tear dropped for the sufferings of repressed music critics? If so, that look which for all these years some have mistaken for boredom is simply the heroic inner struggle of critics to keep their devotional exercises secret and private—until they reach Fleet Street.

But Mr. Darnton has a warning for both critic and audience: "I often think that habitual concert-going eventually inhibits the response altogether," adding, "Certainly one's fellow listeners look miserable enough." Anyhow, Mr. Darnton's chamber music of 1927 seems to have evoked what may truthfully be described as a riotous response. One will always regret not being there. It is pleasing to picture the composer's concert agent ringing up an astonished police sergeant and saying, "There is a riot in the Grotrian Hall. Please can you spare me a few coppers?"

* * *

There are certain passages in "You and Music" which may also make the orthodox want to summon the police. Actually the author—unfortunately one has never heard the composer—is not quite the rebel he imagines himself to be. To paraphrase the old music hall song, it isn't exactly what he says, it's the wilful way he says it. So often the "advance-guard" make the mildest opinion an excuse for trailing a coat. The temptation to tread on it is almost irresistible. Like innumerable others, one shares practically all Mr. Darnton's admirations but somehow one wants at once, out of sheer perverseness, to argue from the opposite side. This perversity is perhaps aggravated by writing which in its looseness often shows signs of haste. But the most captious reader is left with no doubt about the author's admiration for Stravinsky—"this astonishing artist, who is never content to say a thing twice because it was good the first time;" for Schönberg, whose prototype is found in Josquin des Prés; for Webern, the poet who evokes "the magic of the pure beauty of sound," and, a little unexpectedly, the French composers, Berlioz, Fauré, Satie, Debussy, and Ravel. Liszt is described as "unquestionably the biggest figure in the nineteenth century."

This catholicity scarcely prepares one for Mr. Darnton's opinion of his fellow countrymen: "Our last composer may be said to be Dr. Arne (1710-1778)." Thus conferred with the order of the boot, living English composers will feel even further chastened by Mr. Darnton's conviction that today "music is being written of an importance and significance equal to the greatest periods of the past." They may, however, snatch a crumb of comfort from an admission made a few pages further on: "Everyone is agreed that we are now in a phase of quiescence following a period of eruptive experimentation which broke out in the second decade of this century." But many readers will be wholly with the author when he avows a predilection for the early Italians and early French—the primitives of musical art.

Mr. Darnton writes for the ordinary music lover and, to relate the present with the past, provides an outline of history that is none too clear but has the advantage of being drawn backwards. Considerable space is also given to the orchestra and its instruments. The interest of the more musically experienced will be focused on the aesthetic lying behind the author's judgments, including his compositions, of course, for those who know them. "Music," it is said, "is movement in sound, consisting of rhythmical and metrical patterns."

* * *

So far, so good; Hanslick formulated the idea of music as pattern or arabesque in an essay, "Vom Musikalisch-Schönen," published as long ago as 1854. But Mr. Darnton's chapter on "The Nature of Musical Thought" simply ends with the confession: "It will be seen by now how very difficult it is to discuss the nature of musical thought." Seeing that it has not really been discussed at all, the reader will agree.

The chapter on "Kinds of Music" ends with the surprising conclusion that there are not two kinds of music, the one emotional, the other intellectual, but many shades of "intellectualized" music! Unfortunately, one is largely left to guess the logic by which this conclusion was arrived at. One may even begin to think that there is something in Mr. Darnton's claim that the composer lives mostly in a world of sound-fantasy and that, as he says, there is probably little difference between one kind of fantasy and another. Much of "You and Music" could be described as a fantasia in words.

Mr. Darnton is the last person to mind if his readers, or reviewers, disagree with him. "My critics," he writes, "have my full permission to dismember me in Dionysiac fashion if they choose. It may give them something to write about, which is what they need, while harming no one in particular. So everyone will be happy all round."

A grateful reviewer should add that the pleasure of disagreeing with Mr. Darnton costs only sixpence—the extremely modest price of "You and Music."

Vandamm

Constance McKay and Betty Field

In a scene from Elmer Rice's new play, "Flight to the West," now at the Guild Theater in New York.

Theater of Galway

By J. J. Hayes

Dublin

Taibhdhearc na Gaillimhe, or Theater of Galway, was founded in 1927-1928 and had Michael MacLiammoir for its first director. While in Galway, MacLiammoir wrote "Diarmuid and Grania" in Gaelic and he had not only directed the first production but also played Diarmuid. Simultaneously, he wrote the English version in which, later, at the Dublin Gate Studio Theater, he again played the role of Diarmuid under the direction of Hilton Edwards.

The Galway Gaelic Theater has, from its beginning, been in receipt of a government subsidy. The players built up a reputation which became nation-wide. They have now paid their first visit to Dublin and, at the Gate, they presented, for four performances, a selection of seven plays taken from their extensive repertory which includes translations of work by English, French and other foreign dramatists as well as of Abbey plays and plays originally written in Gaelic.

In R. C. Sheriff's "Journey's End" their teamwork, their facile methods, and their obliviousness of their audience recalled the Moscow Art Theater players. These Galway people are actors and they are wholly unspoiled by their success. It was delightful to sit back and watch them as they worked their way without apparent effort through a play of which almost every line in the original English contained pitfalls for the unwary or the careless. To one knowing only a few scattered Gaelic words but familiar with the English text of Mr. Sheriff's play, every nuance and every inflection was present in the unfamiliar tongue. Apart from the language, these young men were British, and, where necessary, they even succeeded in flavoring their accents with the Cockney tone. This completed the atmosphere. Gone entirely were those tones described as "the Irish brogue." A stranger entering the Gate and not knowing that the medium was Gaelic or Irish would never think that the actors were Irish.

Their performance of "Journey's End" suggested that, under the right direction, these players are capable of presenting, in their native tongue, a play of any nationality and of obtaining the correct atmosphere. In brief, the Gaelic medium sets them apart and, securing for them a collective individualism, establishes the Galway Theater as a significant factor in the Irish Theater movement, even more truly national than the Abbey itself, of which the medium is English or Anglo-Irish.

One hopes, however, that these Galway players will not be tempted by their recent success to visit Dublin often. Their home theater or Tivarc should be, for the people of Eire, as much of a shrine as the Abbey has been for visitors from other lands. The Abbey has its own style of acting, while that of the Gate and other Irish groups, using English as their medium, is that of the London theater without that theater's mannerisms and its methods of production that tend to make the finished work automatic. The Galway Theater has a quiet, unsophisticated style of its own. The players do not visibly employ technique and there is no conscious striving for effect. Their acting seems to come from within rather than from acquired technique.

'Daughter of the Regiment'

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

As if to prove beyond peradventure that opera need not be synonymous with four hours of tragic gloom, the management of the Metropolitan Opera House revived at the matinée of Dec. 28 Donizetti's lyric comedy, "The Daughter of the Regiment" ("La Fille du Régiment") exactly one week after doing an identical service for "Don Pasquale," another lyric comedy by the same composer. The performance, whatever its other qualities, had tremendous verve and entrain, and the capacity audience was obviously in a state of uninterrupted delight till all in the house rose for the "Marseillaise," sung by all on the stage, just before the final curtain.

For one element of the performance there can be nothing but praise—Lily Pons' achievement as Marie, the vivandière heroine. Mme. Pons was humorous, sprightly, overbrimming with life and also gently affecting in the pathetic scenes. Furthermore, she made a charming picture and sang at her best. On the other hand, Salvatore Baccaloni, who had enjoyed such a deserved success in the name part of "Don Pasquale," was miscast as Sergeant Sulpice.

It was possible to admire Mr. Baccaloni's immense skill as a singing comedian, and unquestionably the majority of the audience found his goings on exceedingly funny, but the role isn't farce or even comedy, save as the fun grows out of character and situation. For Sulpice is really the twin brother of that other old Napoleonic soldier, Flambeau, whom we know from Rostand's "L'Aiglon." And, then, nobody should require this Italian buffo to sing in French, and the original French text is used in the revival.

* * *

Besides Mme. Pons, one member of the cast employed unexceptionable French—Raoul Jobin, who was good both vocally and dramatically as the Tyrolese peasant Tonio, who saves Marie from falling over a precipice and eventually marries her. Special praise is also due the chorus, and Gennaro Papi, who conducted, threw his whole heart and soul into the work.

But one disagreeable load the score had to carry. Instead of the spoken dialogue, the idiom of French opéra-comique, we had the recitativo secco of the Italian version imposed on French words, which turned out just as clumsy as you might suppose, and, by the way of additional burden, it was accompanied by that appalling contraption, a harpsichordized piano, whose tone Philip Hale once likened to a mowing machine.

For this revival "The Daughter of the Regiment," which had not been heard at the Metropolitan for 22 years, was cut up into three acts and four scenes, instead of Donizetti's two acts of one scene each—to no good purpose except that thus a short opera could profit by two long entr'actes instead of one. Much was made in advance of "picture book" staging, which was supposed to do something remarkable to the innocent opéra-comique. What it mainly accomplished was to divert attention from the main issue, except in the cases of Mme. Pons and Mr. Jobin.

Still, if you are going to accept as Tyrolese the Noah's Ark style of our nursery days, a good deal of the spectacle was pleasing enough. Not, though, the inexcusable salon in the castle. And the sight of Mme. Pons about to curry a wooden horse of obviously non-Trojan breed was stretching naïveté a long way.

* * *

Foremost among recent concert events was inevitably the performance of Beethoven's "Missa Solemnis" directed by Arturo Toscanini on the evening of Dec. 28 in Carnegie Hall. The NBC Symphony Orchestra and the Westminster Choir were assisted by a quartet of soloists made up of Zinka Milanov, Bruna Castagna, Jussi Björling, and Alexander Kipnis. Mr. Toscanini had led the colossal work here before, but on this occasion he seemed to be specially inspired, and he communicated his exalted mood to his collaborators. Of the soloists Mme. Castagna and Mr. Kipnis distinguished themselves particularly.

Dimitri Mitropoulos continues as guest conductor of the Philharmonic-Symphony's Carnegie Hall concerts. On Dec. 26 he treated his hearers to a "Tragic" Overture of Brahms that dashed along like a riding to hounds and a painstaking, but inflated, presentation of Beethoven's C sharp minor Quartet, Op. 131, allotted to the entire string band, besides providing Albert Spalding with a singularly tempestuous orchestral background in the Sibelius Violin Concerto, which found the soloist at his best only in the slow movement.

In a partly changed program on Dec. 29 Mr. Mitropoulos introduced to this country a high-spirited Sinfonietta for Orchestra by Alexander Zemlinsky and to New York a driving, noisy Suite No. 2 from Alfredo Casella's opera, "La Donna Serpente." Mr. Spalding, again the soloist, was heard to advantage in Chausson's "Poème" and the introduction and Rondo Capriccioso of Saint-Saëns. And in accompanying him this time Mr. Mitropoulos also did well.

The New Friends of Music, Fritz Stiedry conductor, holding forth orchestrally in Carnegie Hall on Dec. 29, regaled their hearers with the prickly and astringent fare of Paul Hindemith's "Kammermusik," Op. 24, No. 1, in which Egon Petri took part ably as solo pianist. The program offered as antidote two numbers that are ingratiating enough to suit anybody—Ravel's "Ma Mère l'Oye" and the A major Serenade of Brahms.

On the evening of Dec. 27 the League of Composers, at the Museum of Modern Art, offered a program of music by Darius Milhaud, who assisted in person at the piano. If, in the opinion of some attentive listeners, the occasion was hardly calculated to increase the fame of the composer, at least it gave a hearing to an excerpt from his once much-discussed opera, "Christophe Colomb," and a world première to a cycle of songs for voice and piano called "Le Voyage d'été." As it happened, the verses by Camille Paillard made a stronger impression than the musical integument. The cycle was most persuasively set forth by Marcelle Denya.

Plastics and Fine Art

By Dorothy Adlow

An exhibition of plastics at the Institute of Modern Art in Boston, beautifully installed and most carefully presented for our enjoyment and information, deals with a medium that is contiguous with and even overlaps the arts. In certain respects, however, its features lie outside the domain of the art critic.

Although the numerous items comprising the display are familiar, they seem a little strange and they become somewhat exotic in this atmosphere. Plastics are the new materials which are being put to use in numerous ways in modern manufacture. We see them so commonly that we are no longer aware of their existence. The cork for a bottle stopper has been replaced by plastic substance, the doorknob, the rims of spectacles, baking dishes, papers, articles formerly made of wood and metal are supplanted by this chemically made material. While plastics have not been exploited to their utmost, they already encompass enough articles of daily use to make us believe that we live in a world of plastics.

Plastics are qualified further by the fact that they lend themselves to mass production. They are a product of an age of industrialism, concentrated chemical research, and large-scale demand.

* * *

This preliminary comment is intended to imply how far plastics are to be connected with fine art. In ages past any article of use was a work of art, fashioned by hand and decorated with the imaginative devicefulness of the maker. It was the human hand which operated in handiwork, the imprint of a temperament which qualified the artifact. When we cherish objects of art of early fabrication, it is the personal touch which delights us. We like the modulations of surface in wood carving, the variations of surface resulting from hammering on a metal surface. In pottery we appreciate the refinements which come from personal handling. And there are people who regret a little that a potter's wheel was invented to impose a mathematical regularity upon ceramic surfaces.

In its essence, the plastic product is regular, uniform, and standardized, it lends itself to pressure, molding, cutting, manipulation; but in mass production even such treatment becomes too regular to be personal. The plastic objects must consequently be admired for the intrinsic features of beauty conditioned by their machine-made characteristics. It is another brand of aesthetic beauty, worthy of note and of appreciation.

But few people will consider that handmade works of art will be entirely replaced by plastics. Many will balk at the synthetically made jewel; many will miss the beauty of leather with its grain, wood with its beautiful fibrous quality, metal with its ring. On the other hand, we should be philosophical, for glass, already an ancient material of manufacture, is the first plastic material. Glass has been incorporated in fine art in many handsome ways; to wit, the mosaic, glass vases, and stained glass windows. Perhaps plastics can also be influenced by the sensibilities of man. Right now we must admit that plastics are in their rudimentary stage, despite the enormous progress the industry has made since the depression.

* * *

In the Boston exhibition there are for the most part objects of domestic, personal, and mechanical use. There are also objects of art, for example, some transparent angels molded from lucite. There is a large sculpture in plexiglass by Alexander Calder wherein this eminent modern sculptor has employed the plastic material so that he indicates its various potentialities, taking advantage of its transparency, its translucency, its susceptibility to light, etc. It is a question whether such sculpture will really be acceptable as such, but the experiment is interesting.

The general impression of this exhibition is somewhat depressing, because many of us have a love of texture and textural variation and we cannot acknowledge the summary, standardized, sufficiency of these amazingly adaptable substances, which have been compounded by modern chemists. Yet we must be broadminded in relation to these materials which make modern life easier, smoother, more efficient. We tremble somewhat when we realize how adaptable—much, much too adaptable—they are to war efficiency.

The Theater Fights Back

By Harold Hobson

London

I was talking to an official of the British Broadcasting Corporation. The theater cropped up in our conversation, and she remarked, "I admire more than anything else the courage with which actors and actresses are tackling the difficulties that surround and impede them. They don't merely sit down and moan. They try first this, then that, until they get something that really works."

That just about expresses the essence of the theatrical situation in Britain today. Many players are, of course, finding themselves spheres of activity very different from the old glamorous world behind the footlights. Mrs. Gladys Calthrop, who used to design the décor for the Cochran and Coward shows, is now the Second Petroleum Officer in the Mechanized Transport Corps. The artistic gift which delighted London on so many a romantic night is not, however, being wasted, for Mrs. Calthrop has turned her talents to account by designing a recruiting poster.

Other players and managements have cast their eyes over the provinces. George Lee, Phyllis Stanley, Lyle Evans and others are busy rehearsing in London an entirely new version of the old Co-Optimist show with which Laddie Cliff in the 'twenties took more than half a million pounds sterling from London theatergoers. These "Co-Optimists of 1941" contemplate opening in Bristol, and then doing a tour of the principal provincial cities.

Charles Killick, one of London's most prominent managers, has taken over the lease of Slough public hall, and intends to present there such entertainments as "High Temperature," "Room for Two," and "Happy Birthday," which was recently reviewed in these columns when I saw it in Birmingham. Meanwhile, Arthur Lewis, general manager of the Sheridan circuit of London suburban music halls, has possessed himself of the Town Hall at High Wycombe, where he proposes to stage variety every Saturday night during the winter months. The first program has Flotsam and Jetsam, and Tommy Handley in the bill.

Both High Wycombe and Slough are within 30 miles of London, to the west. Thousands of London people have evacuated themselves in the Home Counties in this area, and it seems very possible that theatergoing might become a popular amusement amongst this transplanted population. Anyhow, Messrs. Killick and Lewis intend to try the experiment.

In spite of evacuation, however, there are still more than 6,000,000 left in London, and a fair proportion of these may reasonably be expected to desire some other amusement than that of listening to the thunder of the anti-aircraft barrage, gratifying as that noise undoubtedly is. Some such thought seems to be running in the minds of the various London theatrical managements, for, out of a total of 50 who took out entertainment licenses last January, no fewer than 33 have asked for them to be renewed in 1941.

Miss Edith Evans is appearing at Wyndham's in "Diversion," a revue without scenery or chorus, which Herbert Farjeon and Bronson Albery have put on in order to test the readiness of London to support the theater. It is being given at matinees only, and opened to about £60 a performance, which was not bad, since prices are not what they were before the war. Within a fortnight the receipts had risen to £100 a performance, which is much more than satisfactory.

Stravinsky in Minneapolis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Minneapolis, Minn.

If Igor Stravinsky doesn't make his music as exciting as other conductors make it, he gives it a clarity of texture, a delicacy of tone, and a rhythmic precision which are missed by maestri who interpret Stravinsky as if he were merely a Big, Bad Noise.

The Russian composer took over the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra for the seventh Friday night concert here, offering a program devoted to his own works. It was no less a pleasure than a surprise to find that such things as "Pétrouchka" and "The Fire-Bird," under his baton, became more winsome than wild, that his exquisite detail and adroit management of complex rhythms and colors could magnetize our attention as much as headier, more pellmell (and confused) readings of these works.

While Stravinsky's tempi in "Pétrouchka" were more deliberate than those we are accustomed to, the authority of the performance was unmistakable. With that authority went a penetration that drew forth clearly all the contributing elements in a musical picture that ranges from the gay to the mock-pathetic, all pictured with a finesse and sophistication most delightful.

The same could be said of "The Fire-Bird" and the two less-known items on his program—the divertimento from "Le Baiser de la Fée" and the "Jeu de Cartes" Suite. The Tchaikovskian sweetness of the divertimento was hard to associate with Stravinsky, and even a bit cloying, while the "Card Game" music impressed more by its unflagging ingenuity in phrase and odd instrumental blends than by its strength of inspiration.

AMUSEMENTS

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BOSTON

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Tickets should be purchased in advance to avoid disappointment (recent concerts by Crooks, Rachmaninoff, Trapp Family, were completely sold out with public seated on stage). SYMPHONY Hall open daily from 9 to 6 (Tel. Com. 1492) — JORDAN Hall open from 10:30 to 5:30 (Tel. KEN. 8664). MAIL AND TEL. ORDERS ACCEPTED. Seats may also be had thru Jordan's and Filene's.

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Also How-to-Do-It Kits to Aid in Craftwork, With Other Forms of Visual Aid, Made by Kansas W. P. A.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Topeka, Kan.

Benjamin Franklin, Robert Fulton, Abraham Lincoln, Betsy Ross, Frances E. Willard, and other characters famous in American history are coming to life in Kansas schoolrooms, where a project for the production of "visual aids" is in operation. Kansas is one of six states in which the Work Projects Administration, with the co-operation of the State Department of Public Instruction, has developed such a project.

Famous personages are represented by means of figurines, 15 inches high, mounted on display stands. Other life-like figures are authentically costumed to show the changes in fashion in America from the seventeenth to the twentieth century. The national costumes of 24 foreign nations are illustrated in a similar way.

Advisory Committee

These and numerous other objects available to schools and tax-supported institutions at the cost of materials alone are made in five workshops scattered throughout the State. All are of durable construction and designed for practical demonstration in the classroom. A special advisory committee, composed of nine members of the faculty at the University of Kansas, gives approval after successful tests in public schools. It is agreed that there is a growing need for well integrated and practical types of objective teaching aids such as this service affords—objects which cannot be duplicated by school supply houses.

Man's control and use of natural resources is made clear through a set of miniature models of windmills, cotton gins, coal mines, grain elevators, spinning wheels, and printing presses. Among the types of homes shown in another series are a Kansas soddy, log cabin, tepee, bark house, and plank house. Different modes of transportation include a Conestoga wagon, stagecoach, ox-cart, jinriksha, kayak, ice boat, and dog sled. Reproductions of period furniture, both miniature and actual size, suggest what can be done by manual training groups.

Craft Kits

"How-To-Do-It Kits" contain weaving, leather work, block printing, woodcarving, pottery, and metal work in various stages of construction, together with printed instructions. The woodcarving kit, for example, includes an assortment of trays, bowls, plates, boxes, book ends, and plaques carved out of various kinds of wood. In the leatherwork kit are hand-tooled articles, such as bags, belts, key folds, coin purses, bookmarks, bookcovers, billfolds and portfolios.

There are other traveling exhibition cases fitted out with glass vials and compartments containing agricultural and mineral products, such as corn and wheat, or salt, coal, zinc, lead, and gypsum. There are samples at various stages of refining, as well as by-products of the original substance. Any of the kits may be borrowed for two weeks without expense, except transportation costs. They are proving popular with adult education groups and hobby clubs. Plaster casts realistically painted to simulate the leaf, bark, and fruit of some 30 species of common trees are utilized by 4-H Clubs, Boy and Girl Scout troops, and biology classes.

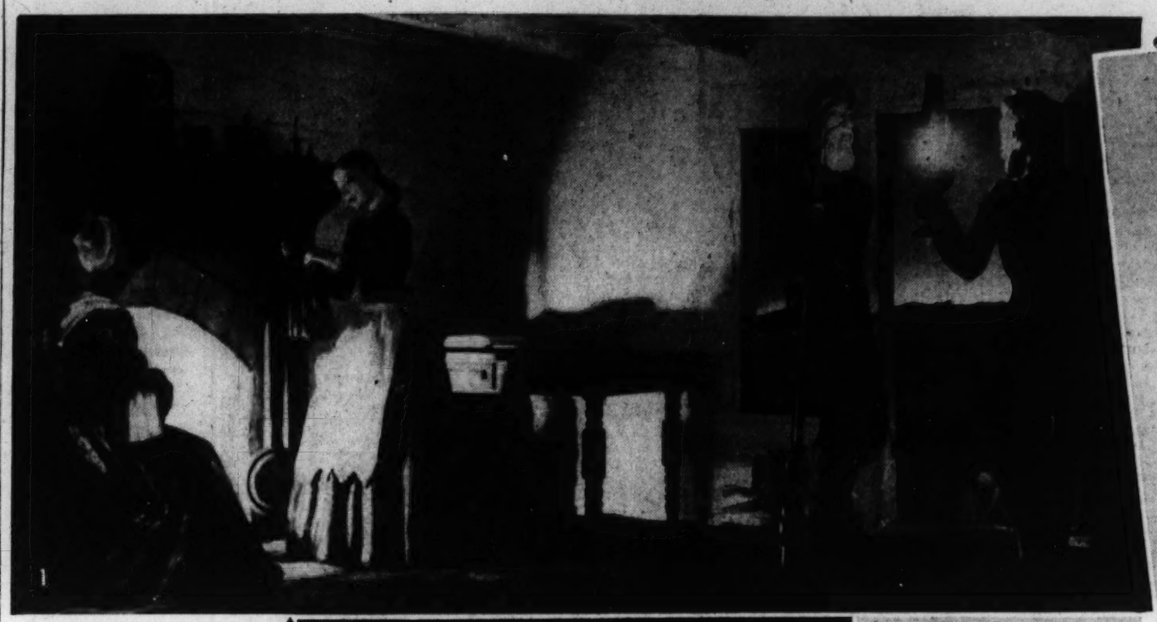
The silk screen method of reproduction has been employed in presenting a series of prints of native wild flowers, birds, trees, insects, costume design, and historic landmarks. Already hundreds of block prints and lithographs portraying 50 different Kansas landmarks have been placed in schools and libraries throughout the State, correlating with the study of Kansas history.

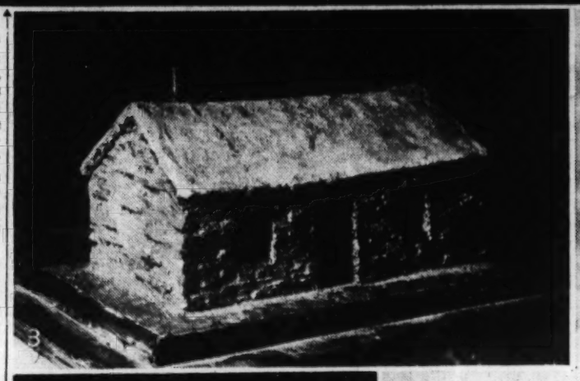
Staff members of the State Historical Society co-operate with project workers in collecting and preserving valid historical data. In this connection large dioramas have proved a most effective method of three-dimensional representation. Each consists of a box-like three-sided stage with a glass front. Figures of men and animals, cast in plaster and realistically painted, stand out against appropriate backgrounds and dome-shaped sky. Illumination is by concealed electric lights.

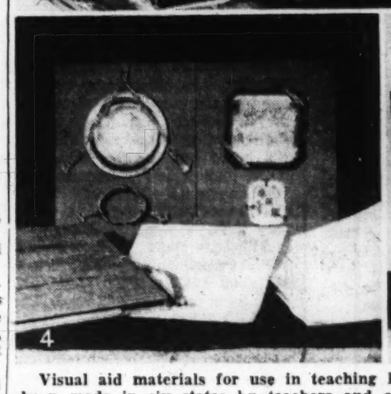
The dioramas now completed and placed in schools and county museums give an accurate dramatic picture of the history of the State. There are views of prehistoric animals, various Indian dances and hunting expeditions, cow-punchers driving longhorns up cattle trails to Abilene, covered wagons rolling over the Santa Fe trail, the Union Pacific railway under construction, and other scenes showing John Brown with runaway slaves, Jotham Meeker setting up the first printing press in Kansas, and Coronado with his conquistadores.

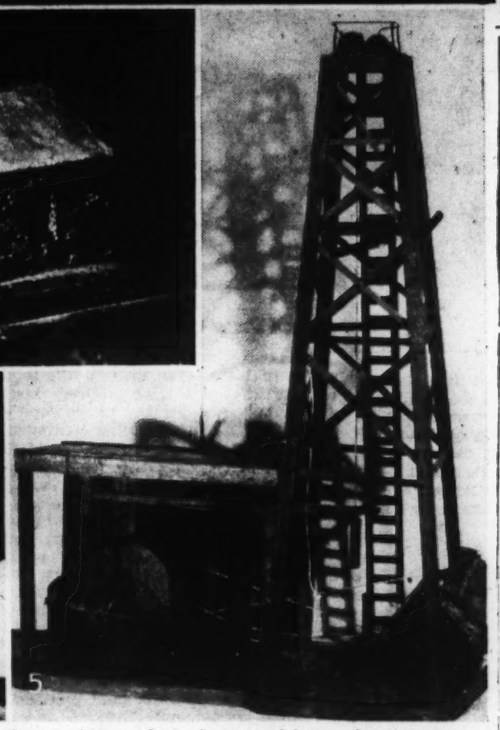
Altogether, since January 1937, the Museum Project has produced 47,500 articles and has catalogued about 203,000; besides making or renovating 738 display cases for the use of public institutions.

Margaret Whittemore









Visual aid materials for use in teaching have been made in six states by teachers and other workers employed by the Work Projects Administration. These are of several kinds, including the types shown here which were made for use in Kansas schoolrooms. 1. Diorama of the home of John Brown. 2. This figurine of Benjamin Franklin is one of a set illustrating characters in American history. 3. A plaster model to scale, of a pioneer Kansas "soddy" or sod house. Contrary to popular opinion, all early settlers did not live in log cabins. In many parts of the United States the sod house was the pioneer cabin. 4. One of the How-to-Do-It Kits, with manual of instructions and samples. This one is on metalwork. 5. Model of an oil well, also made to scale.

M. J. T.

Use of Verb Forms

Help Yourself to Easy English—25
52 Tuesday and Saturday lessons

By Harriet Van Dyne Newman and LaVaun Nickel

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Why must we know the principal parts of verbs? Because we make all other forms from these principal (or primary) parts: present, past, and past participle.

The following is a list of verbs commonly used, the three columns giving for each verb the present, past, and past participle. Let us be certain that we know all these forms:

am (be)	was	been
begin	began	begun
bid (offer)	bid	bid
bid (command)	bade	bidden
bite	bit	bitten
blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
burst	burst	burst
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
dive	dived	dived
do	did	done
drag	dragged	dragged
draw	drew	drawn
dream	dreamed	dreamed
	dreamt	dreamt
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feel	felt	felt
flow	flowed	flowed
fly	flew	flown
freeze	froze	frozen
get	got	got
go	went	gone
grow	grew	grown
hang (object)	hung	hung
hang (person)	hanged	hanged
hide	hid	hidden
know	knew	known
light	lighted	lighted
	lit	lit
pay	paid	paid
prove	proved	proved
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
rise	rose	risen
run	ran	run
see	saw	seen
shake	shook	shaken
shine	shone	shone
shrink	shrank	shrunk
speak	spoke	spoken
spring	sprang	sprung
swim	swam	swum
	swum	
take	took	taken
throw	threw	thrown
wear	wore	worn
write	wrote	written

An important fact to know about the past participle is that we never use it alone as a verb; that is, with this past participle we ALWAYS use a helping verb (either some part of the verb be, was, been or the verb have, had, had). Example: I have written, I had written, I shall have written.

Caution: Let us notice particularly these past participles as present-day usage: got (not the older gotten), dived (not dove), proved (not proven), and burst (not bursted).

It is easy to see that we need the present tense (I go) to express present time; that we need the past tense (I went) to express time entirely completed.

But why do we need the past participle? We need the past participle to express time completed but associated with some other time (expressed or implied). Example:

I had gone before he came.

Mary had not finished the letter before he entered the room.

Exercise

Write the correct form of the verb. If there is a helping verb, use the past participle.

1. (eat) Have you ever ——— at the Ricardo?
2. (dive) In the contest my sister ——— in perfect form.
3. (burst) Yesterday the peonies ——— into bloom.
4. (break) Has his word ever been ———?
5. (drink) After the child had ——— his lemonade, he left.
6. (burst) A front tire ———, as the boys had predicted.
7. (come) Have all the guests ———?
8. (get) After she had ——— the book, she departed.
9. (prove) After he had ——— his point, he stopped talking.
10. (ring) Has the six o'clock bell ———?
11. (run) The champion had ——— miles before he began the race.
12. (get) Many persons need to learn that had ——— is correct.

The two verbs so often confused: lie, lay, lain, and lay, laid, laid have been omitted from the list in this lesson, because they are going to have a lesson of their own soon. This is also true of the two verbs, sit and set; and the two verbs, rise and raise.

Answers

Exercise: 1—eaten (helping verb, have); 2—dived (past tense); 3—burst (past tense); 4—broken (helping verb, has been); 5—drunk (helping verb, had); 6—burst (past tense); 7—come (helping verb, have); 8—got (helping verb, had); 9—proved (helping verb, had); 10—rung (helping verb, has); 11—run (helping verb, had); 12—got (helping verb, had).

If you write about anything in this series, please address the Education Editor.

Setting an Example

Bob: "Pop, there's a man at the circus who jumps on a horse's back, slips underneath, catches hold of its tail, and finishes up on the horse's neck!"

Pop: "That's easy. I did all that the first time I ever rode a horse."

—American Girl, from the Huntington Record.

She Directed the Conversation Into Constructive Channels

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Tommy and his mother were spending a couple of weeks with Grandmother. They had been there only a few days when Tommy asked:

"Mother, why does Grandma talk so much about people and their troubles and the things she doesn't like about them?"

"I don't know," replied his mother. "Perhaps she doesn't stop to think."

"Well," said Tommy. "I just don't listen." And then he added, "Mother, do you listen?"

It was a searching question and one that awakened his mother to the need for bringing more constructive subjects into the conversation. Although she felt glad that talk about people's troubles and faults held no attraction for her little son, she wished him to enjoy his grandmother's companionship. Now that her attention was called to the need for alertness and initiative on her part she did not find it difficult to direct the conversation toward more wholesome topics.

She began by asking questions about Grandmother's childhood and also what she knew of her husband's early home life. A photograph of grandfather's grandmother revealed customs of dress and hair styles that were entirely new to Tommy. Many items of family history were related. Not only did Grandmother enjoy telling these stories; she was pleased to find her son's family interested in them.

Tommy lived in the city. His grandmother had grown up on a farm. This difference alone offered a wealth of subjects to draw from. It took a few skillful questions to get them started, but interesting tales followed. For example, Grandmother's father had kept two work horses to help in cultivating his crops. These horses were brought in from the field each noon, unhitched and led to the foot of a hill to be watered at a spring. When Grandmother was a very little girl she had liked nothing better than to run to meet her father, have him swing her to the broad back of one of these horses and walk beside her as the horse picked its way carefully down the hillside to the watering trough. A little child loves such tales.

At another time they listened to the story of the planting of Great-grandfather's orchard. It had covered almost three acres. There were long rows of apple trees, cherry trees, plum, and peach. Shade trees were planted along the west and north sides of the orchard to serve as a protection. It had required patience for this family to wait for their trees to bear fruit. Ten years they had waited for their own apples. But how proud they had all been of their orchard!

There were other stories, too, that Tommy enjoyed, especially those about the time when his Daddy was a little boy; the special outings he had liked, the little school he attended, the ways he found to earn money, the pets he had loved.

When it came time to return home, Mother thought very gratefully of Tommy's question, "Do you listen?" It had led her to make the discovery that even when faced with the seeming necessity for listening to unpleasant talk, she could tactfully lead the way to subjects of real interest. As a result she is more alert. Furthermore, Tommy had learned many interesting details of life in earlier days. Grandmother had enjoyed recalling these experiences. They had all become better acquainted. And what a good time they had had!

Viola E. Holley

A Saturday Column

The Trees

Can you hear the trees murmuring?
Can you hear them talking to themselves?
They are saying things that all children should know.

Charles Metten, aged 11, Luther Burbank School

Academic Freedom

A recent study of the opinions of 785 laymen and teachers on the issue of academic freedom indicated that while few teachers are dismissed, demoted, or otherwise disciplined for exercising academic freedom, a majority of them deal carefully with controversial subjects because of fear of punishment. These subjects include religion, sex, politics, and economics.

It is probable that in many cases where teachers feel their freedom of speech is being curtailed, communities are only asking that the teachers refrain from imposing their personal opinions upon pupils. However, when teachers must refrain from presenting, within the limits of good taste and sound scholarship, facts available on any subject, academic freedom is endangered.

—"The Status of the Teaching Profession," N. E. A.

Records of What They Do at One Model School

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Curriculum Records of The Children's School, National College of Education," by Members of the Staff. Bureau of Publications, National College of Education. Evanston, Ill.

Part II of this useful outline record gives some typical units of experience for each grade from Kindergarten through sixth, each one organized under main headings as follows: I. Enriching experiences which aroused and fostered interest and provided background activities. II. Problems and questions which led to investigation. III. Answering questions and solving problems. IV. Social meanings, attitudes, appreciations, developing through these experiences. V. Interpretation and expression of attitudes and appreciations. VI. New interests foreshadowing further units of work. The explanatory matter preceding each set of grade units should be valuable to elementary teachers in analyzing the aims and needs at each level, as also should be the short article on Developing and Recording Group Enterprise.

Other sections of the book deal with source material for curriculum making, The Day's Procedure (including arranging the program and a set of delightful descriptions of various days in the grades), Group Records of Progress in a Few Important Skills, and Individual Records and Their Use. The bibliography for teachers is also stimulating.

M. J. T.

Learning Ways Of Democracy

"Learning the Ways of Democracy: A Case Book of Civic Education" has recently been issued by the Educational Policies Commission of the National Education Association (Washington, D. C. $1). This volume consists largely of the practices of 90 selected high schools in the teaching of citizenship, and should be of service to public and private secondary schools, and also to Scout and other youth groups. A few highlights:

Democratic education has as its central purpose the welfare of all the people.

Democratic education serves each individual with justice, seeking to provide equal educational opportunity for all, regardless of intelligence, race, religion, social status, economic condition, or vocational plans.

Democratic education respects the basic civil liberties in practice and clarifies their meaning through study.

Democratic education is concerned for the maintenance of those economic, political, and social conditions which are necessary for the enjoyment of liberty.

Democratic education guarantees to all the members of its community the right to share in determining the purposes and policies of education.

Democratic education uses democratic methods, in classroom, administration, and student activities.

Democratic education makes efficient use of personnel, teaching respect for competence in positions of responsibility.

Democratic education teaches through experience that every privilege entails a corresponding duty, every authority a responsibility, every responsibility an accounting to the group which granted the privilege or authority.

Democratic education demonstrates that far-reaching changes, of both policies and procedures, can be carried out in orderly and peaceful fashion, when the decisions to make the changes have been reached by democratic means.

Democratic education liberates and uses the intelligence of all.

Democratic education equips citizens with the materials of knowledge needed for democratic efficiency.

Democratic education promotes loyalty to democracy by stressing positive understanding and appreciation and by summoning youth to service in a great cause.

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The Home Forum

Salute to the City Churches

THE CITY churches. To one who has known them even imperfectly, that phrase is illumined. It brings a vision of unnumbered spires rising above narrow lanes or else above little paved squares and dusty gardens with pebbled paths, in that heart of London called "the City." Many of those spires have so risen for generations, if not for centuries. What though, today, the newspapers publish gruesome lists of churches which are now unusable because of damage from Nazi bombs? The churches have already borne with so much: with fire, with insurrection, with rain and fog and damp. They can be trusted to withstand even these most vicious of modern attacks. For the spiritual truths of which they testify are indestructible. And we are satisfied that the newspapers tell only the surface facts.

For a long time now, I have known something of the City churches and have loved them. I have been guilty of enticing at least one unsuspecting American friend to come with me on a tour of these lovely, appealing, dim little places of worship. And I blush to admit that my friend had, as hungry noon drew on, to cry for mercy. It may be that too many City churches should not be crowded into a single morning, even when one becomes engrossed by associations historical and literary, or by one's delight in the nut-brown, rounded grace of the Grinling Gibbons carvings. Yet I cannot be too grateful now that I have the treasured memory of them safe as a part of my heritage.

* * *

One of the first churches with which I became acquainted was St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, founded in the tenth century and restored at various later times, notably in the seventeenth century by Sir John Crosby under the direction of Inigo Jones. It must have been an earlier Sir John Crosby, wealthy merchant of London, whose town house (a palace, really), called Crosby Hall, stood originally close beside St. Helen's. When I went there first, Crosby Hall was a restaurant; so that I sat to eat my beef and Yorkshire pudding beneath a superb timbered roof while the London sunshine slanted in on beams stained through contact with red and blue and yellow glass. The expert hand of Inigo Jones has carved the pulpit of St. Helen's, as well as two of its doors; and, oddly, the church has two naves. I distinctly remember how strange this architectural feature seemed to me then. But who goes to Bishopsgate today? Only financial men of the City and their clerks, I suspect. For many a year my bank has been more fashionably established in a street much farther west and Crosby Hall, somewhat incongruously, occupies a site along the Chelsea Embankment. Still—I hope St. Helen's is safe.

* * *

Everyone knows St. Mary-le-Bow, in Cheapside, within the sound of whose bells every true Cockney must have been born. This so familiar church was erected in 1672 by Sir Christopher Wren, on the site of an earlier church which had been destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666. I feel grateful to St. Mary-le-Bow for the reason that, once when I was lost in a genuine "pea-soup" fog of a particularly murky November, I came suddenly upon the familiar form of this church and clung to its cold stone walls until I got my bearings complete. I have read only once of slight damage to St. Mary-le-Bow.

* * *

Two favorite churches have been damaged and seriously, I am afraid—St. Clement Danes and St. Giles Cripplegate. The former I would cherish because of its Johnsonian associations, if for no other reason. Designed by Wren, too, it was built in 1681; and it contains a tablet to mark the pew habitually occupied by Dr. Samuel Johnson whose home was not far away in Gough Square. That it has a celebrated peal of bells anyone would know who recalls: "Oranges and lemons, say the bells of St. Clements." As to St. Giles Cripplegate, photographs showing the prostrate statue of John Milton have been tragic witness to the fact that the poet was buried there. I believe, in that same churchyard, there is a fragment of Roman Wall. No doubt, the Milton statue is once more erect on its greensward and the deep cavern dug in the Strand before the west door of St. Clement Danes has been competently filled in.

* * *

Nothing has been heard recently of another haunt of mine, the ancient church of St. Bartholomew the Great, Smithfield. It is one of the most distinguished of City churches, having been attached to a priory founded as long ago as 1123. Its interior is impressive, but severe in its beauty of pure Norman columns, piers, and round arches. One enters from Smithfield Square under a gateway cut in an Elizabethan house (or one did when I was last there) and the church is approached along a flagged walk which was once the nave of the same edifice when it was larger and longer.

Many other churches are ranged in my memory. There is, of course, the Knights Templars Church in the Temple, which I believe has been harmed somewhat in the attack which demolished a part of Middle Temple Hall. I hope the recumbent effigies of the Crusaders have escaped, each with one iron knee so complacently crossed above the other. And there is the Savoy Chapel, once a part of the Palace of old John of Gaunt to which hurried—too late to make amends—the reckless young King Richard II, with a bevy of gallants from his Court. Today a little public park hems it in on one side, where clerks and errand boys and girls from shops in the Strand congregate at noon, intent upon their own luncheons and upon those of the chattering sparrows. I trust the Nazi bombs have spared this precious place.

* * *

There are other City churches, many others and as noteworthy. Like a little primitive Saxon church, in Sussex, whose memory I once celebrated, these more frequented churches of London have stood also firmly through the years. Generations have passed and with them the tumultuous overturnings of human affairs. Monarchs have come and gone, often forcing upon the City churches forms of faith unfamiliar and unwelcome. The little churches have stood only the more steadfastly. And, all the while, the flame of their spirituality, while it may have flickered, has never been extinguished. Perhaps few things in England so bespeak the secret quality of the land and its people.

MARGARET WILLIAMSON

By Courtesy of the National Gallery of Canada, Ottawa, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"CONVERSATION PIECE": *A Painting Attributed to John Zoffany*

LONDON SOCIETY CAN seldom have been more picturesque than in the days when Garrick was playing at Drury Lane, when Reynolds was painting his hundred portraits a year and Fanny Burney writing "Evelina" in secret. The social amenities of life were important then. They loom large in the memoirs, biographies, novels, and plays of the period, and may almost be said to have given rise to a new genre of painting.

Whether indoors, conversing politely in their straight-backed chairs or gathered about the harpsichord to sing; or out-of-doors, admiring their Italian gardens or their horses, the gentry were attractive subjects for the artist's canvas. The genius of Hogarth made this discovery first. After he had proved how delightful these intimate pictures of family life could be, they quickly became fashionable; until practically every artist of note was called upon to paint some family or group of friends engaged either at their natural occupations or in "conversation."

Curiously enough, it was the Continental, Zoffany, who was most sought after as a painter of "Conversation Pieces." He came to London in about 1760 and quickly assimilated much of the English manner in his painting. A typical group by Zoffany takes one into the very room where the family sat as he painted them. They are seen among their own surroundings, almost as though the artist had caught them unawares. In more than a few instances, these pictures still belong to the family which commissioned them, still hang in the houses in which they were painted.

Although there is in this picture much which resembles Zoffany's work, no final attribution has yet been made. It is painted with great freshness and vigor. The tray with its Delft china, silver cream jug, and inlaid tea caddy, the oval portrait on the wall, and the children's toys are accessories which enrich the whole; while the lack of ostentatious display suggests that here was a family who enjoyed the quiet of home life and made little effort to attend first nights at Covent Garden or every masquerade at Ranelagh.

Erneuerung

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

EIN SEHNLICHER Wunsch tief im menschlichen Herzen, besonders im vorgeschrittenen menschlichen Lebensalter, ist, zu der Kraft, der Beweglichkeit, der Freude und der Lebhaftigkeit der Jugend zurückzukehren. Die Jugend wurde von den griechischen Bildhauern, die sich in der Darstellung des menschlichen Körpers in der plastischen Kunst auszeichneten, verherrlicht. Und da es schien, daß das Alter des Jünglings und des jungen Mannes durch den ebenmäßigsten und kräftigsten Körper gekennzeichnet wurde, war es nur natürlich, daß diejenigen, die glaubten, daß der materielle Körper der wirkliche Mensch sei, ihn in seiner ansprechendsten Form darstellten.

Etwas von diesem Gedanken herrschte unter den Weisen des Alten Testaments. Jesaja drückte den Gedanken der Erneuerung der Stärke bildlich mit den ansprechenden Worten aus: „Die auf den Herrn harren, kriegen neue Kraft, daß sie auffahren mit Flügeln wie Adler, daß sie laufen und nicht matt werden, daß sie wandeln und nicht müde werden". Nun darf man wohl annehmen, daß Jesaja an mehr als bloßes Warten, d. h. als untätiges Stillstehen in Erwartung göttlicher Hilfe dachte. Die Erneuerung sollte durch Verständnis, d. h. durch Erkenntnis Gottes und Seines Christus, des Weltalls und des wirklichen Menschen vollbracht werden, mit andern Worten, die Sterblichen würden durch Erkenntnis der Wirklichkeit wieder einen wahren Sinn der Kraft, der Gesundheit und der Normalität erlangen.

Ferner sollte man in Erwägung ziehen, daß man den Menschen, Gottes Gleichnis, zu verstehen, beginnt, wenn man Gott erkennen lernt; und da Gott allmächtig ist, besitzt der Mensch, der Gott ausdrückt, infolge dieser Tatsache geistige Kraft und die Harmonie, welche vollkommene Gesundheit ist. Dieser Mensch, Gottes Gleichnis, ist der wirkliche, ja der einzige Mensch, der geistige und vollkommene Mensch, von dem der materielle, sterbliche Sinn des Menschen nur eine Fälschung ist. Von diesem falschen Sinn des Menschen schreibt Mary Baker Eddy in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 285): „Die Unwirklichkeit des Anspruchs, daß ein Sterblicher das wahre Bild Gottes sei, wird durch die gegensätzliche Natur von Geist und Materie, Gemüt und Körper veranschaulicht; denn das eine ist Intelligenz, während das andere Nicht-Intelligenz ist". Hieraus folgt also, daß die Erneuerung, die durch Gotteserkenntnis kommt, menschlich bekundet werden muß. Man bessert sich in dem Verhältnis, wie man sich als das Bild seines Schöpfers erkennen lernt.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft macht ganz klar, daß durch Erkenntnis Gottes und Seines Gleichnisses, des Menschen, Gesundheit wiederhergestellt und erhalten, die Kranken geheilt, Sünde zerstört und selbst der Tod überwunden wird. Und dieses Folgern ist rein logisch. Da der Mensch in Gottes Gleichnis geistig und vollkommen ist, beseitigt die Erkenntnis dieser Tatsache die Möglichkeit, daß eine sterbliche, kranke oder unharmonische Fälschung dieses Gleichnis sein kann. Und wenn dieses Verständnis gewonnen ist, folgt die Erneuerung, die in der menschlichen Erfahrung Gesundheit, Kraft und Harmonie ausdrückt. Die Christliche Wissenschaft stellt den Gesundheitszustand wieder her, den das sogenannte sterbliche Gemüt als seine Norm aufgestellt hat, in der jedes Organ des materiellen Körpers harmonisch funktioniert. Dies ist der materielle Sinn der Gesundheit, der Sinn, der durch das rechte Verständnis der Wahrheit über den Menschen, d. h. durch das Harren auf den Herrn gewonnen wird. Die Christlichen Wissenschafter machen jede praktische Anwendung von diesem Verständnis, wenn sie die Probleme lösen, die sich ihnen und der übrigen Menschheit beständig darbieten.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft erhöht jedoch die Jugend, die Unreife, nicht als den begehrenswertesten Zustand. Da der wirkliche Mensch Gottes Gleichnis ist, kennt dieser Mensch keine materielle Geburt, keine Periode der Gesundheit, der Beweglichkeit und der Kraft, die heranreifen und nachher in Auflösung, Verfall und Tod übergehen. Als der Sohn Gottes, Sein Bild, besteht der Mensch immerdar auf dem Standpunkt geistiger Vollkommenheit. Mrs. Eddy verleiht diesem Gedanken Ausdruck, wenn sie das Problem „Zeit" im Verhältnis zur menschlichen Erfahrung erörtert. Sie schreibt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 246): „Wenn man das Leben nach Sonnenjahren bemißt, begeht man einen Raub an der Jugend und gibt das Alter der Häßlichkeit preis. Die strahlende Sonne der Tugend und der Wahrheit besteht zugleich mit dem Sein Ihr ewiger Mittag, der von keiner sinkenden Sonne verdunkelt wird, ist das Menschentum". In diesem Sinne ist das Menschentum der Zustand geistiger Vollkommenheit, einer Reife, die nie vergeht. Es gibt keine Entwicklung bis zu diesem Zustand, weil es des Menschen gegenwärtiger und ewiger Vollkommenheitszustand ist. Diesen Zustand wird das menschliche Bewußtsein gewahr, wenn die falschen Annahmen, daß das Materielle wirklich sei, daß ein Sterblicher der Mensch sei, zugunsten der geistigen Vollkommenheit aufgegeben werden.

Die Christlichen Wissenschafter gewinnen viel durch tägliches Erneuern ihres Wirklichkeitsbegriffs, wodurch sie des Menschen wahres Selbst erblicken. Wenn diese Vergeistigung erstrebt wird, erscheinen die Materie und die materielle Erfahrung mit jedem Schritt weniger wirklich. Und wenn dieser Vorgang anhält, führt er schließlich zu der Erfahrung des Erwachens in Gottes Gleichnis, des Erwachens, das die völlige Erlösung von den Beschränkungen ist, mit denen die Menschen gefesselt zu sein scheinen. Dies ist der Umwandlungsvorgang, den Paulus den Christen in Rom einschärfte. Der große Apostel war sich der Unwirklichkeit der sterblichen Erfahrung vollständig bewußt. Er wußte gut, daß der wirkliche Mensch, Gottes Gleichnis, keiner Erneuerung, keiner Erfrischung bedarf, weil er ewig als das vollkommene Kind Gottes, Sein Bild und Gleichnis, besteht.

Das Harren des Herrn in Demut in Verbindung mit Glauben und dem Verständnis der göttlichen Art bringt dem Sucher die Gesundheit und das Wohlergehen, die des Menschen ursprünglicher und ewiger Zustand sind.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

Renewal

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A DEEP-SEATED desire in the human heart, especially as years are added to human experience, is to return to the strength, agility, joy, and vivacity of youth. Youth was glorified by the Greek sculptors, who excelled in representation of the human body in plastic art. And since it appeared that the period of youth and young manhood was characterized by the most symmetrical and athletic body, it was but natural that those who believed that the physical body was the real man should have depicted it in its most appealing form.

Something of this idea prevailed among the wise men of the Old Testament. Isaiah metaphorically expressed the thought of renewal of strength in appealing words: "They that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength; they shall mount up with wings as eagles; they shall run, and not be weary; and they shall walk, and not faint." Now, it is logical to assume that Isaiah had in thought something more than mere waiting, that is, than standing placid and inactive in the expectancy of divine aid. Renewal was to be accomplished through understanding, that is, knowledge of God and of His Christ, of the universe and the real man. In other words, it was through knowledge of reality that mortals would be restored to a true sense of strength, health, and normalcy.

Furthermore, it should be considered that as knowledge of God is gained, one comes to understand man, God's likeness; and since God is omnipotent, all-powerful, man, who expresses God, possesses, by virtue of that fact, spiritual strength and the harmony which is perfect health. This man, God's likeness, is the real, in fact, the only man, the man spiritual and perfect, of whom the material mortal sense of man is but a counterfeit. Of this false sense of man Mary Baker Eddy writes on page 285 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "The unreality of the claim that a mortal is the true image of God is illustrated by the opposite natures of Spirit and matter, Mind and body, for one is intelligence while the other is non-intelligence." It follows, then, that the renewal which comes from knowledge of God is to be manifested humanly. One improves in proportion as he gains a knowledge of himself as the image of his Maker.

Christian Science makes very clear that it is through the knowledge of God and of His likeness, man, that health is restored and maintained; that the sick are healed, sin is destroyed, and death itself overcome. And this reasoning is purely logical. Since man in God's likeness is spiritual and perfect, knowledge of this fact removes the possibility that a mortal, sick, or inharmonious counterfeit could be that likeness. And as this understanding is gained, there follows the renewal that expresses health, strength, and harmony in the human experience. Christian Science restores the state of health that the so-called mortal mind has set for its standard, in which every organ of the physical body functions harmoniously. This is the material sense of health, the sense established through right understanding of the truth about man, that is, through waiting upon the Lord. Christian Scientists make every practical application of this understanding in solving the problems with which they, in common with the rest of mankind, are constantly faced.

Christian Science, however, does not exalt youth, immaturity, as the most desirable state. Since the real man is God's likeness, this man knows no material birth, no period of health, agility, and strength to be merged into maturity and followed by decline, decay, and death. As the son of God, His image, man, exists forever at the standpoint of spiritual perfection. Mrs. Eddy expresses this idea when discussing the problem of time in relation to human experience. She says (*ibid.*, p. 246): "The measurement of life by solar years robs youth and gives ugliness to age. The radiant sun of virtue and truth coexists with being. Manhood is its eternal noon, undimmed by a declining sun." Manhood in this sense is the state of spiritual perfection, of a maturity which never fades. There is no development up to this state, because it is man's present and eternal state of perfection. It is this state of which human consciousness becomes aware when the false beliefs of materiality as real, of a mortal as man, are laid aside for spiritual perfection.

Christian Scientists profit greatly by daily renewal of their concept of reality, whereby they envision man's true selfhood. Step by step, as this spirituality is sought, matter and material experience seem less real. And as this process continues, it ultimates in the experience of awaking in God's likeness, the awakening which constitutes full salvation from the restrictions with which mortals seem to be bound. This is the process of transformation which Paul enjoined upon the Christians in Rome. The great apostle was thoroughly awake to the unreality of mortal experience. He well knew that the real man, God's likeness, never needs renewal, is never in need of refreshment, for he exists forever as the perfect child of God, His image and likeness.

Waiting upon the Lord with humility, coupled with faith and understanding of the divine nature, brings to the seeker the health and well-being which are man's native and perpetual state.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.]

Rose Haws

Lovelier than the memory of the velvet bud,
More beautiful than full-blown flower,
Are the scarlet berries on the leafless branch
That warm this chill gray hour.

Stark form of thorn, dry tendril, cannot hide
These seed-pods' fiery glow;
All the numbing breath of winter cannot dim
Vermilion lacquer on white snow.

FREDERICK EBRIGHT

First a Practical Scotchman

London, October, 1847

I FOUND AT Liverpool, after a couple of days, a letter which had been seeking me, from Carlyle, addressed to "R. W. E. on the instant when he lands in England," conveying the heartiest welcome and urgent invitation to house and hearth. And finding that I should not be wanted for a week in the lecture rooms, I came down to London, on Monday, and at ten at night the door was opened to me by Jane Carlyle, and the man himself was behind her with a lamp in the hall. They were very little changed from their old selves of fourteen years ago (in August) when I left them at Craigenputtock. "Well," said Carlyle, "here we are, shovelled together again!" The floodgates of his talk are quickly opened, and the river is a plentiful stream. We had a wide talk that night until nearly one o'clock, and at breakfast next morning again. At noon or later we walked forth to Hyde Park and the palaces, about two miles from here, to the National Gallery, and to the Strand, Carlyle melting all Westminster and London into his talk and laughter, as he goes. Here in his house, we breakfast about nine, and Carlyle is very prone, his wife says, to sleep till ten or eleven, if he has no company. An immense talker, and, altogether, as extraordinary in that as in his writing, I even think more so. You will never discover his real vigor and range, or how much more he might do than he has ever done, without seeing him. My few hours' discourse with him long ago, in Scotland, gave me not enough knowledge of him, and I have now, at last, been taken by surprise by him.

He is not mainly a scholar, like the most of my acquaintances, but a very practical Scotchman, such as you would find in any saddler's or iron-dealer's shop, and then only accidentally and by a surprising addition the admirable scholar and writer he is.—From "The Heart Of Emerson's Journals," edited by BLISS PERRY (Boston: Houghton Mifflin).

London Chimes

Spitfires and Blenheims,
Said the bells of St. Clement's,
Aren't built for five farthings,
Said the bells of St. Martin's.
Donations, I pray ye,
Said the bells of Old Bailey,
On account o' the Blitz,
Said the bells of Shoreditch.
Downhearted? Not we!
Said the bells of Stepney;
Lor' love yer, no, no,
Boomed the big bell of Bow.

© Courtesy "Punch"

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JESUS

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1941

Tax Head Decries Haste In Forming State Guard

Warning against haste in establishing a State Guard to replace the National Guard which goes into Federal service on Jan. 16, Norman MacDonald, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Taxpayers Association, today called for full public discussion of the proposal.

"The Taxpayers Federation is wholeheartedly behind every necessary step for building an adequate defense, and Massachusetts taxpayers are ready to make every necessary sacrifice to this end," Mr. MacDonald said.

"But the Massachusetts State Government has a solemn duty not to yield to the hysteria of defense preparations. The State must not plunge headlong into a program for which there has been neither full information and public discussion, nor a clear statement of objectives."

The proposal immediately to appropriate $350,000 of State funds for 7,000 State Guardsmen's uniforms and equipment raises a number of important questions, Mr MacDonald said.

"If there is a need for home defense beyond that which the Army can give the Commonwealth, does it not lie in the direction of auxiliary fire-fighting forces, air-raid wardens, and the like, rather than in a force of men equipped with rifles and bayonets," the Taxpayers Association official asked. "And why rifles and bayonets? Who is going to get shot and for what?

"Would the plan set up a military organization of the type that all of the events in Europe have shown to be virtually useless?"

Mr. MacDonald maintained that veterans of the last war were willing and able to perform the duties of a State Guard without cost to the State, that in the event of an emergency the State could call upon its uniformed State Police or upon Army troops stationed at camps within its borders.

Higher Taxes Only Sure Thing In '41 Consumers' Economics

Continued from Page 1

swing in prices. Some of this has already occurred.

It should be remembered, however, that building of Army cantonments, and similar structures is now completed, at least, so far as present plans contemplate. Thousands of carpenters have already been released. Presumably, they will be available for spring building. It is reported that the lumber shortage is simply a matter of a planing mill bottleneck. Presumably, that will clear up soon.

In short, there will probably be some rise in the selling price of houses, but there will remain ground for bargaining. Federal Housing Authority loans, if the program is continued, will be a substantial stabilizing factor.

There is also likely to be a rise in rentals for low priced houses, and doubtless an effort on the part of apartment house and $50-a-month-up rental house owners to advance prices, but with salaries remaining static, as it appears they will until the reservoir of unemployment is used up, this advance will meet resistance.

The big unknown quantity is most people's defense calculations is taxes. They realize that appropriations of $12,000,000,000 this year, and with aprpopriations somewhere in that vicinity likely for next year, and possibly the year after, mean bigger taxes.

They wonder whether a sort of super sales tax may not be imposed. The answer is: Probably not. The Federal Government now obtains about half its revenues through such taxes. To increase them would not only further tangle up taxes in those states already having sales taxes, but, economists generally are agreed, would damage the national prosperity and the national income. That is the last thing desired by both government and business.

Higher Income Taxes

There is wide agreement now that the new taxes will come in the form of income levies. It is proposed that these levies be increased as the national income rises, national income meaning the gross total paid in wages and salaries yearly plus dividends, interest and other payments.

Jesse Jones said the other day that this gross figure had risen to $70,000,000,000 in 1940. Economists say that a $110,000,000,000 national income is the goal we should now be shooting for on the basis of our productive capacity, numbers available for employment, and other factors.

It is presumed that defense spending will prime the pump, and that the national income will rise. After it does rise, and as it continues to rise, it is said to be the plan of the New Deal to add new income taxes. These will apply on a graduated basis, according to one's ability to pay.

As one economist computes it—and remember this is something remaining for Congress and the Administration to work out—a married couple with no dependents would pay nothing until the national income reached $85,000,000,000, and then would pay only $7.50 a year. When the national income ascended to $100,000,000,000 this couple would pay $15, when it hit $110,000,000,000 they would pay $30.

Even a $5,000-a-year couple would not pay more than $500 a year at the maximum national income.

This would be hard enough—probably the difference between a [illegible] car and an old one—but certainly very little compared with the 42 per cent levies on comparable incomes in England, very little for defense of democracy in a world as topsy turvy as this one.

However, the national income is not going to reach those new stages overnight. In 1916, just before the big war boom, there were 682,000 wage earners in Massachusetts. At the very height of the war effort in 1918 there were 719,000. Today, there are only 500,000 wage earners in Massachusetts, 25 per cent less than in 1916—and there has been a 10 per cent rise in available workers since then. It is going to take an "all-out" effort to get those people on pay rolls, and the income tax plan outlined here couldn't become effective until a substantial number are employed.

Taxpayers should remember that the chief burden falls on them through their own local taxes. That is the point where offsetting economies are likely to be forced. And considerable vigilance will be needed to forestall the labeling of ordinary building and services as defense projects.

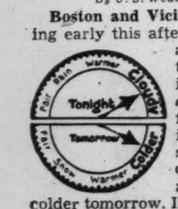
Thomas Joyce of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Association mentions the request in Arlington, Mass., for a barbed wire fence around the town yard to protect city trucks and equipment from saboteurs. The same town, according to Mr. Joyce, wanted to buy $1,200 of special equipment for fighting incendiary bombs.

If an ordinary road needs rebuilding, the tendency is to design it twice as wide and call it a defense highway. For the time being these are the tax problems which deserve one's attention as much as the debates to follow in Washington over income tax adjustments.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Snow ending early this afternoon with total accumulation of two to four inches along the coast, with from four to six inches in the western suburbs; mostly cloudy tonight and tomorrow, colder tomorrow. Increasing northeast winds becoming fresh to strong early today but backing to fresh northwest by late today; temperatures slightly below freezing.



Maine: Cloudy with snow today and tonight, ending over south portion late tonight; Sunday mostly cloudy with intermittent light snow over north portion; slightly colder Sunday and over west portion tonight.

New Hampshire and Vermont—Cloudy with snow today, ending and clearing tonight; Sunday fair, followed by mostly cloudy and light snow showers Sunday afternoon; colder tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut—Cloudy with snow, except rain on the south coast, ending this afternoon and clearing early tonight; Sunday fair, followed by increasing cloudiness and light snow showers in afternoon; colder tonight.

Eastport to Block Island—Fresh to strong northeast winds with rain today.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	33	23	New Orleans	47	46
Chicago	7	7	New York	37	36
Denver	11	10	Norfolk	39	38
Kansas City	17	17	Philadelphia	36	36
Los Angeles	50	48	St. Louis	19	18
Miami	66	65	Washington	34	34
Minneapolis	-2	-6			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Jan. 4.
B—Minimum for previous 12 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 4:03 p. m.; height, 8.5 feet.
Sunday, 4:35 a. m.; height, 8.5 feet.
Sunday, 4:54 p. m.; height, 8.1 feet.
Monday, 5:24 a. m.; height, 8.9 feet.
Light all vehicles by 4:55 p. m. Saturday.
Light all vehicles by 4:56 p. m. Sunday.

Conant Mentioned For White's Post

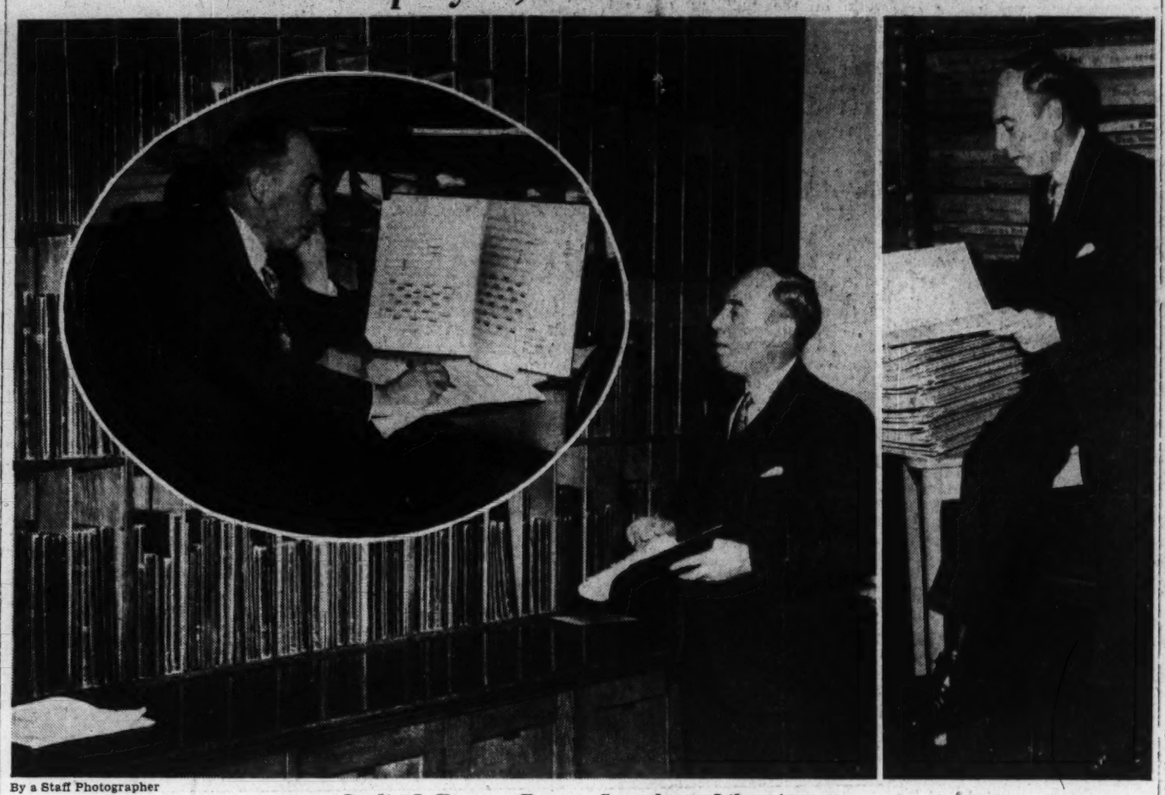
Reports that Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard, would be named Chairman of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, was characterized this morning as one of a flock of rumors concerning a successor to William Allen White who recently resigned.

A spokesman in Dr. Conant's office said that the Harvard official had not been offered the chairmanship and it was doubtful if he would have time for the job if offered. He pointed out that another rumor has Wendell L. Willkie as Chairman.

As an advocate of all aid to Britain, even at the risk of actual participation, Dr. Conant has been leader of the group on the committee which expressed dissatisfaction with Mr. White's recent statement in which he said he was against United States military participation at all costs.

Woburn Advised To Collect Taxes

Theodore M. Waddell, director of the State Division of Accounts, today called the attention of Mayor William E. Kane of Woburn to unpaid taxes and amounts owed to that City for several years which "should be collected at once."

Music Unplayed, Is Just a Lot of Books

By a Staff Photographer

Leslie J. Rogers, Boston Symphony Librarian

From Muck to Koussevitzky, Mr. Rogers has been responsible for the proper care and handling of the Orchestra's large collection of music scores. On keeping parts for 110 instrumentalists in their proper place, and seeing that they are properly distributed for a concert, depends a large part of an orchestra's success.

Tobacco Levy May Finance Maine Age Aid

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 4 (AP)—Looking for new revenue, Maine legislators last night heard proposals for a tax on cigarettes and other forms of tobacco and there was talk in Capitol corridors of the possibility of a State lottery.

Designed to bring in approximately $1,400,000 a year in old age assistance funds, two bills providing a cigarette tax of two cents a pack and a 10 per cent levy on smoking and chewing tobacco and snuff were being prepared by Reviser of Statutes L. Smith Dunnack for Representative Lee C. Good (R) of Monticello.

Although no definite step has been taken to introduce a bill for a State lottery—a proposal defeated several times previously—sentiment in State House circles was that such legislation would be offered before the current session of the 90th Legislature had progressed far.

Legislative leaders expressed doubt whether the proposed cigarette and tobacco taxes would bring in the sufficient "new money" necessary for old age assistance, other welfare programs and expansion of general State activities.

But State Budget Officer Frederick G. Payne said it would be impossible "to even guess" how much "new money" would be needed for the next two years until he had completed deliberations with the Legislative Budget Committee on the setting up of the budget for the next biennium.

"There will be a considerable amount of additional money needed, however, under present demands," said Mr. Payne.

Shoe Workers Get Title To Webster Plant

WEBSTER, Mass., Jan. 4 (AP)—By completing purchase of a factory building as the culmination of a plan to provide employment, the Webster Independent Shoe Workers Union has become landlord to the employer of 900 of its members.

The project, on which the union spent $71,000 to buy, repair and enlarge the structure, started seven years ago after the factory closed because of the business depression.

Loath to see the workers idle, Eugene Martel, the Union's business agent, led a Union drive to do something about it.

First, the Union negotiated a $10,000 loan from local businessmen and, in conjunction with them, took over the structure under the title of "factory trust."

Then Mr. Martel persuaded an experienced manufacturer to locate in the building and operate in it as the Webster Shoe Company, makers of men's footwear. Pending expansion of business, the Company operated at first on a rent-free basis.

Soon 100 Union members were receiving wages from the Company. The number of employees rose gradually to 900. As business grew, the Union obtained other loans, added a fourth floor, and otherwise improved the building.

The Union obtained clear title by making the final $3,000 payment to a bank yesterday. The funds were raised through assessments of 35 cents a week against employees of the factory and 25 cents a week against the Union's several hundred other members in other factories.

Mr. Martel said the Union, which prides itself on the amount of its social benefits—as well as on its presentation of turkeys to each of its members at Thanksgiving and Christmas—would use income from its property to expand its social benefits.

There May Be Music in the Air But, Unscored, It Stays There

By Josephine Ripley

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Lights dim . . . the baton . . . music! A concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra begins.

Begins, that is, for the audience. But for Leslie J. Rogers, Librarian of the Orchestra, it began hours, yes actually days, before. It began even before rehearsals.

When Dr. Koussevitzky made up the program—that's when it really started for Mr. Rogers. For, after all, 110 musicians, versatile though the Boston Symphony players may be, can't pick music out of the air, or carry around a file of it in their hip pockets.

In fact, they never even touch it except to turn the pages—and play it. Handling of the music is Mr. Roger's job. And a full-time job it is. Who checks each part, note by note, and compares it with the conductor's score? It's Rogers. Who sees to it that every piece of music is arranged in perfect order on some 70-odd racks before rehearsal? Before the concert? Again, it's Rogers.

What to Do, What to Do!

What happens when a player fails to appear for the concert? It doesn't happen often. But it has once or twice. There was the case of the bass clarinet player who passed on on the way to a concert. He had a solo part. Something had to be done, and quickly. Mr. Rogers grabbed a pencil and sheet of music, wrote in the part for the third bassoon player. And the concert went on.

The war has made his job vastly more difficult, Mr. Rogers disclosed. More than 80 per cent of the orchestra music of the old masters is printed in Leipzig, Germany. American agents were caught with only one or two copies of the popular masterpieces of the great German composers. They refuse to sell them, and symphony orchestras all over the country are forced to rent the pieces. "In fact, they're really fighting over the scores," declared Mr. Rogers.

This situation has unforeseen complications. The Boston Symphony rented a concerto, for instance. Mr. Rogers marked it, page by page and part by part, according to Conductor Koussevitzky's instructions.

The Same, but Different

"We rented the piece again later, and they sent us an entirely different one. I wired frantically to the publisher to send us the other copy. It was in Seattle!"

He dropepd his hands in a gesture of despair.

Why not publish the music here? First there are copyright laws which prohibit that. Then, it costs from $2,000 to $3,000 to publish a musical score. Many of these are used perhaps once a season; perhaps once in ten. It hardly pays! But what about new music—new symphonies? The practice now is to have these done by copyists, Mr. Rogers pointed out. The cost by that method is only about $200 or $300. But oh, the mistakes! "In a recent symphony copied by hand," he said, "the orchestra played one piece that lasts eight minutes. I corrected 144 mistakes."

No, the life of a Librarian for the Boston Symphony Orchestra does not always run smoothly. To be responsible for the music for 113 programs of the Symphony Orchestra, 56 nightly Pop concerts, 24 nightly Esplanade concerts, and three weeks of music at the Berkshire festival doesn't leave much time for thumb-twiddling.

No Music, How Can Play?

No, sir! Mr. Rogers recalls a hair-raising experience in Detroit many years ago. The concert was about to begin. The first clarinet player announced that he didn't have his part! "I was stunned," Mr. Rogers said, "because I'd checked every piece. I knew I'd put it there."

Dr. Carl Muck was conducting then. He wouldn't start the concert until the piece was located.

Finally one of the violinists remembered that he had had a quartet rehearsal on the platform that afternoon. He might have picked that part with his other music and taken it back to the hotel. Mr. Rogers was out of the hall before the musician had finished his story, hailed a cab, dashed into the hotel, found the missing music, and was back. The concert went on 25 minutes late.

Speaking of embarrassing moments, it would be hard to beat the story of the rebinding of Tchaikovsky's Fourth Symphony. This is a work which Koussevitzky really could conduct from memory, Mr. Rogers assured, but he feels more comfortable with the printed page before him. Well, one time the score had become dilapidated. It was rebound, and came back at the last minute, Mr. Rogers put it on the stand. Dr. Koussevitzky came out for the concert, opened the book, lifted his hands to conduct. The book snapped shut. Beads of perspiration broke out on Librarian Rogers forehead. Dr. Koussevitzky held the score open with one hand, conducted with the other. Occasionally, he forgot, the book snapped back. It had been bound too tightly. That was a long time ago, but it was a concert that Mr. Rogers never forgot.

Muck to Koussevitzky

Mr. Rogers can look back on a lot of concerts, too. He was 17 when he became Librarian of the Boston Symphony Orchestra—"a Yankee from Marshfield Hills," as he puts it, in the German court of Dr. Muck. But he stayed, he made good, and today's he's right-hand man to Dr. Koussevitzky.

To Librarian Rogers is due the credit for many achievements not generally known. Take the "Song of India," for instance. Mr. Rogers heard it sung by a European singer in Cambridge years ago. He liked it. But it wasn't until he heard the scrub women humming it that he got the idea. He copied the score over night for the Pops Concert Orchestra, and it became an instant hit. Requests for the score came pouring it, but for some time the version which he copied was the only one available.

That was the begininng of the popularity in this country of the now famous and much loved "Song of India," from Rimsky-Korsakoff's opera Sadko. Just another proof that Librarian Rogers is on the job.

Museum Sponsors School Contests

The Seventh Annual Museum Competition for students in the high schools and trade schools of Boston and Brookline, under the auspices of the Museum of Fine Arts, will be held this year from Feb. 10 to March 3, it was announced today.

The subject of the competition this year was announced by the Museum as follows: "Assume yourself to be a Hollywood producer. You expect to make a motion picture of one of the following books: Julius Caesar, Ivanhoe, Master Skylark, The Last Days of Pompeii, When Knighthood Was in Flower, Romeo and Juliet, The Tale of Two Cities. Visit the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and find in its collections everything you can which will help you to make the motion picture true to the story or play of your choice and to the period it portrays."

Canadians Fete New Air Service to U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MONCTON, New Brunswick, Jan. 4—Air ties that were indicative of the much stronger personal, social, and business relations between Canada and the United States was the theme sounded last night at the dinner which the City of Moncton gave to Northeast Airlines and its invited guests on the occasion of the inauguration of air service between Boston and here.

The keynote of the remarks at the dinner, which was attended by the three Premiers of the Maritime Provinces who happened to be visiting the city, was expressed by Dr. C. H. Blakeny, Minister of Education for New Brunswick.

"We are establishing a new order of relations between the United States and Canada," Dr. Blakeny said, referring to the establishment of the air service from Boston. "These bonds will weld the North American Continent into an economic union. Perhaps a political union may never occur. Many tariff barriers, though, may be wiped away. Perhaps the slight interruption of the customs inspection may be eliminated. The peoples will mingle more freely."

Community of Interest

Paul Collins, President of Northeast Airplanes, broached this theme earlier when he spoke of "the excellent community of interest between New England and the Maritimes. Mr. Collins, who was the first speaker, was introduced by Mayor Frank W. Storey, the toastmater.

Mayor Storey extended the official welcome of the City.

John E. Lamiell, Director of the Division of International Postal Services of the United States Post Office, emphasized the efforts of the English-speaking peoples to maintain communication which has been cut off by the war in Europe.

Great Britain, for instance, cut off from the European Continent by the German occupation, sends mails to the unconquered Europe through the co-operation of the American mail services. Mails destined for Sweden, for instance, he said, are routed across the Atlantic, the United States and the Pacific to Japan and thence across Asia in order to reach Sweden through the back door.

More Than Mail Pay

The United States Post Office, Mr. Lamiell said, regards the communication value of its air links with Canada far more than the value of the mail pay which it may receive from them. It is the policy of the United States, he said, to maintain its position in the air links with Canada. Of the approximately $17,000,000 which is being paid to the international air services for carrying the mails into Canada, less than half is derived from the sale of stamps.

Without exception the Premiers of the Maritime Provinces, John B. McNair of New Brunswick, Thane A. Campbell of Prince Edward Island, and A. S. Macmillan of Nova Scotia, expressed their appreciation for American support to Great Britain. The recent speech of President Roosevelt stating America's policy in the war was not only listened to eagerly by them but also by thousands of Canadians, they said.

Lecture on Hittites

Tarsus and the Hittite Empire will be the subject of a free public lecture by Dr. Hetty Goldman, in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, on Wednesday, Jan. 8, at 3 p. m. She is a member of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, in fact, the first woman to obtain a full professorship there, and she has conducted excavations at many sites in the Near East.

Trade School Expansion Planned in Bay State

Expansion of the trade school facilities of Massachusetts together with extensive replacements in existing metal working and tooling equipment in Bay State schools is being planned in connection with the national defense effort, officials of the State Department of Education said today.

The new equipment will accelerate the present program to train workers in the schools for skilled industrial jobs. It will be financed out of an $8,000,000 appropriation recently made available by Congress to expand the United States' trade school facilities, it was explained.

In Boston, blueprints calling for approximately $90,000 worth of new equipment and replacements have been developed under direction of Francis L. Bain, Director of the National Defense Training Program in the Boston Public Schools. The equipment would be installed in the six trade schools now being used to train apprentices for defense jobs.

Similar proposals are being developed elsewhere in Massachusetts, both for existing trade schools and to establish facilities in areas not now served.

State Recommendations

These proposals will be assembled by the State Department, which will make recommendations to Federal defense authorities for purchase of equipment. Half of the $8,000,000 has been earmarked for replacements, of which Massachusetts may receive as much as $170,000, according to Robert F. Nolan, Supervisor of Placement in the Department and Investigator for the National Defense Training Program.

The other $4,000,000 is to be used to expand existing facilities. How much Massachusetts will get "depends upon how much can be justified by our industrial needs, our present facilities, and our present program," Mr. Nolan stated.

The funds can be used to buy new machine shop and metal working equipment such as lathes, drills and milling machines, as well as welding and pressing equipment.

The money is available; the need for expanded facilities is evident. The big and serious question mark in the picture is, can the desired equipment be delivered by July 1?

Federal regulation stipulates that only equipment which can actually be furnished by June 30, the end of the Federal fiscal year, can be bought. This is a serious barrier to purchase of machine shop tools, although it is not expected to block purchase of welding equipment, Mr. Nolan said.

Machine tool manufacturers, already crowded with orders for the Army, Navy and other Federal services, may not be able to deliver equipment before the deadline.

Here is an illustration of how a "bottleneck" works: Federal orders for machines slow production of machine shop equipment; this retards the training of skilled industrial workers; that, in turn, may cause a lag in production of needed defense goods.

If some equipment is not obtainable for delivery before July 1 deadline, it may be secured later under new appropriations the new Congress is expected to make, local authorities feel.

Approval of proposals for purchase will enable the Boston schools to accelerate their training program, which now includes courses for 210 apprentice welders and machinists supplied by the Boston Navy Yard and for an approximate 130 additional trainees furnished jointly by the Work Projects Administration and the State Employment Service.

Naval apprentices are being trained in night shifts at Hyde Park, East Boston, and Mechanic Arts High Schools. WPA Employment Service trainees are at the Boston Trade School, the Vocational High and Opportunity School, and South Boston High School.

Girls' Trade Course

A proposal to establish a defense course in power stitching for girls at the Girls' Trade School is still pending in Washington. Originally scheduled for operation early in December, this project has been held up. Objections from labor unions, who are said to have reservations about training too many of certain types of skilled workers, are reported locally to have caused the delay.

Local labor unions however, are supporting the plan, according to Mr. Bain. Manufacturers likewise are enthusiastic and say that several hundred girls could be absorbed in Boston in plants making army overcoats and other cloth goods if the program proved successful, he said.

Purchase of new equipment under the $8,000,000 appropriation would enable Boston to replace certain machine shop equipment which has been in operation for more than 40 years, and other tools which have been in constant service since the World War. It would also permit the schools to establish new welding shops to help in training 600 electric welders by next Sept. 1. The Navy Yard has asked for that number of welders, Mr. Bain asserted.

Greatest Drive Ever in Sight For Mass. Old-Age Aid Rise

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Efforts to force Massachusetts legislative liberalization of the old-age assistance laws will undoubtedly be much more vigorous than in past years, due to the fact that voters in 20 of the 40 Senatorial districts, through a public opinion vote on election day, favored a State lottery to finance liberalization costs.

Several bills have already been submitted to the 1941 General Court to increase from $30 to $40 a month the minimum monthly benefits under the old-age assistance system. Others have been filed to establish a straight $10 a week benefit. Still another provides for reduction from 65 to 60 years and even to 55 years the eligibility age for such benefits.

In addition several measures have been introduced to repeal the "support of parents" clause under which the children of needy aged parents are required to assist the parents to the extent of their financial ability. Such required aid is subtracted from the benefits supplied by the Government.

Study of the Costs

To prepare for the coming legislative battle, a prominent Massachusetts organization interested in governmental economy has studied the various liberalization proposals and estimated the additional cost each entails.

For instance, this organization figures the bill to increase from $30 to $40 a month the minimum monthly benefits would boost the total cost of the system by at last $10,000,000, or from approximately $26,000,000 a year to $36,000,000. The Federal Government now pays approximately half the cost of the system and the State pays two thirds of the remainder and the local governments one third. Therefore, approximately half of the $10,000,000 additional expense would fall upon the State and local governments.

On the other hand, the State and local governments would be forced to finance the entire $13,000,000 estimated additional cost of a measure reducing from 65 to 60 years the eligibility age, because the Federal Government is based upon the 65-year eligibility age system. No Federal payments would be made on cases between 60 and 65 years.

Elimination of the "support of parents" clause would mean an additional $10,000,000 annually, of which the Federal Government would pay $5,000,000, it is estimated.

The combined cost of the three measures appears to be $33,000,000, a sum $8,000,000 greater than the entire expense of the old-age assistance system now. However, the experts hasten to explain that if all three measures were adopted at once, the financial outlay would be much more, because the persons between 60 and 65 years of age would be getting the $40 minimum. Similarly, children of parents between 60 and 65 years would not be forced to aid these needy persons.

Chances for Benefit Rise

It is believed that the proposal to increase the minimum benefits from $30 to $40 a month has the greatest chance for legislative success, although that is by no means certain.

The lottery measures, designed to finance the increased expenditures, may find considerable support in some quarters. However, it is remembered that Gov. Leverett Saltonstall two years ago emphatically opposed a State lottery when proposed by the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor. It is further remembered that opposition of William Cardinal O'Connell, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Boston, was instrumental in killing a Massachusetts lottery bill some years ago when it appeared certain of passage.

Furthermore, the Governor, in his inaugural message, insisted "we must make no pledges of assistance to our elderly friends and neighbors for which we do not provide the revenue. Failure to so provide is hypocritical in the extreme and does more than anything else to destroy confidence in our government and our system of democracy. We must also be sure that any action we take complies with and does not exceed Federal allotments, for we depend on that assistance for many of our present payments."

Opponents of liberalization are ready to argue that Massachusetts already pays the third highest average old-age assistance benefits in the Nation, with California and Colorado the only two States leading Massachusetts. They insist now is the time to go slow on additional State expenditures so that the cost of national defense may be borne without too great hardship.

Edgar M. Mills

Canteen Provided By Garden Clubs

The Garden Club Federation of Massachusetts, made up of 100-odd clubs, has contributed sufficient funds for the purchase of a Red Cross motorized canteen for England, according to the announcement of Mrs. Henry M. Richards of Groton, Chairman of the Federation.

Shostakovitch Again At Symphony Concert

The Arts in Boston

Dmitri Shostakovitch, composer of the Symphony No. 5 which was performed by way of repeat at the Boston Symphony matinee yesterday, is a musical architect, nobody will deny. The work which Serge Koussevitzky asked his Friday audience to consider again has the build of a symphony, and no apologies or explanations necessary. Certainly it compels attention at the very start, and it holds attention, too, at least half way through. It gives no cause of offense as far as the first movement is concerned, except on that of a kind of pretentiousness and a tendency to bombast. That happens, however, more in the way of overmonority than in the way of inflated ideas, inasmuch as the themes have plenty of appeal as melody and take on masterful handling. Quiet passages occur, too, to relieve the impression of undue noise.

For offset, the brilliant portion of the symphony, the second movement, quite in the scherzo form and style, fairly crackles with Russian humor, first measure to last. But to praise the slow movement which follows would require an advocate with arguments studied out and worded in very particular terms. The Largo lives up technically to its name, possessing breadth, indeed; yet why such unconscionable length? Its conclusion seems like the wind-up of everything. The succeeding final movement causes surprise, as something gratuitously tacked on, notwithstanding structural appropriateness and even necessity.

The Russians come down in two lines. Rubinstein, Glazounoff, and Rachmaninoff represent one. They may be described as facilitarians; for originality, rather thin. Then the other line—Tchcaikovsky, Rimsky-Korsakoff, and Stravinsky. Two thirds, perhaps, in the first and one third in the second, Shostakovitch classifies.

Mendelssohn's "Italian" Symphony refuses to stay on the Orchestra's library shelf, and will surely continue to be brought down as long as there remains a conductor who knows what charm is. Ravel's "Ma Mère l'Oye" begins to have a period sound. After all, though, it bears the composer's own stamp and is less related to Debussy than it was formerly supposed to be. One thing regularly to be counted on in Ravel, he puts a stop to his entertainment a number of notes before the hearer has had enough.

W. P. T.

Port Official Optimistic

One of the busiest winters for the port of Boston in a number of years was forecast today by Richard Parkhurst, vice-chairman of the Boston Port Authority. Both exports and imports, he said, would be larger than for some time.

Despite the temporary loss of some of the coastwise lines, this is no time to be discouraged, Mr. Parkhurst said. There is every reason to feel encouraged, and "to feel that by carrying on the present policies port officials can attract our share of business and even increase it."

The domestic shipping situation shows some signs of clarification, and the new Commissioner of Public works has the same interest in port development as the recently resigned Commissioner, Mr. Parkhurst pointed out. All things considered, the outlook is not too dull, he added.

The Port Authority is to work closely with the new Commissioner, this co-ordination tying in the physical and commercial ends of port development and business, he said.

Vanderbilt to Speak

Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., author, reporter, and traveler, will speak in the auditorium of Dedham High School Tuesday evening under the auspices of the Dedham Community Forum, it has been announced.

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This winter season will be an unusually active one in the Home Building Field

By many a winter fireside, home plans for 1941 are being discussed. Shall we buy a new house? What style shall it be? How many rooms? What's the best way to finance it? These are but a few of the questions under discussion. To help *your* home planning, The Christian Science Monitor will publish on January 10 a Real Estate Page.

It will contain authoritative articles on a variety of interesting real estate subjects. It will show pictures of modern homes and modern equipment.

The page also will present information about modern apartments of interest to those who prefer this mode of living.

Advertisements from New England real estate organizations will provide a helpful directory to all who are planning to buy a home or rent an apartment. Be sure to look for the

Special Real Estate Page

to be published January 10 in

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Probe Hailed By Vermont's Utility Board

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 4 (AP)—The Vermont Public Service Commission has asserted it would welcome a legislative investigation and denied charges made against it by a discharged accountant.

Chairman E. B. Cornwall issued the statement in a letter to Gov. George D. Aiken, who had called upon the Commission to answer charges of the former employee, R. George Brousseau.

"The Commission has been accused repeatedly of being anti-utility and of calling for Federal aid," wrote Mr. Cornwall. "It now is accused of proceeding too slow and of not calling for enough Federal aid. We take this public opportunity to invite members of the 1941 Legislature to call at our office and study our problems."

Chairman Cornwall said he agreed with Gov. Aiken in his suggestion that a study be made of the rate charges and financial structure of utilities in the State, but said that the Commission's funds were insufficient for such an exhaustive inquiry.

Mr. Brousseau had charged that the people of Vermont were being overcharged for utility services and that millions of dollars of investors' money was jeopardized.

Regarding Mr. Brousseau's charge of "inefficiency" against the Commission in its investigation of one firm (Green Mountain Power Company), Mr. Cornwall said that the utility's repeated requests for time extensions had delayed the inquiry.

The Chairman asserted that the discharged accountant's statement that Senator Henry Brouchaud of Rutland had been "deliberately deceived" by the Commission on rate information he sought was "absolutely incorrect."

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

6.00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will program.

For Sunday January 5

(6.04mc—49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

2:15 p. m.—"France Forever" program.
2:30 p. m.—Norwegian Good Will Program.
3:00 p. m.—Albanian Good Will Program.
3:30 p. m.—Greek program.
4:00 p. m.—Lutheran Devotional program.
5:00 p. m.—World Symposium and Choir Music.
5:45 p. m.—"Poetry and Book Corner."
6:00 p. m.—"Music at Eventide."

Today on Short Waves

Lima, Peru—5:15 p. m.—Peru Automobile Club Program for American Listeners. OAX-4R, 15.15meg, 19.8m.

Berlin—6:15 p. m.—Entertainment and Dance Music. DJB, 15.20meg, 19m; DJD, 11.77meg, 25m.

Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41meg, 19.9m; RNE, 12meg, 25m.

Budapest—7:30 p. m.—"Hungarian Festive Songs," Liszt; Juvenile Choir; Carnival Music from the Opera "Notre Dame," by Ferenec Schmidt; News in English. HAT4, 9.12meg, 32.8m.

Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJB, 15.20meg, 19m; DJD, 11.77meg, 25m; DZD, 10.54meg, 28m; DJC, 6.02meg, 49m.

Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Dance Tunes and Cabaret. DJD, 11.77meg, 25m; DZD, 10.54meg, 28m; DJC, 6.02meg, 49m.

London—9:30 p. m.—Talk: "In My Opinion." GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSD, 11.75 meg, 25.5m.

Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—Symphony Concert. TGWA, 9.68meg, 31m.

London—10:00 p. m.—"Within the Fortress." Talk by Herbert Hodge. GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m; GSL, 6.11meg, 49.1m.

Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63meg, 31.1m; 2RO4, 11.81meg, 25.4m; 2RO6, 15.30meg, 19.6m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg, 25m; DZD, 10.54meg, 28m; DJC, 6.02meg, 49m.

London—11:00 p. m.—"London Calling." Summary of Week's Programs. GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m; GSL, 6.11 meg, 49.1m.

For Sunday, January 5

Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

Budapest—7:30 p. m. — Hungarian Folk-Songs, interrupted by radio messages; news in English; National Anthem. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—Marches. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.

Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJB, 15.20 meg., 19 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.

London—8:30 p. m. — "Britain Speaks." Talk by J. B. Priestley. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

London—8:45 p. m.—Headline News and Views Commentator: A. G. MacDonell. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Berlin—10:00 p. m.—Melodies by Kuennecke. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.

Rome—10:00 p. m. — News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.

London—10:15 p. m.—"At Your Request." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.

London—9:30 p. m.—Radio News-Reel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Operatic Music. Great Concert for Orchestra. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

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Turning Back of Job Seekers Denied by Plumbers' Union

The Plumbers' Union has not been turning back applicants for work in the building of Fort Devens, so as to make the jobs last longer for regular union men, it was declared today in union sources at Fitchburg.

Charges that the Plumbers' Union was refusing work to outsiders were made this week at the Federal building here by Federal investigators at the camp.

Union membership is required to qualify for a job.

The Plumbers' Union incidentally is one of the minor unions represented at the camp in point of numbers, as the biggest job has fallen to the carpenters and common laborers, who together can show around 15,000 workers there. Plumbers employed at Fort Devens are reported to total about 200.

Certify Plumbers

The practice of the Fitchburg Plumbers' Union is to certify local plumbers and also those in nearby cities such as Lowell, and to require of applicants from beyond that they go through the union of their home town, it was stated.

Thus a plumber from Boston wanting to work at Fort Devens would be called on to join the Plumbers' Union in Boston, and then transfer to Fort Devens.

This policy was adopted, it was said, so as to let all unions share in the receipt of the initiation fees, rather than have all the money go to the Fitchburg union. Such a policy, it was anticipated, would have provoked resentment elsewhere.

The initiation fee at Fitchburg, which has jurisdiction at Fort Devens, is $50. The down payment is $25, and the balance can be paid weekly.

Fee Is $200

At Boston the initiation fee of the Plumbers' Union is $200. This is the figure at which it has stood for a number of years. A down payment is customary.

"We have worked night and day to secure plumbers for camp jobs," said Neil Doherty, Secretary of the Boston Plumbers' Union, today. "We have scoured the New England States and gone outside, so that the Government would not be delayed in its camp construction.

"We want to see this work done. We have set aside restrictions and are taking in union members by the score."

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

12:45 WMEX 1470kc

For Monday, Jan. 6

12:45 WMEX 1470kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

For Monday, Jan. 6

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.73mc), Tower News. Radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), reradiocast of Tower News by recording.

Saga of Sea: 62 Days From Britain to U. S.

Norman Allen Middleton of Falmouth, England, reached Boston today after an adventurous trip across the Atlantic as a seaman on the yacht of H. B. Clark, American airplane manufacturer.

Mr. Middleton said the trip took 62 days, from Oct. 2, when the ship left Dartmouth, England, to Dec. 3, when it finally reached Miami, Fla.

Mr. Clark, who manufactures airplanes in Britain, bought a 116-foot yacht in order to come to the United States for Christmas. The crew, of which Mr. Middleton was a member, was made up of three Danes and three Britons, all of whom, he said, were "amateurs."

The two months' voyage was a veritable saga of men against war and the sea, as Mr. Middleton described it. The yacht was machine-gunned by German planes before sailing, it was under shell-fire in the English Channel, it ran the German submarine blockade between France and Ireland, it was circled once by an Italian submarine, and it was battered by tremendous gales. Once the yacht had to be towed into the Madeira Islands for extensive repairs; once, two days from Nassau in the Bahamas, the ship ran out of food.

Mr. Clark, the owner, reached his home in New York in plenty of time for Christmas and Mr. Middleton, having been paid off for his voyage, intends to see "just a bit of America" before taking passage with the other crew members, back to Britain.

Improved Piers for Boston Appear Likely During 1941

Log of the Port of Boston

Improvement of pier facilities in Boston Harbor, and possible construction of new piers, to fill a long-felt want at this port, loomed bright on the horizon of 1941.

All the weight of gubernatorial backing in recommendations to the incoming Legislature, plus the urging of shipping interests, support of the Boston Port Authority, the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and other factors, pointed to probable action on the pier problem this year. A definite program has been prepared by the State Department of Public Works.

Shipping men who stressed the importance of such action joined in praising the attitude of Governor Saltonstall in this respect, according to a survey made today. The Governor, in his message to the new Legislature Jan. 1 urged the General Court to study carefully this subject in accordance with plans of the State Department of Public Works and the Port Authority. Consensus of opinion, as gathered from the survey, is summarized in the words of one shipping man: "The need is imperative. Action is essential. Governor Saltonstall sees the situation, and is putting his shoulder to the wheel."

In addressing the Legislature, the Governor said that Boston is in a position to handle a huge and growing marine cargo business, but the time has come when, if we wish to anticipate such business, improvement of our pier facilities must be considered. We also must make every effort to retain shipping lines which changing economic conditions may threaten to divert elsewhere, he said.

Stressed by Authority

New Piers have been stressed as an outstanding need by the Boston Port Authority for years. More piers should be constructed, and present ones repaired so Boston can remain in competition with other ports along the Atlantic seaboard, according to the Port Authority.

The Massachusetts Department of Public Works, after considerable study, proposed the purchase by the State of two piers in South Boston, owned by the New York, New Haven, & Hartford Railroad for $1,250,000. For sale signs have been displayed on these piers for some time. Plans call for building new piers at these sites, which are adjacent to the State-owned Commonwealth Pier, No. 5. The proposed new piers would be leased to private concerns or operated by the State.

The Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce listed as an accomplishment of 1940 their "agitation for need of additional piers in Boston Harbor, with the result that the Department of Public Works will submit a definite proposal for important new piers to the 1941 session of the General Court." In its list of objectives for 1941 the Association pledged support to the program to be submitted for new piers at South Boston, and the Atlantic Avenue waterfront.

Wooden Trawlers

New wooden-hulled fishing trawlers being built for F. J. O'Hara & Sons, Inc., of Boston, at the Maine Shipyards Corporation, South Portland, Maine, are to bear the same names as the modern steel trawlers which that company recently sold to the Navy for use as minesweepers. The exception in the case of two of the vessels is that they will be known as the Queen of Peace, and the Ave Maria. The others will be the Georgetown, Holy Cross, Jeanne D'Arc, Villanova, Notre Dame and Fordham.

Larger Cargoes

Fewer ships but larger cargoes was the rule at the Port of Boston in 1940, according to Customs figures. Arrivals of vessels engaged in the foreign trade during 1940 totaled 1,378, compared with 1,695 in 1939. Value of imports, however, was approximately $160,000,000, a gain of about $15,000,000 over 1939. Effects of the war were found in the figures, which showed that American-flag vessels were the most numerous arrivals, though British-flag ships normally lead. In 1940, there were 455 American ships entering port against 408 British vessels. Passengers arriving at Boston fell off from 36,151 in 1939 to 20,920 in 1940.

New Labor Trend

Shipping men look with some concern at the latest trend of American labor to spread out to ships operating under foreign flags, as being a step toward internationalization of seafaring unions. The National Maritime Union, an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, has announced that it had adopted a policy of organizing seamen on foreign-flag ships owned by American companies.

Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, Jan. 5

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1470kc). Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Shortwave

10:15 a. m.—WRUL and WRUW (11.79mc and 15.13mc). Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

7:00 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW (6.04mc and 11.79mc). Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Program

For Jan. 5

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1470kc). Christian Science Program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
12:00	Man on the Farm.	News: Music; Cowgirl	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	Rhythm Revue
12:15	Man on the Farm.	Songstress: Stocks	Walter Kidder, songs	Agricultural talk	Rhythm Revue
12:30	Country Journal	National Farm and	"Call to Youth"	Italian music program	Sports: Weather
12:45	Country Journal	Home Hour: 4-H Club	"Matinee in Rhythm"	Italian music program	**'Monitor Views the News'**
1:00	News	program: music by	News Service	"This Wonderful World"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	Network speaker	U. S. Marine Band	Stamp Collectors: talk	George and Dixie, songs	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Saturday Revue:	"Luncheon at the Wal-	Zaras Marimba Melodies	Jimmy Rogers' Orch.	Music of the Masters
1:45	Chas. Hector's Or.	dorf": interviews	'Leaders in Dance Time'	Recorded BBC News	Music of the Masters
2:00	Community Bulletin	**Metropolitan Opera:**	Music for Everyone	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	Ed Parseley and His
2:15	About Us	**Wagner's "Tannhäuser"**	Music for Everyone	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	Saddle Pals
2:30	Brush Creek Follies	**with Kirsten Flagstad;**	Del Brissett's Orchestra	Paul Pendarvis' Orch.	Adele Bailey, talk
2:45	Brush Creek Follies	**Emanuel List**	Del Brissett's Orchestra	Paul Pendarvis' Orch.	Five Star News
3:00	"Time to Take It	**Metropolitan Opera:**	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	Cumberland Valley	Sports and music
3:15	Easy"	**Wagner's "Tannhäuser"**	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	Choristers	Sports and music
3:30	News: Speaker	**with Kirsten Flagstad;**	Paul Laval's Orchestra;	United States Naval Re-	Sports and music
3:45	Talk: Reception to	**Emanuel List**	vocalists	serve Band: Reception	Sports and music
4:00	B. C. Team	**Metropolitan Opera:**	Campus Capers: Clarence	to B. C. Team	Nancy Mace, songs
4:15	**Newly-elected**	**Wagner's "Tannhäuser"**	Fuhrman's Orch.; songs	Serenade	Tea Time Melodies
4:30	**members of Con-**	**with Kirsten Flagstad;**	"Boy, Girl and a Band"	Mellow Music	Ellsworth Moody, songs
4:45	**gress presented by**	**Emanuel List**	"Boy, Girl and a Band"	Network program	Melody Mirror
5:00	**Albert Warner**	**Metropolitan Opera:**	"The World Is Yours":	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:15	Buffalo Presents	**Wagner's "Tannhäuser"**	dramatization	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:30	Eddie Duchin's Or.	**with Kirsten Flagstad**	**Curtis Institute of**	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:45	N. E. to the Colors	"Sing Before Supper"	**Music program**	Frank Ryan, sports	Bowling Quiz
6:00	News: Sports	News: music: weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Frank Gallucci's Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Music: Sports	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dinner Dance
6:30	News: Elmer Davis.	"Saturday Jamboree":	"The Original Yankee	News Service	Dinner Dance
6:45	**The World Today**	Rakov's Orch.; guests	Swooper"	"Memory Lane"	Frank Fallon, sports
7:00	**'People's Platform':**	Religious Program	"Grand Ole Opry"	"The First Offender":	Carl Wonzberg's Orch.
7:15	**informal discussion**	Religious Program	"Grand Ole Opry"	dramatization	Five Star News
7:30	**Report to the Na-**	**Listeners' Playhouse:**	Dramatic sketch	Paul Pendarvis' Orch.	Rob Roy's Orchestra
7:45	**tion**	**"Time Out of Mind"**	Concert Album	Concert Miniatures	"Jungle Jim"
8:00	"Marriage Club":	'Concert Hall of the Air'	**"Knickerbocker Play-**	"The Soldiers' Quiz"	Hans Buchwald's Hour
8:15	quiz program	'Concert Hall of the Air'	**house": dramatic sk.**	from Camp Edwards	of Music
8:30	Wayne King's Or-	"Little Ol' Hollywood":	"Truth or Consequences":	Pepe De Leon's Orch.	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45	chestra: War news	interviews: music: sk.	quiz program	News Service	George MacFarland's Or.
9:00	"Your Hit Parade."	Song of Your Life: Harry	National Barn Dance:	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classical
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Salter's Orch.; guests	Henry Burr: Hoosier	**Harold M. Fleming**	Album
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	**News: NBC Symphony**	Hot Shots: Glen Wel-	"Contact": Dave Elman,	Boston Olympics - New
9:45	Saturday Night	**Orchestra, direction**	ty's Orchestra	m. c.: Bob Stanley's Or.	York Rovers hockey
10:00	Serenade	**Alfred Wallenstein**	Station E-Z-R-A: com-	**"Chicago Theater of the**	game from Boston Gar-
10:15	Public Affairs	**NBC Symphony Orches-**	edy sketch	**Air": Marion Claire,**	den: John Reller, Jay
10:30	Jack Leonard, songs	**tra, direction Alfred**	Eddie LeBaron's Orch.	**soprano; Igor Gorin in**	Wesley announcers
10:45	**News of the World**	**Wallenstein**	Eddie LeBaron's Orch.	**"The Chocolate Soldier"**	Five Star News
11:00	Weather: News	News: Music: Weather	News Service	"Hawaii Calls"	Harry Horlick's Orch.
11:15	Vaughn Monroe's	Mal Hallett's Orchestra.	Local news: weather	"Hawaii Calls"	Rob Roy's Orchestra
11:30	Orchestra	Will Bradley's Orchestra	Draft talk: Emil Cole-	"California Melodies":	"Day's End"
11:45	Dance Orchestra	Will Bradley's Orchestra	man's Orchestra	vocalists: orchestra	News Service

Sunday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
8:00	Press News: "Ma-	War news: Music	**War News: Organ Re-**	Radio Carollers	
8:15	tinatta"	Instrumental trio	**cital, Dr. C. Courboin**	Radio Carollers	
8:30	'Uncle Elmer's Song	News: Weather	Weather Service	Melody Mart	
8:45	Circle'	'Tone Pictures"	News Service	Melody Mart	
9:00	**News of Europe**	News roundup	News Roundup	Bob Emery's Rainbow	Alexander Kiriloff
9:15	Clyde Barrie, songs	"Coast to Coast on a	Vocal-Instrum'nt quartet	House: children's prgrm	Religious Service
9:30	Wings Over Jordan	Bus": children's pro-	'Sunday Drivers": so-	Bob Emery's Rainbow	Religious Service
9:45	Wings Over Jordan	gram	loists: orchestra	House: children's prgrm	Religious Service
10:00	Church of the Air	Primrose String Quartet	Uncle Bob: children's	"Musical Album"	Religious Service
10:15	Church of the Air	Primrose String Quartet	program	"Musical Album"	"Music in the Modern
10:30	**Indianapolis Sym-**	Soutehrnaires: Negro	'Chills and Thrills"	Tremont Temple Baptist	Manner"
10:45	**phony Orchestra**	Male Quartet	Guitarist-Xylophonist	Church service	**Service of The Mother**
11:00	News: "News and	News: Musicale	Temple Israel Service	Tremont Temple Baptist	**Church, The First**
11:15	Rhythm"	Irving Miller's Orchestra	Temple Israel Service	Church service	**Church of Christ, Sci-**
11:30	Trinity Church: Dr.	Luther-Layman Singers.	Temple Israel Service	Tremont Temple Baptist	**entist, in Boston,**
11:45	Oliver J. Hart	Weather: Musicale	Temple Israel Service	Church service	**Massachusetts**
12:00	News: weather	Rex Maupin's Orchestra	News Service	Student Radio Club	Radio Review
12:15	Piano soloist	**"I'm an American"**	"Tone Tapestries"	Student Radio Club	Radio Review
12:30	Salt Lake City	**Music Hall Symphony**	"Wings Over America":	Italian string music	Radio Review
12:45	Tabernacle Choir	**Orchestra; Jan Peerce,**	dramatization	Italian string music	Radio Review
1:00	P. Saltman, pianist	**tenor; chorus**	Religious program	News Service	Joseph Tall's Program
1:15	Beacon St. Window	**Music Hall Symph. Orch.**	Religious program	"Cafe Continental"	Joseph Tall's Program
1:30	March of Games	News	"On Your Job": drama-	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Program
1:45	March of Games	"A to Z in Novelty"	tization	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Program
2:00	Network program	Famous Homes	Drama and music	Unitarian Radio Hour	"Strings and Things"
2:15	Network program	Foreign Policy Associat'n	Drama and music	Unitarian Radio Hour	"Strings and Things"
2:30	News: 'Plow Gen-	'Tapestry Musicale"	**University of Chicago**	"Nobody's Children":	**Christian Science Pro-**
2:45	tly, Sweet Rhythm'	'Tapestry Musicale"	**Round Table**	orphans' histories	**gram**
3:00	**N. Y. Philharmonic**	**Great Plays: "The Res-**	Chas. Dant's Or.: songs	Religious Drama	Zelma Larson's Music
3:15	**Symphony Orch.:**	**toration"**	H. V. Kaltenborn, news	Religious Drama	Zelma Larson's Music
3:30	**Dimitri Mitropou-**	**Great Plays: "The Res-**	Andrew Summers, songs	Young People's Church	Zelma Larson's Music
3:45	**los, conductor**	**toration"**	'Chats About Dogs"	of the Air	Zelma Larson's Music
4:00	**N. Y. Philharmonic**	National Vespers	"Quiz of Two Cities"	"Twentieth Century	Al Rawley and His Wild
4:15	**Symphony Orch.**	National Vespers	"Quiz of Two Cities"	Serenade	Azaleas
4:30	Andre Kostelanetz'	News: "Garden Gossip"	"The Shadow": drama	Concert Album	Bert Hirsch Presents
4:45	Orchestra: guest	Tony Wons' Scrapbook	"The Shadow": drama	Concert Album	Bert Hirsch Presents
5:00	**"Design for Happi-**	Movlan Sisters, songs	**Metropolitan Opera Au-**	"The Musical Steelmak-	Harry Horlick's Orch.
5:15	**ness": orchestra**	Olivio Santora, yodeler	**ditions of the Air**	ers": variety orchestra	Irish Minstrels
5:30	Col. Stoopnagle's	"Hidden Stars"	"Your Dream Has Come	Symphonic Hour	MacLeod Gospel Mission
5:45	"Quixie Doodle"	"Hidden Stars"	True": dramatizations	Symphonic Hour	MacLeod Gospel Mission
6:00	**Silver Theater:**	Religious Program	"Spreading New Eng-	"Double or Nothing":	News Service
6:15	**dramatization**	Religious Program	land's Fame"	quiz program	"The Shining Hour"
6:30	"Melody Ranch"	"Beat the Band": quiz	News Service	"Show of the Week,"	Religious Hour: dramati-
6:45	with Gene Autry	program: orchestra	Popular Music	Vincent Lopez Orch.	zation
7:00	**News of the World**	**News from Europe**	**Jack Benny's Program:**	**Joseph Szigeti, violin-**	Gospel songs
7:15	**News of the World**	**News from Europe**	**variety; orchestra**	**ist; orchestra**	The Gauchos
7:30	**Screen Guild Thea-**	**Mallory Browne, interv'w**	"Bandwagon": Al Good-	News Service	Sweet Music
7:45	**ter: drama**	Musicale	man's Orchestra	Wythe Williams	Sweet Music
8:00	**Helen Hayes Thea-**	**Star Spangled Theater:**	**Edgar Bergen; Donald**	**American Forum: "Is**	"Pages From the Classi-
8:15	**ter: drama**	**"Tanyard Street"**	**Dickson; orchestra**	**Propaganda Endanger-**	cal Album"
8:30	"Crime Doctor":	"Adventures of Sherlock	**"One Man's Family":**	**ing the United States?"**	"Pages From the Classi-
8:45	drama: News	Holmes": drama	**dramatic skeich**	**Dorothy Thompson**	cal Album"
9:00	**Sunday Evening**	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	**Hour: Vilya**	"The Parker Family"	Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	cal Album"
9:30	**Vronsky, Victor**	Irene Rich, drama	American Album of Fa-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	George MacFarland's Or.
9:45	**Babin, pianists; or.**	Sports Newsreel	miliar Music	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	George MacFarland's Or.
10:00	"Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour": John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	Third period, Bruins-	Plays by Raymond Rich-
10:15	It": quiz program	J. Anthony, director	Orchestra: guest	Chicago hockey game	mond
10:30	News: Weather	"Good Will Hour": John	"Deadline Dramas": I.	Raymond Scott's Orch.	News Service
10:45	Songs of the Islands	J. Anthony, director	Wicker, Bob White	Raymond Scott's Orch.	Army Recruiting Progr'm
11:00	Headlines, Bylines	News: Music: Weather	News Service	Griff Williams' Orch.	"Let's Dance"
11:15	Dance Orchestra	Mal Hallett's Orchestra	Local news: Weather	"Radio Newsreel," from	"Let's Dance"
11:30	Joe Reichman's Or.	Johnny Long's Orch.	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	London: recorded	"Day's End"
11:45	Joe Reichman's Or.	Johnny Long's Orch.	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	News Service

Monday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
11:00	'Charlie-Jessie,' sk.	Mildred Carlson	"The Man I Married"	News Service	Letter-Quest with John
11:15	"Martha Webster"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Against the Storm"	"Singing Strings"	Kiley and Jay McMaster
11:30	"Big Sister": play.	'Harvey and Dell': music	"The Road of Life"	Ruth Moss, Interviews	Red Cross talk; music
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; music	"David Harum"	Highlights, Halftones"	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	News; transcriptions	Dramatic sketch	News Service	Rhythm Revue
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Music; Stocks; Music	"Musical Roundup"	Agricultural talk	Rhythm Revue
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Leaders in Dance Time	Italian string music	Sports; Weather Report
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	Leaders in Dance Time	Italian string music	**"The Monitor News"**
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	BBC News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Woman in White"	'Stage Stars': interviews	"Carnival"	Don Dewhirst, songs	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Right to Happiness	Agricultural News	Marjorie Mills Hour	"The Three Suns"	Music of the Masters
1:45	"Road of Life"	News: Weather	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Cheer Up Gang"	Music of the Masters
2:00	**President Roose-**	**President Roosevelt's**	**President Roosevelt's**	**President Roosevelt's**	"Drama of Food"
2:15	**velt's Message to**	**Message to Congress**	**Message to Congress**	**Message to Congress**	Frank Ross, songs
2:30	**Congress**	**Message to Congress**	**Message to Congress**	**Message to Congress**	Concert Orchestra
2:45	'Home of the Brave'	Network program	"Light of the World"	Mayor's Message to City	News Service
3:00	Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"	Council	Sports and music
3:15	**Jan Peerce, tenor**	"Honeymoon Hill": sk.	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Sam Koki's Hawaiians	Sports and music
3:30	News	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	The Islanders	Sports and music
3:45	Decorative talk	"Just Plain Bill"	'Vic and Sade": sketch	The Islanders	Sports and music
4:00	"Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"	Hits and Encores	Boston Speech School
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": drama	"University Life"	Melody Mirror
4:30	"Hilltop House"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	"University Life"	'Yester-Thoughts': organ
4:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	"The Johnson Family"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	"The Goldbergs"	Jack Dalton, songs	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The O'Neills"	"Superman": sketch	"Lone Journey": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Rhythm Rend'zvous	Rakov's Orchestra	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scatterrood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News, Edwin C. Hill	News: Music: Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight": sk.	Radio Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	"Swing Serenade"	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Dinner Music
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Tropical Moods	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45	**The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"R. F. D. Melodies"	"Memory Lane"	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Famous Jury Trials":

Bushnell Says His Chief Aim To Take Politics From Office

After ten years in the private practice of law, Robert T. Bushnell is back in the political arena.

On Jan. 15, he takes over the job of Attorney General for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and many are wondering if he will be the same old "Fighting Bob" who served two terms as crusading District Attorney of Middlesex County.

Mr. Bushnell doesn't like to be termed a crusader—"sounds too much like Don Quixote going out to battle with the windmills," he says—but the fact remains he is a crusader in the better sense of that word.

As District Attorney from 1927 to 1930 Robert Bushnell—who looks enough like a D. A. to satisfy the most demanding Hollywood casting director—waged relentless battle against professional criminals and racketeers. His dogged prosecution of criminal cases was believed by many to have been directly responsible for the sharp reduction in major crimes in Middlesex County during his administration. By lopping off items of expense in the county law enforcing office— expenditures which he said "were like tossing money out the window"—Mr. Bushnell succeeded in reducing sharply the cost of administration of that office.

Principal Aim

When Mr. Bushnell moves from State Street to Beacon Hill later this month his principal aim, he says, will be to prove that politics can be kept out of political office.

Being Attorney General, he believes, is little different than being head of a law office with a large practice. The Attorney General is general counsel for a $90,000,000 a year business—the Commonwealth of Massachusetts—and Mr. Bushnell asks nothing more than to place his office on the same basis of efficiency as any high grade law office.

The Attorney General-elect is thick-set, heavy-voiced, and level eyed. As he talks with you in his office, between telephone calls and interruptions by members of his staff, he for the most part relaxes in the big swivel chair. But when intent on a topic he sits forward and his eyes narrow down to little slits as he talks.

Mr. Bushnell says he doesn't believe in making statements about what he is going to do when he gets in office, but when he tells you that there are many things that might be done by an Attorney General that would bring returns to the public and that haven't been done you feel certain there is going to be plenty of activity in the Attorney General's office during the next two years.

Discussing the powers of the Attorney General, Mr. Bushnell reminds you that the office has authority to take over prosecutions in any county, if necessary to the public interest. He hastens to add that such action would not necessarily reflect on the District Attorney.

Civil Service Issue

Those who know Mr. Bushnell hint that his office may take over the Lawrence, Mass., civil service job-selling investigation as soon as he takes up his new duties.

The Attorney General-elect denies any further political ambitions. There are reports in some quarters that he has already assured Lieut.-Gov. Horace T. Cahill, who is said to have Gubernatorial ambitions, that he will not interfere with his efforts to secure the Republican nomination in 1942. Mr. Bushnell, by way of re-enforcing his avowed lack of interest in the Governorship, points out that no Attorney General has been elected Governor of Massachusetts in many years.

Although he believes there may be room for effecting economies in the Attorney General's office, Mr. Bushnell holds that there are limits to economy. "It's just as bad to starve an office as it is to be wasteful in its administration," he declares. "An office spending $100,000 a year and not accomplishing anything might be more wasteful than one spending $200,000 and getting things done."

Mr. Bushnell would like to bring to the office of Attorney General the dignity and ability which characterized the Administration of Herbert Parker who filled the office from 1901 to 1906 and whom he believes was the greatest Attorney General the State has ever had.

Mr. Bushnell's home is in West Newton. His wife was Sylvia P. Folsom, a Bridgewater girl, and they have two children, Frederick, age 13 and Priscilla, age 8.

Native of New York

He was born in New York City and came to Massachusetts with his mother following the passing of his father when Robert was only eight. He attended Andover and earned his way through Harvard College and Law School working as newsboy, bell hop, farmhand, and private tutor.

The Attorney General-elect's favorite sport is fishing. His hobby is traveling. He is particularly fond of the tropics and usually takes a winter vacation combining his favorite sport with his hobby by traveling in sunny climes. During the last 10 or 12 years he has studied the history and explored most of the islands of the Carribean—particularly those parts off the tourist's path.

He detests detective and crime stories and doesn't even read accounts of crimes in the newspapers. "Having known and watched the operations of some of the finest detectives in the country —some of them now on our State Police force—I have yet to find a fiction detective that measures up."

Since his election Mr. Bushnell's busy office has been busier than ever with a seemingly endless stream of well wishers and job seekers coming up the elevator to the ninth floor at 31 State Street. He has made an effort to see them all with the result that he eats a box lunch sent up from a restaurant whenever he can work it in. In an appointment-filled afternoon he seldom leaves his office until evening.

J. B.

To Head State's Law Office

By a Staff Photographer

Robert T. Bushnell

The one-time forceful District Attorney of Middlesex County moves to Beacon Hill this month to take over the duties of Attorney-General of Massachusetts.

Council Calls for Tidying Up Of Boston Streets and Alleys

Condemning the alleged littered condition of streets and alleys over large sections of the City, the Boston City Council spent a large portion of its regular weekly meeting this week denouncing certain garbage contractors and the City Sanitary division, and demanding immediate improvements by the Public Works Department.

Ash barrels and garbage cans were left untended in the streets of the North End over Christmas, Councilor Joseph Russo declared. Rubbish had lain uncollected in certain Dorchester streets since the leaves fell last autumn, Councilor Philip Austin Fish charged; rats inhabiting Back Bay alleys are "so big the cats are afraid to roam," Councilor Perlie Dyar Chase added.

The marked drop in welfare lists, leaving fewer able-bodied welfare workers to do work for the Department, was given by Councilor Chase as one explanation of conditions. Part of the City is under contract to private firms collecting garbage; other sections are under City management. Both systems were scored by the Councilors.

The Council passed an order asking that no further contracts be granted the present contractor in a Dorchester section, in view of conditions there. Upon motion of Councilor Chase, it also asked the Health Commissioner to begin a Work Projects Administration project to exterminate rodents in the alleys and freight yards.

The discussion, which drew expressions from nine of the 22 Councilors, was believed by some observers to have been precipitated not only by existing conditions but by the recent action of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and Public Works Commissioner George G. Hyland in renewing existing garbage-collection contracts without publicly advertising for bids.

This may be done with the Mayor's permission where it is felt the nature of the work makes advertising unnecessary or undesirable. It has been customary to advertise bids for garbage contracts in the past.

Biddeford Plans Appointment Test

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 4 (AP) —Maine voters have decreed that the heavily Democratic mill city of Biddeford must surrender to the State's usually Republican Governors the right of naming its three-member Police Commission, but City officials are preparing to force a court test.

The All-Republican Executive Council announced recently that a review showed 69,933 to 67,179 votes in favor of gubernatorial appointment.

Soon after the Council confirmed Republican Governor Lewis O. Barrows' choice of a new Commission—two Republicans and one Democrat—Biddeford officials declared that the present all-Democratic Board would continue in office until a court order should oust it. A new court order should oust it.

The new Commission began functioning Tuesday.

Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

At the Gardner Museum, Fenway Court, Boston, pianoforte recital by Bernhard Weiser, at 2:00 p. m.

At Charles Street Forum, John Haynes Holmes, minister of the Community Church, New York, on "Science, Psychology, and Religion: Which Shall Be Our Guide?", at Charles Street Meeting-House, corner of Mt. Vernon Street, 4:00 p. m.

At Ford Hall Forum, John Erskine, on "This Is a Good Time to Live"; Reuben L. Lurie presiding, Ford Hall, Bowdoin Street and Ashburton Place, 8:00 p. m.

Monthly business meeting of Ford Hall Folks, followed by a panel discussion on "Does Aid to Britain Mean War?" by Manuel K. Berman, Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr., Barnaby C. Keeney, A. Frank Reel, and Julian D. Steele, Kingsley Hall, Ford Building, 4:30 p. m.

At the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talk on Gregorian Music and Polyphony, by Miss Adlow, at 2:30 p. m. Gallery talks on the Art of Sculpture, also by Miss Adlow, and Chinese Art by Mrs. Tomita, at 3:30 p. m.

At the New England Conservatory of Music, first concert of the season of the Boston String Quartet, at 8:30 p. m.

Musicale by Netta S. Lucas, mezzo soprano, at Monroe Hall, Trinity Court, 175 Dartmouth Street, Boston, at 8 p. m.

Monday

Lecture at the Lowell Institute, by William Leonard Langer, Ph.D., on "The Reaction Against Mechanism," first of a series entitled "The Rise of the European Conflagration of Ideas," in lecture hall of the Boston Public Library, 8 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Civic Repertory—
"Life With Father," featuring Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.

Wilbur—
"Battle of Angels," by Tennessee Williams, starring Miriam Hopkins. Presented by the Theater Guild. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Revue

Shubert—
"Crazy With the Heat," starring Willie Howard and Luella Gear. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.

Musical Play

Colonial—
"Lady in the Dark," presented by Sam H. Harris. Starring Gertrude Lawrence. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Let George Do It." 2:10, 5:10, 8:15. "The Baker's Wife," with Raimu. 3:20, 6:25, 9:25.

Fenway—
"Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. 12, 3:25, 6:45, 10:10. "Lady With Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. 1:35, 4:55, 8:20. B. C.-Tennessee football pictures. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:10, 9:40.

Fine Arts—
"Mozart." 1:30, 3:30, 5:35 7:35, 9:45. "March of Time—Arms and the Men, U. S." 1, 3, 5:10, 7:10, 9:15.

Keith Memorial—
"Kitty Foyle," featuring Ginger Rogers. 11:35 a. m., 3:05, 6:30, 9:55. "The Saint in Palm Springs," Dennis Morgan and James Craig. 10:10 a. m., 1:35, 5:05, 8:30. B. C. pictures: 11:15 a. m., 2:45, 6:10 9:35. "Information Please." 11:25 a. m., 2:55, 6:20, 9:45.

Kenmore—
"Hired Wife," Rosalind Russell and Brian Aherne. 3, 6:25, 9:45. "Sporting Blood," Robert Young. 1:25, 4:45, 8:10.

Metropolitan—
"Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn and Olivia De Havilland. 11:15 a. m., 2:45, 6:10, 9:35. "A Night at Earl Carroll's," Ken Murray. 9:45 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:05. B. C.-Tennessee football game. 10:45 a. m., 2:15, 5:40, 9:10.

Modern—
"Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye and Jack Oakie. 9 a. m., 12:15, 3:30, 6:45, 10. "Kit Carson," Jon Hall and Lynn Bari. 10:30 a. m., 1:50, 5:05, 8:20.

Orpheum—
"Comrade X," Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. 11:55 a. m., 3:25, 6:50 10:20. "Gallant Sons," Jackie Cooper and Bonita Granville. 10:15 a. m., 1:45, 5:10, 8:40. B. C.-Tennessee Football. 3, 6:25, 9:55.

Paramount—
"Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. 9 a. m., 12:15, 3:35, 6:50, 10:10. "Lady With Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. 10:20 a. m., 1:40, 4:55, 8:15. B. C.-Tennessee football pictures. 11:40 a. m. 3, 6:15, 9:30.

R. K. O. Boston—
"San Francisco Docks," Burgess Meredith and irene Hervey. 10:45 a. m., 1:30, 4:30, 7:30, 10:25. Stage Show: 11:55 a. m., 3, 6, 9. B. C.-Tennessee football game. 10:30 a. m., 1:10, 4:10, 7:15, 10:15.

Scollay—
"Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye and Jack Oakie. 11:25 a. m., 3, 6:25, 9:50. "Kit Carson," Jon Hall and Lynn Bari. 9:50 a. m. 1:20, 4:45, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
"See Why," "Power and the Land," "Radio's 'Take It or Leave It,'" "Hollywood's Picture People," "Alice in Movieland," "Stranger Than Fiction," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Comrade X," Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. 11:55 a. m., 3:25, 6:50, 10:20. "Gallant Sons," Jackie Cooper and Bonita Granville. 10:15 a. m., 1, 6:25, 8:55.

Telepix—
Ripley's "Believe It or Not," "Gay Havana," "Power and the Land," "Hollywood Night Club," "Take It or Leave It" (Quiz), "Tricks of the Camera," Disney cartoon and 30 minutes of news.

Trans-Lux—
"Chamber of Horrors," 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:25, 7:10, 10. "Port of Seven Seas," Wallace Beery. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:55, 8:40.

Uptown—
"Pastor Hall," Nova Pilbeam and Wilfrid Lawson. 1:05, 4:40, 8:20. "You'll Find Out," Kay Kyser. 2:55, 6:30, 10:05.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Allston: "Melody Ranch," Gene Autry and J. Durante. "Pride of the Bowery," Bobby Jordan. 2 and 8.
Capitol: "City for Conquest," James Cagney and Ann Sheridan. "Tugboat Annie Sails Again," Marjorie Rambeau. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Arise My Love," Claudette Colbert. "East of the River," John Garfield. 2 and 8.
Regent: "Captain Caution," Victor Mature. "Dance, Girl, Dance," Maureen O'Hara. 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Spring Parade," Deanna Durbin. "Captain Caution," 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Seven Sinners," Marlene Dietrich. "Dancing on a Dime." 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Hit Parade of 1941," 1:50, 5, 8:15. "Pastor Hall," 3:30, 6:45, 10.
Brookline Village: "Arise My Love," Claudette Colbert. 2:33, 6:09, 9:27. "Men Against the Sky," Richard Dix. 4:26, 8:02.
Cleveland Circle: "Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. "You'll Find Out," Kay Kyser. 2 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "You'll Find Out," Kay Kyser. "Kit Carson," Jon Hall. Continuous 1-11.
Harvard: "Men Against the Sky," Richard Dix and Wendy Barrie. "Too Many Girls," Lucille Ball. 2 and 7:45.
University: "The Letter," Bette Davis. 2:55, 6:05, 9:40. "Tugboat Annie Sails Again." 1:30, 4:40, 8:05.

DORCHESTER — Codman Square: "Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. 2:55, 6:04, 9:24. "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. 1:20, 4:45, 7:49.
Dorchester: "Granny Get Your Gun," May Robson. "Golden Gloves," Jean Cagney. 2. Continuous from 7.
Franklin Park: "Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. 2:35, 6:10, 9:25. "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. 1:15, 4:45, 8:05.
Strand: "Kit Carson," Jon Hall. "The Letter," Bette Davis. Continuous 12-11 p. m.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Hit Parade of 1941," Hugh Herbert, Mary Boland, Patsy Kelly. "I'm Still Alive," Kent Taylor and Linda Hayes. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Knute Rockne—All American," Pat O'Brien. 3:24, 6:24, 9:24. "Calling All Husbands," Ernest Truex. 2:14, 5:14, 8:14.
Park: "Sea Hawk," Errol Flynn. "We Who Are Young," Lana Turner. 1:30 and 7:50.

HINGHAM — New Loring Hall: "House Across the Bay," "Yesterday's Heroes." 1:30 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Hit Parade of 1941," Kenny Baker. 2:46, 6:05, 9:26. "Cherokee Strip." 1:15, 4:35, 7:55.
Hyde Park: "Night Train," Margaret Lockwood. "Rocky Mountain Rangers." 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "City for Conquest," J. Cagney and Ann Sheridan. "Christmas in July," Dick Powell and E. Drew. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Wyoming," Wallace Beery. 2:30, 6:05, 9. "Golden Fleecing." 4, 7:35, 10:30.

MALDEN—Granada: "Mark of Zorro," Tyrone Power 3:11, 6:25, 9:39. "Christmas in July," Dick Powell. 1:35, 4:49, 8:03.
Mystic: "I'm Still Alive," Kent Taylor. 2, 5:05, 8:10. "The Letter," Bette Davis. 3:15, 6:20, 9:25.
Maplewood: "Three Men From Texas." "Black Diamonds." 1:45. Evenings 7-11.
Orpheum: "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," "Pier 13," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45 and 7.
Strand: "The Quarterback," Wayne Morris. 2:15, 5:20, 8:25. "Moon Over Burma," Dorothy Lamour. 3:35, 6:40, 9:45.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Kit Carson," Jon Hall. 12:50, 4:33, 7:59. "The Letter," Bette Davis. 2:35, 6:17, 9:48.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Down Argentine Way," Don Ameche. "Dr. Kildare Goes Home," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "Brigham Young—Frontiersman," Tyrone Power. "Sandy Gets Her Man," Baby Sandy. 1:45 and 7:45.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Brigham Young—Frontiersman," Tyrone Power. "Too Many Girls." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK — Colonial: "Bitter Sweet," Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. 3:15, 8. "Christmas in July," Dick Powell. 2, 9:45.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Arise My Love," Claudette Colbert. "East of the River." 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Mark of Zorro," Tyrone Power. "Mexican Spitfire Out West." 1:30, and 8.

NORWOOD — Norwood: "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. "Kit Carson," Jon Hall and Lynn Bari.

QUINCY — Quincy: "I'm Still Alive," Kent Taylor. "Girls Under 21."
Strand: "City for Conquest," James Cagney and Ann Sheridan. "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan and Billie Burke.

REVERE — Boulevard: "Tugboat Annie Sails Again," Marjorie Rambeau. "Night Train." 2 and 8:10.
Revere: "Tugboat Annie Sails Again," Marjorie Rambeau. "Night Train." 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "The Westerner," Gary Cooper. "I'm Nobody's Sweetheart Now." 2 and 8.
Capital and Ball Square: "East of the River," John Garfield and Brenda Marshall. "They Knew What They Wanted," Charles Laughton and Carole Lombard. 2 and 6:30.
Davis Square: "Millionaire Playboy," "Light of the Western Stars." 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "The Quarterback," Wayne Morris. "Pier 13," Lynn Bari and Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 7:45.

SOUTH BOSTON—Strand: "Little Bit of Heaven," Gloria Jean. "Scatterbrain," Judy Canova. 1:30. Continuous from 5:30.
Broadway: "Dulcy," Ann Sothern and Ian Hunter. "Girl From God's Country." 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "House Across the Bay," George Raft and Joan Bennett. "Sandy Is a Lady." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "The Gay Caballero," Cesar Romero. 2:09, 7:54. "South of Pago Pago," Frances Farmer and Jon Hall. 3:15, 9.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "The Letter," Bette Davis. "Kit Carson," Jon Hall. Continuous 2-11.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "They Knew What They Wanted," Carole Lombard and Charles Laughton. "Rangers of Fortune." 1:45 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Men Without Souls." "Sporting Blood." R. Colman. 2 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Arise, My Love," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. "Pier 13," Lloyd Nolan and Lynn Bari. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "No Time for Comedy," James Stewart and Rosalind Russell. "East of the River," John Garfield. 2:30 and 7:45, daily except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Arise, My Love," Claudette Colbert. "Cherokee Strip." 2 and 8.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Spring Parade," Deanna Durbin. 2:16, 8:07. "You're Not So Tough," with the Dead End Kids. 3:55, 6:40, 9:46.

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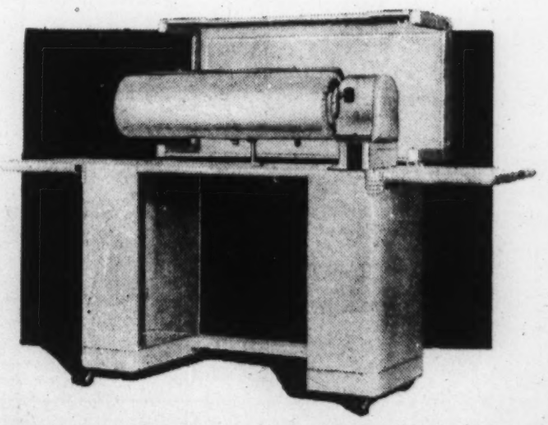

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No subject is more timely. The New York Sun has been fortunate in having obtained the services of many distinguished economists, including Benjamin M. Anderson, professor of Economics, University of California at Los Angeles; Paul F. Cadman, economist of the American Bankers Association, and Fred I. Kent, financier and economist, for a presentation of this subject to the American public.

Their three articles on the broad economic question of the hour form the keystone of this edition. For treatment of particular subjects there will be, for example, a comprehensive article on Taxation by Roswell Magill, another on Money by Edwin W. Kemmerer, another on Prices by Melvin T. Copeland. No important field of economic endeavor will fail of attention in the 40 special articles. Numerous photographs and charts will illustrate the pages.

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The Sun

280 BROADWAY - NEW YORK

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1941 "VOICE OF BUSINESS" ISSUE SATURDAY, JANUARY 11

'My Word—Phantasmagorical Electricentricities!'

NEWS ITEM
ELECTRICALLY PRODUCED POTATOES, A PROCESS IN WHICH PLANTS ARE GIVEN AN ELECTRICAL HOT-FOOT TO MAKE THEM GROW FASTER, AND ELECTRICALLY MADE CLOTH WERE PREDICTED BY DR. COLIN G. FINK, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY NATURAL SCIENTIST.
OH JOHNNY, PLUG IN A COUPLE OF THOSE ELECTRICALLY SHOT POTATOES — YOUR FATHER JUST BLEW A FUSE.
BETTER RUN THAT SPINACH THRU THE TRANSFORMER, LILY, I DON'T WANT MR. HURD TO GET TOO MUCH VOLTAGE
JUST WEARING HIS FIRST SUIT OF ELECTRICALLY MADE CLOTH
BLOW OVER THIS WAY, DARLING, - I CAN'T SEE WHERE I'M GOING
IT'S A GOOD THING I ATE THOSE ELECTRICAL TURNIPS TONIGHT
NO FLASH LIGHT NECESSARY

By a Staff Artist

Argentina-Uruguay Alliance Cause for Gratitude in U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—The United States has good reason to be thankful for the recently concluded pacts of military and economic collaboration between Argentina and Uruguay, according to experienced observers in this and other South American capitals. The reasons given is this:

By revealing United States' interest in defense facilities in the South Atlantic, Washington has awakened Argentina and its neighbors to the necessity of urgent and thorough organization of River Plata regional security.

In their conference at Colonia, Uruguay, the two major River Plata powers provided for a meeting of the six countries bordering on the Plata watershed. They are Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, and Uruguay, representing three quarters of the continent. At Montevideo on Jan. 15 they are scheduled to confer on mutual problems of military and economic defense.

In its secret or open negotiations to promote more defense bases south of Panama, the United States has aroused all of these countries, and especially those on the Atlantic, to a greater consciousness of their military deficiencies when measured against the wealth of the prize they represent for acquisitive aggressors. It is to be doubted whether even Argentina, until now realized the full extent of its responsibility for the defense of one of the greatest trade routes of the world—the River Plata.

Leadership Acknowledged

Diplomatically, in the past, there has been some jealousy and suspicion of Argentine moves to compete with the United States for leadship in South America. Argentina now appears to be forced into the organization of just that kind of defensive association within the Havana framework from which nearly all American powers should benefit in terms of increased national security. The task has been taken up enthusiastically, for Argentina is convinced of the need for this regional collective defense step.

Thus, while Argentina and Uruguay agree to a virtual military alliance, the terms of which are to be worked out, they have asked for neighborly contributions "to the study of the most effective complementary measures to forestall all danger that may come from beyond the continent." This, the agreement expressly states, is one of "the other methods of continental co-operation" foreseen in the Havana resolutions last July.

It is patent that South America is witnessing a most important military initiative with the full backing of popular opinion. The large part of the continental population whose prosperity and future are linked with the highway of the Plata has been made to think of its military defense. Argentina is looked to as the natural and best-prepared country to assume local leadership, though there is general determination that this shall not depart from the lines and goal fixed in Pan-American declarations to insure continental as well as regional security.

Explained in Uruguay

Explanations by Foreign Minister Alberto Guani and Defense Minister Julio Roletti to the Chamber of Deputies in Uruguay has enabled residents on both sides of the River Plata to adjust their perspective in appraising the problem of bases in this area for continental defense.

The Uruguayan Chamber differed from the Senate in its attitude toward negotiations with the United States. It gave its approval of these by a 53-21 vote, seconded by loud cheers for the Government spokesmen. President Baldomir previously sensed the trend of majority feeling when he announced that the triangular talks—for Argentina has a voice in them—will go forward.

It is now perfectly understood there has never been any question of ceding or hiring out bases in Uruguay, but only of accepting American assistance in building or supplying facilities which, subject to Uruguayan invitation could be used by another continental power in the common defense cause.

Technical conversations along these lines are in conformity with Pan-American policy, as laid down at Havana. If bases are established on the Uruguayan coast, Argentina will have a voice in their location and operation. This country cannot be indifferent to preparations affecting control of the River Plata, its great trade channel.

President Baldomir has frowned on what he calls "journalistic propaganda" about the talks. Whatever he meant by this, it is true that the totalitarian publicity machines exploited the situation and contributed considerably to popular misunderstanding and party divisions in Uruguay.

Defense Minister Roletti, whose disclosures cleared the air to a large extent, told the Uruguayan Chamber that the question was still in the hands of the military experts—an American naval captain and army colonel carrying on discussions in Montevideo with high Uruguayan naval, army and air officers. He admitted that, at an early stage, a series of questions was presented by representatives of the Argentine Army and Navy. The American officers conferred with the Argentineans also.

Minister Roletti never said a word about Punta del Este, so-called "Gibraltar of the River Plata." Argentina likes neither this location nor the phrase. On the other hand, he referred to Montevideo, which, it is thought, is the only suitable port on which to base a naval force. American warships, with Uruguayan consent, operated therefrom during the World War.

The memorandum brought by the American experts listed the River Plata ports, Bahai Blanca, the Gulf of St. George and Comodoro Rivadavia as "vital points" and, apparently, the Minister declared, had been presented in Buenos Aires and Montevideo.

Explanation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — Suspicions and jealousies aroused by the Uruguayan debate on construction of defense bases in the Western Hemisphere was largely the result of "clever propaganda by those who wish to prevent the Americas from uniting in common protection," declared La Nacion, a newspaper which was recently reorganized to insure its faithful reflection of the Government viewpoint.

Citing the official Uruguayan explanation of its negotiations, La Nacion saw no justification for misunderstanding. There was no question of mortgaging or limiting national sovereignty it said. American countries had formally agreed joint defense measures were necessary, and the logical and essential development was to build bases where most needed. As all were not in a position to undertake the task alone, it was in order to receive—if solicited—aid from those able and ready to do so.

Not 'Winterbottom' Tune, 'ASCAP' Suit Defendants Say

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 3—Attorneys for the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers are today preparing the first court action against a broadcasting company for alleged infringement of its catalogue, drawing up briefs against the Texas Company, its advertising agency, the Columbia Broadcasting System and its affiliates who, it was charged, carried the copyrighted music. The alleged violation took place on the regular Wednesday night Fred Allen program, when, the Society charges, the song "Wintergreen for President," written by the late George Gershwin and Ira Gershwin, was played at the beginning and finish of the broadcast over the Columbia System.

If the action is sustained in court, the defendants are liable to a fine of $250 for each station that carried the program. The program is ordinarily carried over 87 stations, which would mean a total maximum penalty of $21,750.

The Columbia System denied it had played the music on which the Society is basing its case.

"There is absolutely no basis for such a suit," a spokesman declared. "The tune mentioned was not 'Wintergreen for President,' but an original melody."

John G. Paine, General Manager of "Ascap," said his organization had been operating recording machines to catch infringements since the beginning of the new year, following expiration of the contract between the networks and the Society on Dec. 31. He said the tune "Wintergreen for President," from "Of Thee I Sing," musical comedy that won the Pulitzer prize in 1932, had previously been used as a theme of Mr. Allen's program.

"The Society intends to defend vigorously its composers and authors from piracy and exploitation by the radio monopoly," he declared. "This Society, which was formed by writers to guard just this sort of abuse, will protect Mr. Gershwin's estate."

The demand by the networks that orchestra leaders broadcasting on non-commercial programs assume responsibility for court actions brought by use of "Ascap" music resulted in Glenn Miller, one of the most popular band leaders, not being heard over the National Broadcasting System yesterday: Mr. Miller said he did not want to sign an agreement that would make him liable to a substantial penalty if his orchestra played even a bar of the Society's music.

Simultaneously Editor and Publisher, newspaper trade magazine, made public a Nationwide survey of radio stations owned partly or wholly by newspapers which showed that the majority of them had signed with Broadcast Music, Inc., a publishing company sponsored by the broadcasters.

Meanwhile the Society lost a decision in the Milwaukee, Wis., Federal Court, where the Federal Government's action against the Society, NBC, CBS, and B. M. I. is to be filed next week, when the court upheld the constitutionality of a State law providing that "Ascap" must take out a license and pay a fee of 25 per cent of fees collected, according to the Associated Press.

Day on Skis in Northwest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pacific Northwest

The composite boy of the Pacific Northwest is a skiing boy. His equipment may be supplied or he may earn it by tending a gas station or selling papers. Some way he gets to the mountains.

His skiing day begins the night before. He studies the evening paper for snow and weather conditions much as his grandfather studied the almanac. He checks his equipment and packs his ruck sack. He looks over boot bindings, sees that toe plates are tight, examines metal edges, and includes goggles, visor, heelband, extra socks, extra mittens, wax for dry snow and for wet snow, gets his poles and hangs his parka handy.

A whistle in the dark of the morning and he is out packing his skis on the rack atop a car filled with other boys. It is a sleepy drive until they begin to climb. Now they are coming into the snow and it is time to get out and put chains on the tires. They drive along through a deep, white canyon and once they meet the great rotary plow that keeps the way open. They are high now and the air is thin and cold. They climb into a cloud which is, to them, only so much cold, wet fog. It will be entirely different during spring skiing.

Wax on Skis

When they arrive at the ski field, the first business is that of waxing skis. There is much to be said about waxes and ways of waxing. You wax in circles for climbing, straight for running—it is an art.

The sun is out and the clouds part theatrically to reveal the great mountains. But scenery is not objective to the boy but a part of his skiing experience. Wherever he goes, whatever he does, he never will forget the cold, snow scene, the keen cut of cold in his nostrils.

He starts to climb. He knows how, knows his own ability, and stays within it. He climbs steadily with no need of stopping to rest in the intense cold. Once at the top he is ready for the superb adventure of going down.

It looks steep, it takes courage to start, but once on his swift way, the boy is detached, he has innate theories about skiing but no time to think of them. He has a sensation of being above the earth, the mountain under him. The sky is close, the slope undulates in swift rhythm, there is powder snow in his face—it might be star dust, somewhere he passes through a shaft of silver light—he is at the bottom! It is for this that he peddled papers or worked long hours at the gas station.

Uses Ski Tow

Next trip up he is ready to use the ski tow. On the large tow he gets three rides for a quarter, on the small tow it is a nickel a tow. If he plans to venture away from the others on the higher ranges he takes another boy along and informs the local ranger station. The composite skiing boy takes wise precautions.

Four o'clock comes, the temperature falls and there is a crust on the snow. In some of the mountain passes there is the shrill siren of the State Patrol calling all skiers down off the mountain side.

On the way home the boys discuss the whole gamut of skiing—slaloms, down-hill racing, jumping, cross country. They argue over the respective merits of Otto Lang, Ken Syverson, and Dick Durrance. It has been a keen-edged, flying, glorious skiing day.

Kate Archibald

Los Angeles Enlists Public To Build Good Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 4 — One way to get citizens interested in the maintenance of high standards of efficiency in local government is to request their personal assistance in the development of those standards, say city and county officials of this community.

In both the City Hall and the County Hall of Records this was accomplished during the past year by asking numerous folks successful in various professions and lines of business to assist in the preparation and conduct of Civil Service examinations. When the county, for instance, needed a list of eligible attorneys to fill vacancies on the District Attorney's staff and in the Public Defender's office, it called on the Los Angeles Bar Association to designate several leading attorneys to draw up the questions and to assist the regular Civil Service examiners in conducting the tests. When it needed bakers for some of its public institutions such as the County Jail and the County Farm it requested the heads of various local bakeries to serve on the examining committee.

Several desirable results are achieved by this procedure, says Chief County Civil Service Examiner Clifford M. Amsden. For one thing, he points out, examiners of this type usually are in touch with the latest developments and improvements in their respective fields because they must be progressive to conduct their businesses successfully. Seldom do they become sterotyped or get into a rut in the conduct of their examinations.

Another beneficial end obtained, Mr. Amsden adds, is that citizen-examiners usually develop a continuing interest in the Civil Service or Merit system of hiring public employees which keeps them alert to any possible encroachments on that system and thus develops active and effective friends of Civil Service. Moreover, most of these professional and business men have civic, social and business contacts which enable them to spread the doctrine of merit employment over a wide section of public opinion.

A third desirable outcome, at least insofar as the taxpayers are concerned, is that this method of specialized examiners usually proves less costly and more efficient than attempts to maintain a staff of full-time experts or of professional examiners with a smattering of knowledge in many fields of endeavor.

In the case of the Los Angeles city government, annual appropriations are made by the City Council with which to remunerate these expert special citizen-examiners. With the county, however, due to current economy demands citizens are asked to give their efforts as a public contribution in all but a few cases, a request which has met with widespread response.

"Many of these persons have given generously of their time and service in the interests of good goevrnment," reported the County Civil Service Commission recently, "and we take this opportunity to express sincere appreciation for the excellent co-operation given."

Listed among those serving as special examiners during the past year are prominent electrical engineers, university professors and lecturers, appraisers, physicians, manufacturers, blueprint experts, a Y. M. C. A. secretary, social workers, agriculturists, passenger and freight traffic managers, educators, librarians, artists, laboratory technicians, bookbinders and business men. In the field of foreign language interpreters one special examiner was Tuoyshi Matsumoto, columnist of the Los Angeles Japanese Daily News.

Six Dams Keep Santa Clara Valley Green

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JOSE, Calif.—A series of six dams keeps Santa Clara Valley green.

When it was discovered a number of years ago that water levels in the Valley were dropping to dangerously low points, so low that salt water from San Francisco Bay began to seep in, residents took action. Bonds amounting to $2,000,000 were voted to build necessary reservoirs.

Since construction of the dams water levels have risen in the Valley, and the danger of salinity from the Bay has passed.

Coyote Dam with a capacity of 30,000 acre feet is the largest of the six. It could supply San Jose with water for more than three years without running dry, or refilling.

Total capacity of the six reservoirs is 49,750 acre feet. The highest Dam, Coyote, produced a reservoir covering 688 acres and nearly five miles long. It cost $638,504.

The other dams are Calero with a reservoir capacity of 9,500 acre feet, Almaden 2,000 acre feet, Stevens Creek, 4,000 acre feet, Guadalupe Dam 3,500 acre feet, and Vasona 750 acre feet.

The Vasona Dam is used largely to release the water to the Valley. The other five are storage reservoirs. The entire project is administered by the Santa Clara Valley Water Conservation District.

Yale Smashes 69-Year Tradition by Naming Non-Graduate as Head Football Coach

Emerson W. (Spike) Nelson Succeeds Coach Ducky Pond

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 4 (AP)—Yale, the last of the "Big Three" to retain a graduate as head football coach, smashed a 69-year-old tradition today, naming Emerson W. (Spike) Nelson, former University of Iowa tackle, as its gridiron boss. He succeeds Raymond W. (Ducky) Pond whom he assisted the last two seasons.

A bombshell bursting on the Elis' campus couldn't have caused any more surprise than the statement by Athletic Director Ogden Miller.

Miller, disclosing the appointment, indicated that Yale had no intentions of de-emphasizing football, which it first played in 1872, and released the Blue's 1942 gridiron slate which tended to substantiate him.

Harvard and Princeton, Yale's traditional athletic rivals, broke away from an alumni coaching policy in recent years.

Nelson, who resigned as head coach at Mississippi State to come here in 1939 as a line tutor, was indisposed when the news broke. He was told to pick his own staff which it was said he would name soon. The new Elis' mentor has also coached at Iowa and Louisiana State University.

Pond, a former Yale football hero and head coach since 1934, was reported to have accepted the situation philosophically, stating that it was "one of the risks of the job." He said his plans were indefinite. Under a Yale Athletic Association severance agreement, he must be paid for next season, however, some $8,000. Nelson, it was understood, signed for much less.

In leaving Yale, Pond follows his first lieutenant, Earle (Greasy) Neale, who resigned recently to take charge of Pittsburgh in the National Pro Football League.

"Few of our graduates enter the profession of football coaching, and with the great development and increasing complexity of the modern game, we looked beyond the limits of our own alumni body," explained Miller.

"We are determined to have good teams at Yale," he declared, adding, "We believe in the game, the benefits it brings to the many boys who participate in it, and the interest it has for the alumni. . . . We shall continue to play games with teams representing universities with which we have had long associations, and we are certain that, over the years, Yale will retain its traditional excellence in football."

Yale will play a typical eight-game slate next year, with Lehigh replacing Virginia as the only change.

The schedule:

Oct. 3, Lehigh; 10, Pennsylvania; 17, Navy. Baltimore; 24, Dartmouth; 31, Brown.
Nov. 7, Cornell; 14, Princeton, away; 21, Harvard.

Nelson will also assist on the track team.

He is a native of Cherokee, Iowa. At the University of Iowa, Nelson was varsity tackle for three seasons and captain of the eleven in his senior year. He also starred in field events on the track team.

While working for a degree of doctor of jurisprudence, he tutored the Iowa freshmen and later the varsity until 1931 when he shifted to L. S. U. where he remained through 1937. He was head coach at Miss. State in 1938. Nelson is married and the father of two children.

Hidden Stars —By Pap'

Johnny GUCKEYSON
- CAPTAIN-ELECT OF THE ARMY SOCCER TEAM. HE WAS A FOOTBALL STAR AND ALL-AROUND ATHLETE AT MARYLAND
O-O-O-O-H-H-H-H-H!
ALL THEY COULD DO WAS TO SIT AND CHEER WHILE ARMY WAS BEING BEATEN ON THE GRIDIRON
Carl HINKLE —AN ALL-AMERICA CENTER, PLAYED HIS QUOTA OF FOOTBALL AT VANDERBILT
THEY ARE CANDIDATES FOR THE ARMY BASKETBALL TEAM - BUT FOOTBALL IS OUT
Pap'

Campbell In Local Debut On Saturday

John Campbell, swift sophomore from Fordham and generally unknown save to a handful of track critics, will make his debut as a trophy racer in the V. F. W. invitation 600 at the Garden next Saturday night. And Ralph Schwartzkopf of Michigan will make his Boston debut in the two-mile run.

Virtually unheard of outside the Metropolitan area, Campbell proved to be an incredible star as a freshman last year. His indoor exploits on the Fordham yearling mile relay marked him as a future great and his outdoor running was even more sensational.

He ran the third leg on New York A. C.'s record-breaking metric mile relay foursome on the coast in the national championships. The day before he pushed Cliff Bourland of Southern California to a new national junior record of 47.4s, for the junior 400 meters, a full second under the previous best.

Campbell can run any distance from 60 yards to the half-mile. His early speed was emphasized when he cracked the Metropolitan intercollegiate 220 record for freshmen with a 21.5s. sprint on a soft track last spring. He beat Manhattan's Johnny Quigley in the process.

Quigley, a national scholastic 440 champion in 1939, and winner of the Princeton invitation event as a schoolboy, was rated the finest freshman quartermile prospect in the nation when he entered Manhattan, then along came Campbell at rival Fordham to throw a challenge. The V. F. W. games committee is striving to bring Quigley into next Saturday's 600, as well as three other outstanding competitors.

* * *

There will be a distinct Fordham flavor to the games. The Rams will be represented by Campbell and by one and two-mile relay combinations, neither of which has yet been matched.

* * *

Schwartzkopf, black-haired battler from Michigan, has raced several times on boards in New York, but never in this city. He's a past Big Ten indoor and outdoor two-mile champion and possesses a terrific finishing kick.

The Michigan entry, first in the V. F. W. race, holds the Big Ten indoor track mark of 9m 10.7s, but that is not his swiftest run at the distance. In the Millrose games last winter, when he drew up on winner Don Lash and Greg Rice with a mad closing burst, he was timed in 9:02.7 behind Lash's new record.

* * *

Schwartzkopf holds the Yost Field House mile mark at Ann Arbor. He ran a 4:14.2 mile there against Ohio State last season. In 1939 he was a close runnerup to Gregory Rice in both the national collegiate two-mile and the national A. A. U. 5,000 meters. He forced the tiny Notre Dame star to break records on both occasions.

* * *

John Borican, holder of the three world indoor records, also the Boston mark for 1,000 yards, has entered Saturday's special 880.

* * *

Borican was given a sound trouncing in the event last season by Chargin' Charlie Beetham of Ohio, John Youie Woodruff, and Campbell Kane, stridy Indian youngster. He hopes to get them all on the track again next week, for that night in 1940 Borican was not in condition. Two portrait commissions curtailed his training. Later he came back to put the all-time Boston record for the 1,000 down to 2m. 12s.

Dartmouth Quintet Looms As Team to Beat in Race

With the record-smashing Gus Broberg again available to head its attack, Dartmouth's varsity basketball five once more looms as the team to beat in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League race, as the nation's oldest basketball circuit begins competition again next Friday night.

Three games are scheduled for the inaugural week end, with Cornell figuring in two of them. The Ithacans meet Yale at New Haven and Dartmouth plays Harvard at Cambridge in the Friday evening contests. On Saturday night Cornell swings into action again, meeting Pennsylvania in the Palestra at Philadelphia.

Columbia will get its first action on Jan. 15 against Cornell at Ithaca. Princeton will not make its bow in the league until Feb. 1, when the Tigers are slated to meet Yale at New Haven.

With Broberg, Pearson, Parmer, Pogue, and Else around whom to build, Dartmouth promises once more to be a formidable adversary for all-comers as the Indians seek their fourth straight championship. Achievement of that feat would tie the league record of four straight titles won by the Pennsylvania fives of 1918, 1919, 1920, and 1921.

No Favors Asked

There has been in the league, however, no cry to "Break up Dartmouth." Their rivals are asking no favors of the Indians. At least three teams hope to fight to the last ditch with the Green. Cornell has shown strength in early-season contests, which tabs the Ithacans as likely to improve their 1940 showing, when they finished in a tie for third place with Yale. Jim Bennett, third in the league individual scoring figures last season; Duke Ramsey, Howard Dunbar, and Ken Jolly are among the capable veterans remaining, and have been joined by a promising sophomore forward in William Stewart. Ramsey may not be available because of a heavy class schedule.

Princeton showed extremely well on a taxing western trip on which the Tigers scored wins over Ohio State and Michigan, well-liked Western Conference outfits. Capt. Dan Carmichael and Paul Busse, center, who were important cogs in the machine that brought Princeton home in second place behind Dartmouth last season, will provide the nucleus around which Coach Franklin Cappon will build. Bob Peters, the football captain-elect, will report for the first time next week and should further strengthen the squad. Charles Winston, who played comparatively little last year, has been scoring well in early games at forward and should be a considerable help to the Tigers.

Yale Optimistic

Yale, captained by John Cobb, 3rd, who finished in the league's first ten in individual scoring last season, is optimistic. Bert Ingley, Cobb's companion forward, whose total of 114 points topped Cobb by three in 1940, is back in action. This high-scoring pair will have Charles Seelbach, veteran guard; Joe Zilly, center, and Al Bartholemy, football captain-elect, in the supporting cast. Ray Anderson, the football back who has not reported for basketball since his freshman year, is a good prospect, and from the freshman squad of a year ago have come Tom Vogt, its captain, and Arthur Wightman, a rangy guard.

Columbia apparently faces an uphill season. Albie Myers, runner-up to Boberg in scoring last season; Capt. Jack Naylor, a dependable guard, and Leonard Will, the other regular guard, will be missing. Will is in college and eligible, but will be unable to report for basketball because of an injured hand. Capt. John Cerrone and Stewart McIlvennan, probably the smallest pair of forwards in the league; Wilbur Hasslinger, center; Herbert Maack, Kenneth Germann, and Frank Primich will be the nucleus of a not too promising Columbia squad.

Penn's Team Tall

Penn will send its tallest team of years into action, with only four of 14 players on the squad under six feet. Capt. Henry Soleliac, center; William Hook, forward; Sid Levinson, guard; Bernie Schreiber, guard; Tony Caputo, forward, and Ross Hahn, guard, are the lettermen on whom Coach Lon Jourdet is depending. In addition he has a promising sophomore center in Charles Viguers, who towers 6ft. 4in. A clever ball handler, Viguers is a handy man at the pivot and, in addition to his play-making prowess, scored more than 100 points for the freshmen last season. Penn is certain to improve considerably last year's record, which found the team in last place in the league.

Coach Wesley Fesler's Harvard team will be built around Capt. Francis Simpson and Joe Romano, forwards; Edward Rothschild, center; Bud Finegan and Ed Buckley, guards, with not too much help expected from the sophomore acquisitions.

Dartmouth having retired from competition the Columbia University Cup which was put into play in 1937, the league teams will compete for a new trophy this season. It is the Eugene Connell Memorial Trophy, given by the Class of 1928 of the University of Pennsylvania.

Football Rule Changes

CLEMENTON, N. J., Jan. 4 (AP)—The National Collegiate Football Rules Committee gave the game's offense a break yesterday with three major rule changes affecting substitutions, behind-the-line ball-passing and forward passes.

After a three-day committee session at the near-by Pine Valley Country Club, Chairman Walter R. Okeson of Bethlehem, Pa., announced these major changes:

1. Players may be substituted as many times as desired during a game; elimination of the rule prohibiting an incoming substitute from communicating with his team until after the ball has been put into play; when substitutions are made in the last two minutes of play in the first or second half, the watch will be stopped as usual when the substitute comes on the field, but will be started again as soon as the substitution is completed.

Backward Pass

2. The ball may be handed forward at any point behind the line of scrimmage to any player and will be treated as though it were a backward pass.

3. Fourth down forward passes which become incomplete in the opponent's end zone will be treated as though they became incomplete on the field of play instead of being ruled touchbacks. On such plays, the ball will go to the defending team at the point where the ball was put into play instead of the 20-yard line as in the past.

The committee also recommended standard numbering of players in the various positions as an aid to spectators, but said it recognized that "several years will be necessary to effect this change."

Okeson said groups of colleges throughout the country would test out the standard numbering during the 1941 season and "on the basis of this research, the committee expects next year to be in a position to define what such numbering must be."

"The general aim of the committee," Okeson said, "was to give the offense greater power without injuring the defense too much.

"We feel the free substitution rule will not only be a great help to the smaller colleges but will still further reduce injuries. The rule covering substitutions in the last two minutes of play will prevent the practice of coaches sending in players in an attempt to delay the game."

Okeson said the second change, covering handing the ball forward, would eliminate a difficult foul which officials have had to call. Any lineman, provided he comes out of the line, will be eligible to handle the ball, Okeson explained.

The chairman added that in such plays, the ball must be handed, rather than passed, and that both players must have a hand on the ball during the transfer.

Fourth Down Rule

The new fourth down forward pass rule, Okeson pointed out, goes even further than the professional football rule in that under the pro rules, the ball is given to the defensive team on the 20-yard line unless the incomplete pass was thrown from outside that line.

Return of the goal posts to the goal line and widening of the posts to encourage field goal kicking, both recommended by the National Football Coaches Association, were rejected by the committee, Okeson said. He said return of the goal posts would be dangerous to the players as well as a handicap to the offensive team.

Charity Grid Game Off

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 4 (AP)—Thirty-nine eastern and western college football stars, who came here planning to take part in a charity contest next Sunday, were headed toward their classrooms today because of cancellation of the game.

Described by the A. A. U. as "professionals" were Tom Harmon, Francis Reagan, Forest Evashevski and the others.

Actor Alan Mowbray, head of the British War Relief Association of Southern California, blamed "almost insurmountable interference" for the failure of plans for a game between the teams which garnered $60,000 for the San Francisco unit of the Shriners' hospital through a New Year's Day contest there.

Tickets had been printed and sold for the game in the 100,000-capacity Los Angeles Coliseum. The contest was barred finally because, Coliseum Manager Ralph O. Chick explained, directors were not convinced that the game was "on a strictly amateur basis."

In San Francisco William Coffman, managing director of the Shrine game, had said that "several players told their coaches they have been offered certain cash sums to play in the Los Angeles game."

In addition, the Amateur Athletic Union in New York declared all participants in the Shrine game professionals except Fred Hartman of Rice. Hartman was said to have been the only player who obtained A. A. U. permission to compete in the San Francisco game.

Some consideration was given a proposal to transfer the game to the 18,500-seat Gilmore Stadium. Mowbray said the change would have caused too much confusion among ticketholders. Today the Relief Association, instead of finding aid for Britain, was digging deep to defray the costs of the fold-up.

In reply to Coffman's assertion, Mowbray said: "We agreed to pay the boys' expenses, at the accepted amateur scale of $4 a day, and to furnish transportation back to their colleges. I also intended to give each player a watch or some other memento, but no cash."

Narrow Lead

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Jan. 4 (AP)—Seeking to become a two-time winner of the event, long hitting Jimmy Thomson set the pace today as a brilliant array of professional golfers fired into the second round of the $10,000 Los Angeles open.

Thomson, 1938 Los Angeles open champion, knocked three strokes off a very difficult par 71 in the opening round but the lead was narrow. Two blows behind was another long range swatter, Sammy Snead, while a newcomer to the front ranks of this tournament, Emerick Kocsis of Lake Orion, Mich., stood alongside the former West Virginian with another 70.

These three were the only ones able to better par on the Riviera Country Club course—a hilly, green layout stretched out to a full 7,000 yards for this 16th annual tournament.

Eastern Hockey League

Championship Series

	W	L	T	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Washington	17	5	3	113	76	37
Baltimore	14	8	4	93	77	32
Atlantic City	12	11	3	102	101	27
Boston	11	13	1	83	92	23
River Vale	9	16	1	86	103	19
New York	9	19	0	97	126	18

Boardwalk Cup Series

Baltimore	5	1	0	30	16	10
Boston	4	1	0	20	17	8
Atlantic City	3	3	0	21	20	6
Washington	3	1	1	23	15	7
River Vale	1	4	1	25	43	3
New York	1	7	0	17	41	2

Results Jan. 3

Boston Olympics 3, N. Y. Rovers 2.
Baltimore 5, Atlantic City 2.
Washington 5, River Vale Skeeters 1.

College Hockey

By the Associated Press

Princeton 10, Harvard 4.
Boston College 4, Dartmouth 3.

By-Plays

Football in 1940

With the completion of the East vs. West and the various Bowl games the college football season of 1940 came to an end on New Year's Day. It was a great year for the fall sport. It furnished many close and exciting battles, the usual number of upsets and more strange instances than any previous season we can recall.

As a result of the season's games we find three teams with records that we believe entitle them to lay claims to the title of national champion. They are Boston College, Stanford and Minnesota. All three of them came through their regular schedules undefeated and united and the first two wound up with brilliant victories in bowl games.

At the start of the season Boston College was regarded as a very promising candidate for the title and it certainly made good. Not only did it win all of its regular games; but it ended by defeating Tennessee in the Sugar Bowl, thus giving the Volunteers their only defeat of the season and ending their claim to national honors.

Minnesota, which had few backers at the start of the season, also won all of its games. And the Gophers had one of the hardest schedules of any eleven in the country. Unfortunately, due to a Western Conference rule, they were unable to add to their prowess by winning a Bowl game.

While we give great praise to the players and coaches of those two colleges and acknowledge their right to claim national honors, we believe that Stanford is deserving of the most praise of all. Here was a football squad looking back on one of the most disastrous seasons a Stanford team had ever had. It was starting the season under a new coach. Few expected to see it do anything more than lay the foundation for better things in the next few years.

But the experts did not reckon correctly. By hard practice and persistent effort on the part of coach and players, the Indians compiled one of the finest records a Stanford football team has ever made and it is our opinion that they are entitled to leading honors.

And when it comes to strange instances we would recall the fifth-down instance of the Dartmouth-Cornell game; the attempted tackling of Tom Harmon by a spectator and the winning of a game by a goal kicked by an ineligible player. These are certainly three of the strangest things ever to happen on a college gridiron and we do not expect that they will ever happen again.

And what of the season of 1941? We expect to see college football carrying on and doing its full share toward national preparedness. That some players will be serving under the draft or voluntary military service is certain. This may result in some teams being less efficient than they would have been with such players available; but we are sure that players worthy of succeeding the 1940 all-Americas will be performing on the gridiron next fall and that the millions of people who follow the sport will enjoy another great fall campaign.

Foul!

OGDEN, Utah (AP)—Weber Junior College and Montana State basketeers missed enough free throws to have won a season's schedule of games in Weber's 72-62 victory.

Foul pitches totaled 70. Weber's Wildcats made good only 16 of 30 and the Montanans 18 of 40.

College Swimming

By the Associated Press

City College New York 50, Scranton University 34.

Chess—By Frederick R. Chevalier

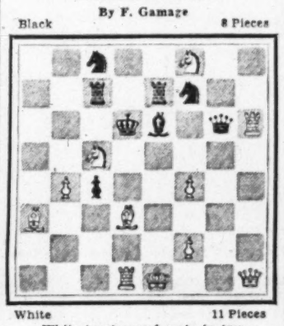
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Jan. 4, 1941

Problem No. 2311

By F. Gamage

Black 8 Pieces



White 11 Pieces

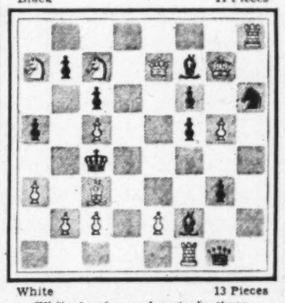
White to play and mate in two

(First prize, ex aequo, Two-Move Cross Check Section, North American Problem Composing Tourney.)

Problem No. 2312

By H. C. Mowry

Black 11 Pieces



White 13 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(Mid-West Chess Magazine, Jan. 12, 1936. A pleasing main variation.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 2309. Kt-B4

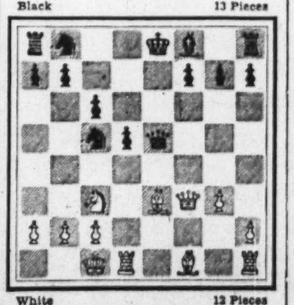
No. 2310.

1.	Q-R3	threatens
2.	Q-R7	
1.	. . . .	RxQ, RxP, or R-Q6
2.	Kt-B8ch	
1.	. . . .	BxQ
2.	R-QKt4	
1.	. . . .	Q-B7
2.	R-KKt4ch	
1.	. . . .	Q-K6
2.	R-Kt5ch	
1.	. . . .	Q-Q5
2.	RxQ	
1.	. . . .	B-Kt5
2.	RxB	
1.	. . . .	B-Q3 or K2, Kt-B7, P-B7
2.	QxB	

End-Game No. 543. White wins: 1 P-R4ch, K-Kt5; 2 K-Kt2, Q-QB4; 3 R-R5, Q-R2; 4 RxP, Q-B4; 5 R-R5, Q-Q5; 6 P-B3, Q-Q7; 7 R-R2, Q-B8; 8 R-B2 and wins.

End-Game No. 544

Black 13 Pieces



White 12 Pieces

White to play and win

(Spielmann-Flamberg, Mannheim, 1914.)

N. Y. State Chess Association Bulletin

The New York State Chess Association has just issued No. 5 of Volume II of its quarterly bulletin. This issue contains complete reports of the 1940 congress held in Hamilton Aug. 17-24. There are also several games from the various tournaments, and an interesting section dealing with organizing chess clubs. The issue concludes with short descriptions of association meetings in 1911, 1912, 1913, and 1914. Boston players will recognize the names of some of the contestants in the 1912 Mid-Summer Meeting. Dr. E. E. Southard, Harvard chess luminary in the closing years of the last century, won first, a point ahead of H. Daniel, who was one of the strong players in the Boylston Chess Club, Boston, some 15 years ago, and G. H. Walcott, who left Boston about 15 years ago, shared second and third.

The editor of the bulletin is R. F. Brand, of Casenovia, N. Y., who is also first vice-president of the association.

Marshall Chess Club Activities

Miss Adele S. Raettig has won the women's championship preliminaries of the Marshall Chess Club, New York City. Others to qualify were Mrs. Erna Harrison, Miss Elizabeth Wray, and Mrs. Mathilde Harmath.

The B section of the championship preliminaries was won by H. Sussman, former Brooklyn College expert. The A section was won by Louis Levy, N. Y. U. varsity leader.

Correspondence Game

This game was played in the 6th (1938) Grand National, California State Championship. A. J. DeMeyere, of Upland, Calif., outplayed E. M. Westbrook, of Sacramento, Calif., in an interesting Ruy Lopez.

Ruy Lopez

Westbrook White	DeMeyere Black	Westbrook White	DeMeyere Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	19 KtxB	QxKt
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	20 P-QR3	P-QR4
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	21 R-Kt1	KtxKt
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	22 BxKt	P-B5
5 Castles	KtxP	23 Q-B3	PxP
6 P-Q4	P-QKt4	24 RP(f)	R-Rf
7 B-Kt3	P-Q4	25 KR-Q	K-Kt2
8 PxP	B-K3	26 B-B	R-R7
9 P-B3	B-K2	27 B-Kt2	R-Q
10 B-KJ	Kt-R4	28 R-Q2	R-Q2
11 Kt-Q4	Castles	29 P-KR3	Kt-Q
12 P-B3	Kt-B4	30 Q-K3	Kt-B2
13 B-QB2	Kt-B5	31 B-Q	Kt-Q3
14 B-B	Q-Q2	32 Q-Kt6(a)	K-B2
15 P-QKt4	Kt-Kt2	33 B-B3	B-Q
16 Q-Q3	P-Kt3	34 Q-Q4	Kt-K5
17 P-KB4	P-KB4	Resigns	
18 Kt-Q2	P-B4		

(a) White falls into a trap although he might have saved himself for the time being at least by withdrawing the Q on his next move.

Moscow Game:

Here is one of the four games lost by the Estonian grand-master Keres in the recent Russian championship.

King's Indian Defense

Makogonov White	Keres Black	Makogonov White	Keres Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	18 Kt-Q	Q-K2
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3	19 Kt-B2	BxB(a)
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt2	20 PxB	RxP
4 P-K4	Castles	21 Kt-Kt4	Kt-Q2(b)
5 B-K3	P-Q3	22 Kt-Kt3	QKt-B3
6 P-B3	P-K4	23 Kt-B5	Q-B2
7 P-Q5	P-QR4	24 Q-R2(c)	P-R4
8 Q-Q2	Kt-R3	25 R-Kt	Q-Kt1
9 KKt-K2	Kt-B4	26 Kt-K7	Q-B2
10 Castles	Kt-K	27 Kt-B5	R-Q
11 P-KKt4	P-B4	28 R-Kt2	Q-Kt1
12 KtPxP	PxP	29 Kt-K7	Q-B2(d)
13 B-Kt5	B-B3	30 KtxKt	RxR
14 P-KR4	P-B5	31 RxPch	K-Kt2
15 B-R3	QBxB	32 QxRch	K-B
16 RxB	K-R	33 Kt-Kt6ch	K-Kt2
17 QR-R	KR-Kt	34 KtxKPch	Resigns

(a) Following up aggressive tactics on the part of both players, who have disregarded caution in castling on opposite sides. But Black might have done better with 19 . . . P-R4.

(b) The defensive sacrifice 21 . . . RxKt looks more promising.

(c) 24 R-R6 would prevent Black's skin-saving rejoinder.

(d) After 29 . . . Q-Kt2; 30 Kt-B5, Q-Kt3, Black should draw. Black overlooked, apparently, that 28 R-Kt2 made Black's capture of this R not a check.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 3

Iowa 45, Depauw 35.
University of Washington 57, Pacific Lutheran 29.
California 44, Bradley Tech 27.
University of California at Los Angeles 55, San Francisco 53 (O. T.)
Missouri 38, Washington (St. Louis) 32.
Wayne 38, Dartmouth 34.
Duquesne 40, Wooster 33.
Villanova 41, Geneva 34.
New York 55, Illinois Wesleyan 39.
Duke 66, Lehigh 30.
Hardin-Simmons 38, New Mexico Mines 30.
Colorado College 43, Fort Hays State 30.
Detroit 36, Scranton 34.
St. John's (Brooklyn) 64, Springfield (Mass.) 49.
La Salle 44, Davis-Elkins 43.
Hope 47, Grand Rapids 42.
Iowa Wesleyan 33, Culver-Stockton 33.
Creighton 42, Xavier 39.
Superior Teachers 59, Montana 39.
Tarkio 43, Aberdeen (S. D.) Teachers 34.
Howard Payne 61, North Texas State 55.
Texas Tech 38, New Mexico Aggies 36.
Texas Mines 50, New Mexico 27.
Denver 55, Colorado Mines 51.
Bemidji Teachers 38, Augsburg 17.
Colorado State 39, Western (Colo.) State 30.
Oregon State 42, Utah 37.
Washington State 78, Eastern Washington 39.
Brigham Young 67, Montana State 48.
Upper Iowa 59, Carthage 49.
Wyoming 58, Greeley State 44.
Idaho 43, Gonzaga 33.
Puget Sound 38, Central Washington 31.
Dubuque 34, Kirksville (Mo.) Teachers 31.
Missouri Valley 41, Rockhurst 39.
Lewiston Normal 34, College of Idaho 28.
San Jose State 54, Utah State 41.

National League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Agst.	Pts.
Toronto	14	6	1	62	41	29
Detroit	10	6	5	51	42	25
Boston	8	7	5	71	52	21
Chicago	7	10	4	46	55	18
Rangers	7	10	4	54	56	18
Canadiens	7	10	2	46	54	16
Americans	6	11	5	49	70	17

Coming Games

Tonight	Detroit at Toronto.	Rangers at Canadiens.
Sunday	Chicago at Boston.	Canadiens at Detroit. Rangers at Americans.
Tuesday	Chicago at Rangers.	Detroit at Boston. Toronto at Canadiens.
Thursday	Canadiens at Chicago.	Detroit at Americans.
Saturday	Americans at Toronto.	Boston at Canadiens.
Sunday	Canadiens at Boston.	Detroit at Chicago. Americans at Rangers.

Olympics Close Series With N. Y. In Game Tonight

Probable Line-Ups

Boston		New York
Sullivan, lw		rw, Kreller
Spain, c		c, Check
Guibord, rw		lw, Hollinger
Anderson, ld		rd, Trainor
Thompson, rd		ld, Sawchuk
Polich, g		g, Beardon

Boston Spares: Belland, Desrosiers, Erickson, Carvelli, Allen, Stubbs, Yourkewicz, Walsh.

New York Spares: Hamilton, Ferens, Patrick, Dartnell, Parker, Tilson, Dotten, Charest.

Face-off at 8:30 p. m.

The Boston Olympics face the New York Rovers in the second game of their series at the Garden tonight. Tomorrow the local sextet will play its third game in as many days when it travels to Baltimore to play the Orioles.

While the Olympics were hoping to defeat the New Yorkers tonight, they are more anxious to defeat the Orioles tomorrow, for a victory over the Maryland entry would cut down the distance between the two teams. The Olympics are currently in fourth place in the Eastern Hockey League championship standing, while the Rovers are in last place.

This week end will also mark the end of the services of Dave Walsh, former Dartmouth player who has been helping the club during the Christmas vacation. Dave, a Walpole boy, is finishing up a few courses at Hanover this winter, and it is possible that he may see more service later on.

Following tomorrow's game the Olympics are due to lay off until next Thursday, when they play host to the two league leaders. Washington's fast-traveling Eagles will be here Thursday night, and Baltimore's Orioles will arrive Friday.

Thurston Elected

By the Associated Press

Joseph W. Thurston, of West Hartford, Conn., was elected president last night of the New England Lawn Tennis Association.

WHERE TO DINE

BOSTON

• HARDLY A WEEK goes by but some reader of this paper commends both the food we serve, and the fact that we are constant advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor. The former we shall try always to merit . . . the latter we shall continue in unbroken succession as we have for many years.

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AT THE SIGN OF THE RED APPLE

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Open 9:15 A. M. to 8 P. M.
Dinner Music Every Evening
YOUNKERS TEA ROOM

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	420,000
Previous day's sales	506,040
1940 volume to date	1,283,510
1939 volume to date	1,599,800

Some Stocks Show Gain In Today'sMarket

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (AP)—Selected stocks got up around a point or so in today's market but many leaders were unable to duplicate yesterday's late rallying push.

Dealings slowed after the opening and at the start of the final hour prices were slightly mixed.

Given a lift were Westinghouse, Allied Chemical, Eastman Kodak, Johns-Manville, United Aircraft, Anaconda, Cerro de Pasco, Southern Railway, Pennsylvania, Montgomery Ward, U. S. Rubber and N. Y. Shipbuilding.

Faltering tendencies were displayed by U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, American Telephone, Sears Roebuck, Youngstown Sheet, Texas Corp., Douglas Aircraft and American Smelting.

Financial quarters were encouraged by reports private syndicates were taking up blocks of British-owned American securities which many believed have been a market burden. At the same time, speculative quarters inclined to proceed carefully, it was said, pending the Presidential message to Congress Monday. Favorable business prospects were helpful, but little stimulation was found in the war news.

Market cheer was derived from the Federal Reserve Board summary estimating department store sales throughout the country for the week ended Dec. 28 topped the comparable period of 1939 by 59 per cent.

Part of the sharp increase was attributed to the fact that the latest week included two days of Christmas shopping whereas the like week a year ago ended on Dec. 30 and contained no yuletide shopping days.

Striking year-to-year improvement was recorded in the districts of Atlanta with 97 per cent, Richmond 74 per cent, Philadelphia and Chicago 68 per cent each, San Francisco 64 per cent, St. Louis 61 per cent, Dallas 58 per cent, and Boston, New York, Cleveland 45 to 54 per cent.

A pleasing indicator was seen in the compilation of the Engineering News-Record showing heavy engineering awards in 1940 were the highest on record, exceeding the previous peak year of 1919 by 1 per cent and 1939 by 33 per cent.

Bonds Irregular

Some low-priced rail bonds tacked on fractional advances in today's market but the main body held in a narrow range with the trend mixed. Some U. S. governments lost up to a point.

Continuing the movement under way for several days, such carrier liens as St. Paul 5s, Great Northern 4s, Alleghany stamped 5s, Illinois Central 4¾s and Southern Pacific 4½s posted gains of small amounts.

In contrast, downward tendencies were developed by Continental Oil 2¾s, Armour 4s, Commonwealth Edison 3½s and Union Pacific 3½s.

Heavy demand continued for issues of International Telephone & Telegraph. The 5s moved up around a point and the 4½s did a little better.

Two Treasury issues—the 2s of '53 and 2¼s of '54—lost a shade more than a point. Other government loans were 3-32 of a point higher to 27-32 lower.

There was little change in the foreign group.

Excess Reserves Rise $180,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board estimated that due primarily to the return of Christmas shopping money to the banks, lendable excess reserves of banks jumped $180,000,000 to a total of $6,620,000,000 in the week ended Dec. 31.

Reduction of these excess reserves was one of the main points of an anti-inflation program presented to Congress by the board.

Average U. S. City Shows Gain in New Homes in '40

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Despite urban decentralization and high city taxes the average American city made a relatively good showing in 1940 in providing new housing for its citizens, according to a survey of 45 principal cities made by the Mortgage Bankers Association of America.

The study shows that the number of people provided with new homes in these cities averaged 14,741 as against 13,045 in 1939, a gain of 13 per cent. Next year the number of persons to get new housing in the same 45 cities is estimated to average around 18,131.

Wheat Prices Show Good Gain Today

CHICAGO, Jan. 4 (AP)—Wheat prices chalked up gains of almost a cent today, rising to the best levels in about a month.

Buying was inspired largely by reports of improved flour demand and fear of possible damage to young winter wheat plants as a result of cold weather where there is no snow protection. Recent reports told of wheat greening in some parts of the southwest and the forecast indicated cold weather is spreading down into Kansas.

Strength in securities, following yesterday's late rally, also had a bullish effect on grains. May wheat pushed up to around 88 cents a bushel during the first hour.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	49¼	Abbott (1.60a)	2	53	53	53	
60	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	2	51½	51½	51½	+1
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.40e)	12	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
27½	16½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	Jan 3
19½	12½	Addresso(1.20e)	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	Jan 3
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	14	40⅞	40⅝	40⅝	+ ⅝
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	½	½	½	Dec31
7	4	Alaska Jun (⅓)	16	5	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	2	½	½	½	Jan 2
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Jan 3
14⅜	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ¼
24	7	Alleghany pr pf	3	20	19½	19½	+ ¼
26½	15½	Alleg Lud (1½e)	3	24⅞	24¾	24⅞	+ ⅛
12⅜	6¾	Allen Ind (1½e)	6	11¼	10⅝	10⅞	Jan 2
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye(6a)	1	164	164	164	+1
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	1	10	10	10	Dec30
16¾	10	Allied Mills (1e)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅜
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	12	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ¼
79	55	Allied Str pf (5)	1	75½	75½	75½	Dec30
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch (1½e)	3	37	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅛
18	11	AlphaCem(1½e)	2	17½	17½	17½	+ ¼
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	7	15	15	15	Dec30
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	4	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	— ⅛
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (1.20)	5	15¾	15¾	15¾	
75	41¾	Am Airlines(1e)	3	57¼	57¼	57¼	— ¾
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	5	8	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
9⅜	5⅛	Am Bosch	4	8	8	8	
45¾	28	Am Br S(2.10e)	4	37½	37¼	37¼	
2¾	1¼	Am Cable & R	12	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jan, 3
116½	85¼	Am Can (4)	6	91	89⅞	91	+1⅜
185	164	Am Can pf (7)	4	184	184	184	Jan 3
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	14	31¼	30⅜	31	+1
65	34	Am Car & F pf	2	63	62⅞	63	+ ¼
23½	13½	Am Ch&Cbl(2e)	6	23	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
115	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	3	114¼	114½	114¼	Dec27
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	4	121	119¾	119¾	Jan 3
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¼e)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Jan 3
8¼	4⅜	Am Comm Al	3	6	5⅜	6	Jan 3
15¼	8	Am Crys S (½e)	5	9½	9½	9½	Dec31
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jan 3
6⅜	3½	Am European	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jan 2
2⅜	¾	Am & For Pow	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
24½	9⅛	AmFP $6pf 1.20e	5	14¼	14	14	Jan 3
28¼	10⅜	AmFP $7pf 1.40e	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ½
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ¼
50½	23	Am Haw SS(1a)	8	38½	38½	38½	+ ½
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	5	33¾	33¾	33¾	Jan 3
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	5	27⅞	26¾	27⅞	Dec31
66¼	45½	Am Home(2.40a)	1	51	51	51	+ ½
3⅞	1½	Am Ice	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jan 3
35	18	Am Ice pf (½e)	2	22	21¾	22	Jan 3
6⅝	3	Am Internat'l	7	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
13½	12¼	Am Inv Ill (1)	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	Dec27
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	50	50	50	Dec17
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	3	16⅜	15¾	15¾	— ¼
92	38	Am Loco pf (5e)	2	91	90¼	91	+1
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	1	3	3	3	+ ⅜
25	12¾	Am Metal (2¼e)	2	19	18½	18½	— ¼
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	6	2⅝	2½	2½	
63¼	34¾	AmP&L$6pf17⅞k	6	45	45	45	
54	28¼	APL $5pf (1.56k)	9	38¼	38	38	+ ⅞
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad&S(.40e)	59	7	6⅞	6⅞	
18½	9½	Am Roll M (¼e)	8	15½	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
12¾	5¾	Am Saf R (.80)	1	6½	6½	6½	Jan 2
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½e)	9	7¾	7¾	7¾	
54	30¼	Am Sm&R(22¼e)	8	43	42⅝	42⅝	— ¼
155½	122	Am S & R pf (7)	1	154	154	154	Jan 3
70	49¼	Am Snuff (3a)	2	52	51¼	52	Jan 3
33⅜	19½	Am Stl F (1½e)	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ¼
14⅝	9¼	Am Stores (¾e)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Dec31
17¼	11	Am Stove (1¼e)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅜
23⅜	12¾	Am Sug R (½g)	7	15½	15½	15½	+ ¼
93	70⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	5	84½	83¾	83¾	+1¼
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	14	14	14	Dec31
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	10	168⅛	167¾	168	— ⅜
89½	66½	Am Tobacco (5)	3	71	71	71	+ ¼
91¾	68¾	Am Tob B (5)	4	73½	72⅞	73½	+ ¾
153½	136	Am Tob pf (6)	1	153¼	153¼	153¼	Dec31
6¼	2⅝	Am Type Fdrs	7	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅜
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	5	6⅞	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
101½	83⅛	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	98¾	98¾	98¾	Jan 3
12	6	Am Woolen	6	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
61⅜	25½	Am Wool pf (7e)	6	59½	59	59	+ ½
8¼	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	24	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
54¼	35	Am Z pr pf (5k)	2	54	54	54	Jan 3
32	18	Anaconda (2e)	35	27⅜	27	27⅛	
22⅝	12½	Anchor H (.80e)	1	14	14	14	Jan 3
15⅞	8	Andes Cop (1e)	1	12½	12½	12½	Dec31
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	10	1¾	1¾	1¾	Dec31
35½	23	Arch-DM (1.40)	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	
111⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	110½	110½	110½	
7⅝	4	Armour Ill	26	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	8	48¼	47½	48¼	Jan 3
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	N v 15
43¾	22⅜	Arm Cork (2e)	2	30⅞	30⅜	30⅞	+ ⅝
11	6⅛	Arnold C (¾e)	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Dec30
9½	3⅝	Artloom (¼g)	2	5⅝	5½	5½	
9	4¾	Assd Dry Goods	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
84	65	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	80¼	80¼	80¼	Dec27
95	49½	AssdDG2pf(23e)	1	92	92	92	Jan 2
45	29½	Associates (2a)	1	34⅝	34¾	34¾	Dec17
25¼	13	Atch T&SF (1e)	41	19⅛	18½	19⅜	+ ⅛
64½	39½	Atch T&SFpf(5)	4	64	62½	64	+1¼
23½	9⅝	Atl Coast Line	12	14⅜	14⅜	14½	+ ⅛
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	4	16½	16½	16½	+ ½
22½	9¼	Atl G&W In pf	2	17½	17½	17½	+1
27⅛	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	3	24¼	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅜
111	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	110¼	110¼	110¼	Jan 2
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (½e)	3	7	7	7	
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	48¾	48¾	48¾	Jan 3
80½	57	Atlas Pow (4¼e)	6	69	68	68	Dec31
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ½
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2½	2½	2½	Jan 2
8⅜	4	Aviation Corp	81	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
197⅜	123⅜	Bald Loco ct	13	183¼	181½	181½	— ¼
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	2	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ¼
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	Jan 3
14⅞	4¾	Bangor & Ar	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Jan 2
16⅝	8½	Barber As (½e)	1	10	10	10	
8⅜	4	Barker Br (¾e)	1	7	7	7	Dec30
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.60)	7	9	8¾	9	+ ½
25¾	23½	Bath IrWks(½e)	15	24⅜	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
36¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (1)	1	29	29	29	+ ¼
35⅜	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	1	24	24	24	Jan 3
112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	106½	106½	106½	Dec24
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	125	125	125	Dec31
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem (.80)	3	7¾	7⅝	7¾	Jan 2
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av(2½e)	12	34½	34⅛	34¼	— ⅛
22¼	17¼	Benef I L (1.85e)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
56¾	49¼	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	6	56⅛	56	56	Jan 3
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	29¾	29½	29½	Jan 2
93¼	63½	Beth St 5(e)	28	89¼	87⅞	87⅞	—1⅛
134	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	130⅜	130⅜	130⅜	— ⅛
34½	14	Bigelow-S (3e)	2	25¼	25	25¼	Jan 3
22½	15	Black & Dk (1a)	1	20	20	20	Jan 2
11⅝	5¾	Blaw-Knox(¼e)	10	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (1½e)	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	Jan 2
28⅜	12¾	Boeing Airplane	19	18	17¾	17⅞	— ⅛
34	19¾	Bohn A&B(1½e)	2	29¾	29¾	29¾	Jan 3
29¼	19	Bond Strs(1.60a)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
24¼	17	Borden (1.40e)	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅜
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-War (1a)	6	19½	19	19¼	
2¾	⅜	Boston & Maine	3	1	⅞	1	Dec30
38¾	26	Bower Roll B(3)	2	38	38	38	+ ¾
7	4⅛	Brew Corp(.55e)	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	
13¾	8	Bridgeport(¾e)	3	12¼	12⅛	12¼	
26¾	14¼	Briggs Mf (2¼e)	3	24⅞	24¾	24¾	+ ⅛
41½	27	Briggs&S (3¼e)	1	39½	39½	39½	Jan 3
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40a)	1	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	— ⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jan 3
24¾	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	19	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
25½	12¾	Bkly Un Gas	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ¼
37½	27	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30½	30½	30½	Jan 3
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (3e)	1	22¼	22	22	Jan 2
12¾	6¼	Bucyrus-E (1e)	5	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	1	5⅛	5	5⅛	
8¼	3½	Budd Wh (.20g)	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
36	20	Bullard Co (2e)	3	33½	33½	33½	+ ¼
35¼	17⅜	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	Jan 3
21⅜	12¼	Burling Mill(1a)	3	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
12½	7¼	Burr Add (½e)	16	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	21	3¼	2¾	3	+ ⅜
7⅝	4½	Butler Br (.30e)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	4	20	20	20	+ ¼
5	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
13¾	6⅛	Byers (AM) Co	4	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	6	11¼	11⅛	11¼	+ ¾
26⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	3	18	18	18	Jan 3
52½	50½	Calif P pf (2½)	1	51½	51½	51½	Dec27
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jan 3
8½	4¾	Cal & Hecla (1e)	4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
19½	11	Camp Wy (1.15e)	5	14⅜	14⅜	14½	Dec31
23½	11⅝	Canada Dry	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	3	3½	3½	3½	
40½	29½	Cannon M (2)	4	37	37	37	Jan 3
6	2⅞	Capital Adm A	1	3	3	3	Dec31
32¾	22⅛	Carpent (2¾e)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ¼
3¼	2	Car & Gen (.10a)	19	3	2⅞	2⅞	Dec30
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co(3e)	1	55¼	55¼	55¼	+ ½
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	1	49½	49½	49½	+ ½
35½	20	Celanese (1¼e)	2	27⅝	27½	27½	+ ⅛
12½	5	Celotex Corp	29	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+ ½
26¼	17	Cent Aguir (1½)	9	18¾	18¾	18¾	Jan 3
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	2	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
5⅞	1⅝	Cent RR NJ	1	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	Dec30
11¾	4	Cent Violetta $	2	5	5	5	+ ⅛
6	2⅜	Century Rib M	1	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	Jan 2
41½	22½	Cerro de Pas (4)	7	31⅜	31¼	31½	+ ⅛
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	4	4⅜	4½	4½	+ ⅛
22	15	Chain Belt(1½e)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.90e)	3	20	19¾	20	Jan 3
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	1	18	18	18	Jan 2
44	30½	Ches & Ohio(3a)	12	43	42⅞	42⅝	+ ⅛
101	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	101	101	101	Dec30
4⅞	2½	Ches Corp	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	Dec31
2½	⅛	Chi & E Ill pf	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	Dec30
2½	⅜	Chi Great W pf	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail O (½e)	1	7¾	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
15⅛	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	6	14½	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
44¼	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	2	44¼	44¼	44¼	Jan 3
51⅜	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	8	51	50⅝	51	+ ⅜
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	15	⅛	⅛	⅛	Dec31
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Dec31
¾	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	7	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
11	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	Dec28
16⅛	9	Chickasha (½e)	1	11	11	11	Dec31
6⅝	1⅝	Childs Co	7	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jan 3
91⅜	53½	Chrysler (5½e)	1	71¾	71¼	71⅜	— ⅜
14¼	8⅞	City I & F (1.20)	1	9½	9½	9½	+ ¼
4⅛	2	City Stores	3	3	2¾	3	+ ⅛
40¼	24	Clark Eq (3¼e)	1	37½	37½	37½	Jan 3
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (2e)	1	32½	32½	32½	Dec31
41½	25⅛	Climax M(1.20a)	8	29⅜	28¾	28¾	+ ¾
45½	25½	Cluett P (2¾e)	2	33	33	33	Jan 3
131	99½	Coca-Cola (5e)	3	106	105⅞	105⅞	+ ⅜
63	56	Coca Cola A (3)	2	61	61	61	Dec31
20	10½	Colgate P (½a)	2	12	12	12	+ ⅛
102½	94	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	Jan 3
35½	16½	Collins&A(23¼e)	2	29½	29	29	+ ½
24	12½	Col Fuel&I (¼e)	4	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	Dec31
26⅜	16	Col Br A (.2e)	5	20⅞	20⅜	20⅞	+ ⅜
26¼	16	Col Br B (2e)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	Jan 3
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.30e)	15	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
93½	68½	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	78	76⅞	78	Jan 2
8½	3½	Colum Pict	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅜
26	14¾	Colum P pf(2¾)	2	23½	22	22	Dec28
98¾	71	Col Carb (4.60e)	2	80	79	79	+2
48	27⅜	Comi Credit (3)	7	30	29½	29⅝	+ ⅛
108⅛	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	103	103	103	
56	32	Comi Inv Tr (4)	10	36¾	36¼	36¼	— ¼
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	108¾	108¾	108¾	Jan 2
16⅝	8	Coml Solv (¼e)	16	11⅜	11⅛	11¼	
1¾	⅜	Com'th & South	89	¾	¾	¾	
73¼	42	Com&Sou pf (3)	4	50⅜	49¾	49¾	— ⅝
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	12	29⅜	29¼	29⅜	+ ⅛
6⅛	2½	Conde Nast(¼e)	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
91⅜	53½	Chrysler (5½e)	1	71¾	71¼	71⅜	— ⅜
14¼	8⅞	City I & F (1.20)	1	9½	9½	9½	+ ¼
4⅛	2	City Stores	3	3	2¾	3	+ ⅛
40¼	24	Clark Eq (3¼e)	1	37½	37½	37½	Jan 3
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (2e)	1	32½	32½	32½	Dec31
41½	25⅛	Climax M(1.20a)	8	29⅜	28¾	28¾	+ ¾
45½	25½	Cluett P (2¾e)	2	33	33	33	Jan 3
131	99½	Coca-Cola (5e)	3	106	105⅞	105⅞	+ ⅜
63	56	Coca Cola A (3)	2	61	61	61	Dec31
20	10½	Colgate P (½a)	2	12	12	12	+ ⅛
102½	94	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	Jan 3
35½	16½	Collins&A(23¼e)	2	29½	29	29	+ ½
24	12½	Col Fuel&I (¼e)	4	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	Dec31
26⅜	16	Col Br A (.2e)	5	20⅞	20⅜	20⅞	+ ⅜
26¼	16	Col Br B (2e)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	Jan 3
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.30e)	15	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
93½	68½	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	78	76⅞	78	Jan 2
8½	3½	Colum Pict	2	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅜
26	14¾	Colum P pf(2¾)	2	23½	22	22	Dec28
98¾	71	Col Carb (4.60e)	2	80	79	79	+2
48	27⅜	Comi Credit (3)	7	30	29½	29⅝	+ ⅛
108⅛	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	103	103	103	
56	32	Comi Inv Tr (4)	10	36¾	36¼	36¼	— ¼
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	108¾	108¾	108¾	Jan 2
16⅝	8	Coml Solv (¼e)	16	11⅜	11⅛	11¼	
1¾	⅜	Com'th & South	89	¾	¾	¾	
73¼	42	Com&Sou pf (3)	4	50⅜	49¾	49¾	— ⅝
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	12	29⅜	29¼	29⅜	+ ⅛
6⅛	2½	Conde Nast(¼e)	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1a)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	
31½	17⅝	Cons Aircr (2e)	15	27¼	26¾	27¼	+ ¾
16	7½	Cons Cig (1¾e)	2	14	14	14	Jan 3
9⅞	4⅝	Cons Cop (½e)	6	7⅛	7	7	
32⅞	21⅜	Cons Edison (2)	43	22½	22¼	22⅜	— ¼
110⅛	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	4	107⅛	107	107	Jan 3
11⅜	½	Con Film Ind	4	½	½	½	Jan 2
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (1k)	9	8⅛	7⅝	7¾	Dec31
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	6	3¾	3¾	3¾	Dec30
8⅛	5½	Consol Oil (½g)	98	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
2¼	⅞	Con RR Cub pt	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
5¼	2⅛	Consol'n Coal	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	J

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Defense to Be Big Factor In Grain Trading

CHICAGO, Jan. 4 (AP)—Barring a definite change in the war or actual full fledged American participation in it, grain men expect the national defense program to be a dominating long-term market factor in 1941.

Just how growing industrial activity and increased national purchasing power will affect the market cannot be foreseen clearly, grain dealers said today, in view of the surpluses of principal crops and reduced foreign outlet.

Furthermore, the extent of government domination over certain aspects of market conditions, together with the intention of officials to keep prices under control, is an uncertain factor. As an example of this influence, traders cited the Federal Reserve Board's proposal of fiscal policies designed as safeguards against inflation.

Trade experts pointed out that domestic demand for certain commodities, like wheat, for example, is fairly stable regardless of supplies or price. Likewise, demand for corn and other feeds is dependent to a large extent on the number of grain consuming livestock and whether it is profitable to produce and fatten these animals. They said in recent months grain prices have shown only indirect reflection of the national defense program whereas livestock and produce have been affected directly.

Government experts predicted a rise in prices is most likely for commodities normally consumed almost entirely on a domestic basis. Prices of commodities supported by government loans or dependent on export markets may be affected less by increased consumer buying power.

Lagging country marketings and moderate commercial demand helped to strengthen grain prices this week, but wheat starting 1941 almost 20 cents cheaper than a year ago while corn was 2 to 3 cents higher. Before the opening today wheat was 1⅜-2⅜ higher than a week ago while corn was 1-1⅛ up, oats ⅜-⅞ higher and rye 1-1⅛ advanced.

Post-Holiday Retail Sales Holding Well Above a Year Ago

NEW YORK (AP)—Consumer buying showed less than the usual decline this week after the biggest Christmas season in 11 years, said the Dun & Bradstreet weekly trade review.

"Despite the more limited clearance offerings in some lines and less favorable weather conditions for the movement of winter merchandise than a year ago," added the review, "sales increases over the 1940 week were quite substantial.

"Dollar volume of trade in automobile, department, apparel, and grocery stores was estimated up 8 to 11 per cent on an average. All major geographical divisions showed year-to-year improvement, the South leading with an advance of 10 to 18 per cent.

"The light wholesale trading which usually goes with this period of the year was livened by retailers' efforts to plug inventory holes. Although scattered and rather small individually, orders for sorting-up purposes and clearance sales kept wholesalers fairly busy.

"Most houses were shipping a larger volume of replacement goods than at this time last year. Another—and generally unexpected—source of new business was advance purchasing in lines for which market openings are scheduled in coming weeks."

Public Offerings Below Year Ago

NEW YORK (AP)—Public offerings of new securities during the week ended Jan. 2 revived somewhat from the Christmas lull, totaling $46,338,400, compared with $14,984,439 the previous week, Poor's Publishing Company reported.

Only 21 per cent of the total represented new money and most of that was taken by municipalities. Two industrial offerings accounted for almost half of the week's volume but both were for refunding purposes.

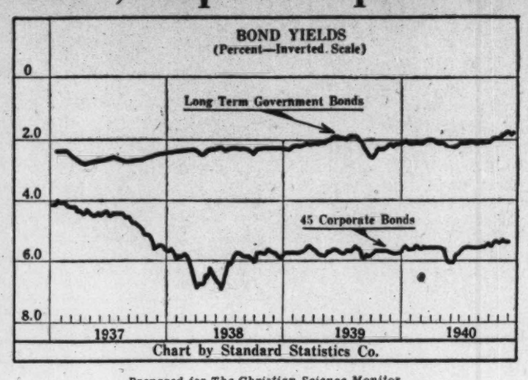
Comparisons follow:

	Latest Wk.	Prev. Wk.	Year Ago
Municipal	$11,937,500	$10,046,000	$6,862,000
Public Utility	6,500,000	.....	18,594,600
Railroad	.....	.....	67,600,000
Industrial	23,000,000	1,500,000	.....
Stock	4,900,900	3,438,439	2,845,471
Total	46,338,400	14,984,439	95,901,471

Market Opinion

Hornblower & Weeks—The market should be viewed as having successfully negotiated the first test of its underlying structure experienced since Dec. 23. Hence, if there is no disturbing development in the news, the recovery may be expected to proceed to the 133-135 area, which is the market's immediate objective, as we view it. Although an advance to the vicinity of the 134 level would seemingly provide a more favorable selling opportunity in so far as the market as a whole is concerned, nevertheless we should remember that groups and individual stocks seldom make their highs simultaneously. Accordingly, advantage should be taken of special strength and activity as it develops from now on to withdraw from purchases made below the 129 level on suggestions in these advices.

Government Bond Yields Near Peaks; Corporate Upturn Slow



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Corporate bond prices have never regained all of the ground lost in late 1937 and in 1938, but Government securities are close to recent peaks.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

The need for a national wages policy becomes more urgent with the increasing demands for higher wages. Traffic and clerical grades of railway employees as well as workers in the engineering or shipbuilding industries have put forward claims which must be considered in the near future.

Today it is clear to most sections of the community that this intricate problem cannot be solved by using the ordinary machinery evolved during peacetime for wage negotiations between employers and employed.

Such arbitration was based upon the assumption that the wage rates in any single industry were the concern of that industry alone, and the basic question generally resolved itself into whether the industry could stand the new demands, particularly whether any increases could be conveniently passed on to the public.

System Still Operates

This system still operates, but under war conditions where no single industry is left to follow a policy independent of national needs—where industries considered essential for war production are working to fullest capacity and others drastically cut down—it cannot operate successfully.

In view of the importance of the financial and economic aspects of this war, the question whether higher wages follow higher prices or vice versa can be treated as of little more than academic interest in comparison with the settlement of the wages problem in such a way that maximum production is achieved and uncontrolled inflation is avoided.

Prices, profits, and wages are closely related and national control of these three important factors is the solution. A situation must be established in which workers will have no just right to claim increased prices for their services to meet rising cost of living, and employers no right to demand increased prices for their goods in order to cover higher costs of production.

Government action has already done much to "fix" prices and restrict profits, though it must be admitted that the "fixing" of a wide variety of prices has meant controlling only in a sense favorable to the producer.

Wages Important

Wages are only one, but a large and important, component of prices, and an end must be made of the tug-of-war of collective bargaining as at present existing. In certain industries better conditions prevail, peacetime agreement being established on the basis of automatic fluctuations in wages according to the Ministry of Labor's Cost of Living Index. But the standpoint is advanced that to accept such a basis for wages in wartime is equivalent to a demand that civilian standards of living should be maintained at peacetime levels.

Such an ideal must be rejected not because there is a shortage of money but of consumption goods, so that the application of greater spending power to a smaller quantity of purchasable goods in a free market would have the inevitable effect of sending up prices or bringing down the real value of earnings.

It is essential to prevent inflationary trends being aided by frequent raising of wage rates in many trades, and to see to it that wage relationships shall not deteriorate in key industries. This problem is too important and widespread in its application to be discussed on the basis of special claims and penalties for particular sections of economic life. It must be faced nationally, otherwise the result will be increasing social and political dissatisfaction as well as economic friction.

Some Dissatisfaction

The disparity between the increased benefits secured by different sections of workers since the outbreak of war has also left a feeling of dissatisfaction among their trade unions.

Thus, e. g. engineering workers complain that their wage rates (not their earnings) have only increased by five shillings a week since the war started, whereas rates for the iron and steel workers are up by £1 a week, and those for the electricity supply workers by 12 shillings a week.

In a number of industries where wages are based on a sliding scale fixed by the cost of living index, the position is now due for review and this appears as an additional reason for regarding the present as an appropriate time to tackle this problem of establishing efficient wages machinery for wartime conditions.

The National Arbitration Tribunal, though of recent formation, is not considered suitable as an industrial court of appeal at present, in view of its slow methods of procedure and the large number of cases already on the waiting list.

But the difficulties in the way of forming new arbitration machinery should not be insurmountable especially as both employer and employee have shown their willingness to contribute their part toward winning the war.

The British trade unionist clearly realizes the implications of the present struggle as far as the future of his movement is concerned, so that even though the right to strike has not been formally and explicitly abandoned for the period of the crisis, it is very unlikely to be applied.

Thus, the National Committee of the A. E. U. (Amalgamated Engineers' Union) recently rejected a Clydeside motion advocating a strike ballot on a demand for increased wages—a rejection which was based upon the contention that "It is our war; we must win."

But at the same time it should be added that British Labor is only willing to surrender its right to an even greater share in determining the conditions under which it sells its manpower on condition that other sections of the community (employers, rentiers, etc.) do the same.

Problem Technical

The immediate problem is of a technical nature—how to build up the machinery for applying a national wages policy. But in the background is the everpresent problem of preparing the way for those socio-economic changes which the British wage-earner has come to consider as his natural right in the post-war world.

It is the demand, in the words of Mr. Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor, that social security rather than profit shall be the basis of the present economic order. For the wage-earners themselves—as so many of their leaders realize—the best practical action just now is to adopt a wise wage policy which will prevent a repetition of what happened in the World War, when they secured considerably increased nominal wages, but sacrificed real wages because of the increased prices which prevailed. And none knows better than the wage-earner that he would be the most seriously affected by inflation.

Jones & Laughlin $28,000,000 Issue

WASHINGTON (AP)—Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation of Pittsburgh advised the Securities Commission of its intention to issue $28,000,000 of 3¼ per cent first mortgage bonds, series C, due January 1, 1961, the proceeds to be used with $14,000,000 of bank loans and corporate funds for refunding purposes.

The company said that it intended to redeem $25,836,000 principal amount of first mortgage bonds, series A, due in 1961; $6,-750,000 principal amount of 4 per cent first mortgage bonds, series B, due serially from 1940 to 1946; $5,-400,000 principal amount of 4¼ per cent first mortgage bonds, series B, due serially from 1947 to 1950, and to pay off $4,750,000 of one to ten year 3½ per cent installment bank loan notes of Frick-Reid Supply Corporation, a subsidiary.

The registration statement listed 29 underwriters, including these who subscribed for $1,000,000 or more of the bonds; Mellon Securities Corporation, Pittsburgh, $5,-000,000; Morgan Stanley & Company, and Smith, Barney & Company, both of New York, $3,100,000; Dillon Read & Company and Kuhn, Loeb & Company, both of New York, $1,675,000 each; the First Boston Corporation, New York, $1,-550,000; Harriman Ripley & Company, Inc., New York, $1,300,000; and Blyth & Company, Inc., New York, Bonbright & Company, Inc., New York, and Halsey, Stuart & Company, Inc., Chicago, $1,000,000 each.

Plane Firm Raises Wages

POTTSTOWN, Pa. (AP)—A five per cent wage increase for all hourly manufacturing department employees was announced by C. J. Abbott, General Manager of the Jacobs Aircraft Engine Company. Mr. Abbott estimated the increase would mean $50,000 annually for 400 employees. The company is now working on a $6,000,000 order for training engines for the Canadian government.

U. S. Spending In '40 Nearly Ten Billions

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury spent about $9,800,000,000 in 1940, the largest amount in any year since the World War.

Making a calendar year analysis (Treasury figures customarily are based on a fiscal year ending on June 30), officials found that the year's record-breaking peacetime total was swelled by $2,587,000,000 worth of defense—a figure likely to be more than doubled in 1941.

Receipts were $5,834,000,000 last year, leaving a deficit of $3,966,-000,000. However, since receipts went up faster than spending last year, the deficit was under $4,-020,000,000 in 1939, when spending was $8,938,000,000 and receipts $4,-918,000,000.

Figures were based on a Treasury statement, just completed, of December 31, which marked the first half of the current fiscal year. In the last half of 1940, which the bookkeepers call the first half of the fiscal year, 1941, rapidly mounting defense expenditures were the feature, rising to nearly half a billion dollars monthly.

On a monthly basis, defense costs nearly quadrupled. Thus, in January, the Army and Navy spent $132,000,000. This pace changed little until the new fiscal year began on July 1, when the first of the large defense appropriations passed last spring became available.

Then the spending for defense took this course:

July, $177,291,781; August, $199,251,126; September, $218,-432,482; October, $283,855,963; November, $365,033,578; December, $459,878,832.

The current budget calls for a $50,000,000 stepup in defense spending each month until the middle of 1941 when the monthly cost may reach $750,000,000.

Early last year, the Navy was outspending the Army nearly two to one. Late in the fall, each service was spending about the same. In December, the Army spent $280,865,805 to the Navy's $179,-013,027.

As the defense program picked up, WPA costs went down slightly. Last January, WPA spent $119,-000,000, and after a $134,000,000 peak in March, whittled its costs gradually until they reached $105,000,000 in November. With customary extra costs of winter, the December figure rose to $114,-000,000.

Most of the deficit during 1940 was financed by borrowing, and just as the year ended, the public debt went over $45,000,000,-000, the former statutory debt limit, recently raised to $49,000,-000,000.

1941 Steel Output Seen Topping 1940, Highest on Record

NEW YORK (AP)—The steel industry in 1941 should be able to produce a total of 86,400,000 net tons of open hearth. Bessemer and electric furnace steel if operations could be sustained at about 5 per cent above the 100 per cent of practical capacity, Iron Age said.

Practical capacity, said the magazine, is calculated annually by checking the ability of equipment to produce. The American Iron & Steel Institute, which makes the compilation, allows 12½ per cent from potential or theoretical capacity to provide for time lost in breakdowns, repair and maintenance.

Under extreme pressure some companies have been able to operate for fairly long periods in excess of 100 per cent of rated capacity. This is likely to happen during a large part of 1941.

In the last 22 years, Iron Age said, average utilization of existing steel capacity was only 61 per cent.

Actual production in 1940, according to a recent estimate by the American Iron & Steel Institute, was 66,500,000 tons of steel, highest for any year on record.

Taft Bill Viewed As Inflation Check

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator Robert Taft (R—Ohio) introduced legislation which he said would aid "in checking the dangers of inflation" in line with recommendations of the Federal Reserve Board.

Senator Taft's bill would repeal the President's power to devalue the dollar further and his authority to issue up to $3,000,000,000 in paper currency. It also would repeal existing authority for the purchase of foreign silver.

He said that while his bill did not cover the question of Reserve requirements "there is no doubt" that the requirements should be raised.

Ford Produces Over Million Units in '40

DETROIT (AP)—The Ford Motor Company reported that its plants in the United States and Canada produced 1,041,198 vehicles during 1940. Included in the total were 35,683 tractors.

In addition to this output the Ford Plant at Dagenham, England, assembled 35,764 units in the first 11 months of 1940. No figures were available on production in Ford branches in other countries.

In 1939 the company's total production was 854,509 vehicles, including 184,000 produced in foreign branches.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
1 3¼s 45-43	108.6	108.6	108.6
1 3¼s 46-44	109.7	109.7	109.7
1 4s 54-44	113.18	113.18	113.18
1 2⅛s 53-49	107.22	107.22	107.22
4 2⅛s 53-49 reg	107.22	107.22	107.22
1 2⅛s 53-51	105.14	105.14	105.14
1 2s 55-53	103.14	103.14	103.14
2 2¼s 56-54	105.8	105.8	105.8
2 2⅛s 60-55	110.11	110.11	110.11

Federal Farm Mortgage

2 3¼s 64-44	107.28	107.28	107.28

New York City Bonds

55 3s 80	102½	102⅜	102⅜

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
2 Adams Exp 4s 47	102	102	102
1 Alb P Wrap 6s 48	56	56	56
32 Alleghany cv 5s 44	97⅛	96⅜	96⅜
1 Alleghany 5s 50 st	60¼	60¼	60¼
1 Allied Strs 4½s 51	104½	104½	104½
14 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107⅜	107¼	107⅜
1 AmIGChem5½s 49	104	104	104
4 AmT&T 5½s 43	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
2 Arm Del 4s 57	106⅛	106	106
9 Arm Del 4s 55	106	105¾	105¾
4 AT&SF 4s 95	109¼	109¼	109¼
2 AT&SF 4½s 48	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
13 A C Line 1st 4s 52	74¼	74	74
6 A C Line clt 4s 52	69¾	69¾	69¾
1 A C Line 4½s 64	62	62	62
11 Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	76	76	76
3 Atl Refin 3s 53	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
2 B&O 1st mtg 4B st	71	71	71
34 B&O 95 st A	38	38	38
12 B&O 95 st C	43	42½	43
32 B&O 2000 st D	38¼	37⅞	38¼
18 B&O 96 st F	38	38	38
29 B&O cv 4s 60	15	15	15
2 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	58	58	58
1 B&O S W 50 st	45½	45½	45½
1 Beil T Pa 5s 48 B	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
6 Beth Stl 3½s 52	107	107	107
5 Beth Stl 3¼s 50	105⅞	105¾	105⅞
2 Beth Stl 3s 60	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Boston&Me 4½s 70	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
1 Boston&Me 4s 60	70	70	70
3 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	108½	105½	105½
3 Buf R&P 57 st	45¼	45¼	45¼
1 Can Sou 5s 62	86	86	86
1 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	94½	94½	94½
5 Can Pac 4s perp	52½	52½	52½
4 Carriers & Gen 5s 50	100	100	100
6 Celanese 3s 55	98⅝	98½	98⅝
4 Cen New Eng 4s 61	56	56	56
8 Cen Pac 5s 60	43⅜	43	43⅜
6 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	66⅝	66¼	66¼
13 Certain-td 5½s 48	88	87½	88
1 C&O 3½s 96 D	104	104	104
4 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	104½	104½	104½
1 C&O rfg 3½s 63F	108	108	108
5 CB&Q 4½s 7 7	72	72	72
1 CB&Q gen 4s 58	84½	84½	84½
2 CB&Q 4s 111 49	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
5 Chic Gt West 4s 59	30	29⅞	30
29 CMSP &P ac 5s 75	5⅛	5¼	5¼
33 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	1⅛	1	1
1 CM&SP gen 4s 89	29⅝	29⅜	29⅜
17 Chi&NW 6½s 36	20½	19⅞	20½
17 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	11⅞	11	11⅛
10 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
5 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	11	11	11
1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	11	11	11
2 Chi & NY 4s '87	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
5 Chi & NW 5s '87 reg	14	14	14
2 Chi & NW 4s '87 st	16½	16½	16½
20 Chi & NW 3½s '87 reg	14½	14½	14½
29 CRI & P 4½s '52A	8¼	8¼	8¼
23 CRI & P 4½s '52A ct	7¼	7¼	7¼
30 CRI & P 4s '88	14¼	14¼	14¼
5 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
2 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
7 Ch Un Sta 3¼s '63	109	108⅞	109
2 Ch Un Sta 3¼s '63	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Childs Co 5s '43	35½	35½	35½
1 Cin Un Term 3⅜s' 69	113	113	113
13 CCC&StL 4½s '77	56½	56½	56½
2 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	84¾	84¾	84¾
5 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	75¼	75¼	75¼
11 Col & So 4½s '80	14⅜	14¼	14⅜
20 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s'58	117	116⅞	116⅞
1 Con Oil cv 3½s'51	106	106	106
1 Con Rys 4s'55 Jan	17¾	17¾	17¾
11 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s'48	105	104⅞	104⅞
1 Curtis Pub 3s'55	99	99	99
11 Del&Hud rfg 4s'43	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝
14 D & R G 4s'36	8	7⅞	8
10 D & R G West 5s'78	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
1 Det T Tun 4½s'61	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1 E TenV&G cn 5s'56	100½	100½	100½
11 Erie rfg 5s'75	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
36 Erie gen lien 4s'96	45	44⅞	45
2 Erie cv 4s'53 A	38½	38½	38½
12 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	89½	89¼	89½
1 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	93¾	93¾	93¾
1 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	104	104	104
8 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	98⅝	98½	98¾
1 Gulf M & Oh 4s 75	64¾	64¾	64¾
1 Hoe & Co 1st mtg 44	91½	91½	91½
4 Hudson Coal 5s G2 A	28	27¾	28
1 Hud Co Gas 5s 49	126¾	126¾	126¾
7 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	44½	44½	44½
1 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	40	40	40
8 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	36⅜	36	36⅛
11 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	41¼	41	41¼
1 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	37¾	37¾	37¾
16 Inland Stl 3s 61	107	107	107
4 Int Gt Nor 5s 56C	8	8	8
1 Int Hydro El cv6s 44	49½	49½	49½
100 Int T&T 4½s 52	36½	35¾	36⅛
143 Int T&T 5s 55	38⅞	38	38⅛
3 James F&Clea 4s 59	55	55	55
1 Kansw & Mich 4s 90	95	95	95
5 K C South 5s 50	70½	70½	70½
1 K C South 3s 50	68	68	68
3 Ky Ind T 4½s 61	88	88	88
5 Kresge Found 3s 50	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
4 Lac Gas 6s 42A	52	52	52
16 Lac Gas 5½s 53	62¾	61½	62¾
1 Lac Gas 5½s 60D	61½	61½	61½
5 Leh Val HTerm 5s '54	43	43	43
11 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	21¼	21	21¼
8 Leh Val 4½s 2003	19⅜	19	19¼
19 Leh Val 4s 2003	18¼	17¾	18
1 Leh Val 4s 2003 reg	16	16	16
1 Libby McN&L 4s '55	106	106	106
10 Lone Star Gas 3½ '53	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	98¼	98¼	98¼
9 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞
1 Lou & N 5s '2003 B	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Louisv cv 5s 2003	99½	99½	99½
4 Louis & N 4s '60 B	108½	108½	108½
1 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞
19 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s '52	89¼	89	89¼
2 McKess&Rob 5½s 50	105½	105¼	105¼
1 Met Ed 4½s 68	110½	110½	110½
2 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
34 M-K-Tex25s 62A	14¼	14	14⅛
1 M-K-T-4½s '78	13	13	13
10 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	24½	24½	24½
12 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	12	11¾	11¾
9 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	20	20	20
50 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	20½	20	20½
6 Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct	19½	19½	19½
39 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	20¼	20	20¼
1 Mo Pac 5s 2065	31¼	31¼	31¼
8 Natl Steel 3s'65	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 N Eng RR 4s'45	46¼	46¼	46¼
2 NO Tex&M 5½s'54	36	36	36
1 NO Tex&M 5s'54 ct	33	33	33
2 NO Tex&M 5s'54 B	35	34⅞	35
8 NYC rfg 5s 2013	64⅞	64¾	64¾
14 NYC 4½s 2013 A	59¾	59½	59½
5 NYC cn 4s'98	67	66½	67
3 NYC&HR 3½s'97	86	86	86
5 NYC La Sh 3½s'98	67	66½	67
2 NYC Mi Cen 3½s'98	60½	60½	60½
10 NYChi&StL 6s'41	92	92	92
1 NYChi&StL 5½s'74 A	73¼	73¼	73¼
19 NYChi&StL 4½s'78	60¾	60¼	60¼
5 NY Connect 3½s'65	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
6 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	21¾	21½	21¾
1 NYNH&H clt 6s 40	34	34	34
1 NYNH&H 4s 47	19	19	19
4 NYNH&H 4s 55	19	19	19
13 NYNH&H 4s 56	19¼	19	19¼
1 NY Tel 3½s 67	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
Niag Sh cv 5½s 50	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
2 NorAmCo 3¾s 54	104¼	104¼	104¼
9 NorPac 6s 2047	63¼	63	63¼
1 NorPac 4½s 2047	51	51	51
2 NorPac 4s 97	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛
14 OhioEd 4s 65	107	107	107
1 Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	109¾	109¾	109¾
11 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	86¾	86¾	86¾
1 PacGas&El 3½s 66	110	110	110
3 Pen Co 4s '52 E	108	108	108
1 Pen Dix&Nor 4½s '77	104½	104½	104½
9 Pen RR cn 4½s '60	125	125	125
13 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	108	107¾	108
18 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	96	95⅞	96
2 Pen RR gen 4½s '81	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Pen RR 4½s '84 E	103	103	103
1 Pen RR 3¾s '70	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
2 Pen RR 3½s '52	89¾	89¾	89¾
5 Pere Marq 5s '56	80	79¾	80
10 Pere Marq 4½s '80	72	72	72
48 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	4	3¾	3¾
8 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	17½	17½	17½
2 Phillips Pet 3s '48	120⅛	102⅛	102⅛
2 PCC & StL 5s 70A	112½	113½	112½
149 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	81	79	81
1 Pressed Stl C 5s 51	95½	95¼	95¼
6 Readg 4½s 97 A	79¾	79¾	79¾
2 Rem Rand 4½s 56 ww	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 Rl Ark & La4½s34	11¼	11¼	11¼
12 StLPac&NW5s48	26½	26¼	26½
2 St L S F 4½s 78	10	10	10
23 St L S F 4½s 78 ct st	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜
1 St L S F 4s 50 A ct	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜
1 StP&KC ShL4½s41	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
12 SA&A Pass 4s 43	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜
7 Seab A L cn 6s 45	5	4¾	4¾
2 Sea A L 4s 50 st	9½	9¼	9½
30 Shel Un 2½s 54	98⅞	98⅝	98⅝
3 Skelly Oil 3s 50	104	104	104
5 Socony-Vac 3s 64	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1 Sou Pac 4½s 68	41	41	41
83 Sou Pac 4½s 81	40½	40¼	40½
36 So Pac 4½s 69	40½	40¼	40½
21 So Pac rfg 4s 55	59	58½	58½
10 So Pac clt 4s 49	37½	37½	37½
31 So Pac 3¾s 46	50	49⅞	50
18 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞
8 So Pac SPTer 4s 50	71½	71½	71½
7 South Ry 6½s 56	82¼	82	82¼
18 South Ry cn 5s 94	90½	90½	90½
10 South Ry gen 4s 56	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞
2 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	105¾	105¾	105¾
14 Studebaker cv 6s 45	106	105¾	105¾
3 Swift & Co 3¼s 50	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
5 Tex Corp 3s 59	105⅞	105¾	105¾
3 Tex & Pac 5s '80 D	62½	62½	62½
29 Third Ave ad 5s'60	23¾	23	23
8 Third Ave 4s '60	64	64	64
1 Un El Mo 3¾s'62	106¾	106¾	106¾
16 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	114	114	114
5 Un Pac 3½s '80	105½	105½	105½
6 Un Pac 3½s '70	100	99¾	99¾
5 Utah P&L 5s '44	105	105	105
1 Va & SW cn 5s '58	68	68	68
8 Wabash rfg 5½s '75	8¾	8¾	8¾
48 Wabash 1st 5s '39	48	47¾	48
6 Wabash 2d 5s '39	13½	13	13
1 Wabash Oma 3½s '41	8½	8½	8½
39 Wabash 5s '76 B	8¾	8¾	8¾
9 Wabash 4½s '78C	8½	8½	8½
6 Walwrth 4s '55	79	79	79
1 West Pen P 3½s '66	110¾	110¾	110¾
9 West Sh 4s2361 reg	48¼	48	48¼
3 West VaP&Pap 3s54	104½	104½	104½
1 Westch Lt 3½s67	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Westn Md 5½s77 A	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
23 Westn Md 4s52	93½	93⅜	93½
1 Westn Pac 1st 5s46	16	16	16
28 Westn Pac 5s462asd	16	15½	16
3 Westn Un 5s51	77¼	77¼	77¾
1 West Un 4½s36 A	75½	75½	75½
2 Wheel Stl 4½s56 A	106¾	106½	106½
11 Wis Cen 4s49	27¾	27¾	27¾
1 Young S&T cv 4s48	102¼	102¼	102¼

Foreign Bonds

1 Argentine 4s'72 Feb	63¾	63¾	63¾
2 Argentine 4½s'48	79¾	79¾	79¾
4 Argentine 4½s'71	67	67	67
1 Austria 7s'57	8½	8½	8½
10 Brazil 8s 41	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
1 Brazil 6½s 27-57	15½	15½	15½
8 Buen A 4½s 77	50½	50½	50½
2 Canada 5s 52	99½	99¼	99½
1 Canada 4s 60	91½	91½	91½
2 Canada 3¼s 61	78¾	78¾	78¾
8 Canada 3s 67	78¾	78¾	78¾
1 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	10½	10½	10½
1 Chile 6s 61 Sepasd	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
15 Cuba 4½s 77	52½	52½	52½
1 Denmark 4½s 62	97¾	97¾	97¾
5 Ger Gov 5½s 65	9⅞	9½	9⅝
2 Ger Govt 7s'49	12	12	3¼12¾
1 Ha

1940 Construction Awards of $3,987,243,000, Record Peak

Oil Output Starts From Alberta Sands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ONTARIO—One of the world's large oil reservoirs is located in northern Alberta, some 300 miles north of Edmonton. Because of transportation and mining difficulties, commercial production of the oil sands has not been feasible till recent years. Early in 1941 the first commercial extraction plant is expected to be in ful operation.

The Alberta oil sands, according to Canadian government geological estimates, contains at least 100,000,000,000 barrels of oil. The United States Bureau of Mines estimates the field contains 250,000,000,000 barrels. Other estimates place the gasoline supply of this field at 35,000,000,000 barrels. Economically it is figured that only one per cent of the oil reserves of this area can be exploited at present. The field is roughly located along the Athabasca River, and the present industry to extract oils from the sands is at McMurray, at the end of the railway.

Complicated Process

A number of companies have tried to extract the oil from the sands along the shores of the Athabasca River where stripping has shown the oil sands close to the surface. One of these companies, has been building a plant near McMurray since 1936, using new processes and machinery devised in the United States. This company expects to start commercial production early in 1941. The plant has a capacity of handling 400 tons of oil sands daily, and includes an excavator for stripping the overburden, a shale planer for mining the sand, conveying equipment for moving the sand to the separation plant, a separation plant for separating the oil from the sand, and a specially designed refinery capable of producing a wide variety of oil products.

It took 11 years of research work to develop the present method of separating the oil from the sand. The oil forms the sole cementing material of the sand and is in the form of a film around each grain of sand. Mild abrasion and warm water break the film and give a pulp of water and sand through which are disseminated particles of oil.

In a properly designed flotation cell the oil particles are picked up by air and form bubbles that float to the surface. The froth thus formed si high in mechanically-entrained water and mineral matter. It will not settle out on account of the high viscosity and specific gravity of the oil, but does so quickly when the crude oil is diluted with naptha or kerosene, leaving a clean oil readily pumped through a pipe line. The diluent is recovered in the refinery and returned for re-use.

Known for Long Time

The deposits have been known since 1788 when the first explorers to the region found Indians using the oil with pitch to caulk their canoes. These oil saturated sands range in thickness from a few feet up to 225 feet, and in oil content up to 25 per cent by weight.

They cover an area estimated variously from 10,000 to 50,000 square miles of northern Alberta.

The oil will not flow into wells fast enough to be pumped commercially. Erosion on the Athabasca River and its tributaries has left benches than can be mined by open pit methods. While the area in which the commercial development of the oil sands is some 600 miles north of the Canada-United States boundary, the climate permits year-long operation.

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Massachusetts Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Jan. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Jan. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Jan. 20
Somerville Savings Bank	Feb. 1

Steel Employment Rises in November

NEW YORK (AP)—Total employment in the steel industry rose to an average of 577,000 workers in November, a gain of about 9,000 from October, the American Iron & Steel Institute said. Employment in November last year averaged 561,000.

Steel pay rolls in November, reflecting the short month and holidays, dipped to $87,921,000 from $90,768,000 in October, the institute said. A year ago they amounted to $86,682,000.

Wage-earning employees in the industry earned an average of 86.2 cents an hour in November, against 85.6 in October and 84.7 a year ago.

The number of hours worked per week declined to 38.2 in November, compared with 39.4 hours in October and 39.5 in November, 1939.

FTC Requests Clayton Act Modification

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Federal Trade Commission has advised Congress that it had been successful in more than 90 per cent of its cases which reached the courts during the last fiscal year.

In its 26th annual report, the Commission said that it had won 42 of the 45 cases decided by Federal Circuit or District tribunals, and that the Supreme Court had refused to review 10 cases appealed by respondents. One FTC appeal was denied a review.

The Commission said that it "has nothing to add to, and nothing to subtract from, its former recommendations as frequently expressed for some years past." Chief among these is a proposal that the section of the Clayton Act which prohibits acquisition of voting stock in a competing company by another corporation be extended to prohibit the acquisition of assets.

Asserting that there has been a "steady trend toward consolidation of competing corporate entities and the resultant concentration of economic power," the FTC declared that the Clayton Act was "a practically impotent instrument to halt or reverse such a trend" because corporations could evade it through the purchase of competitors' assets.

The Commission made 1,900 preliminary investigations during the year, an increase of 250 over the previous year; issued 331 formal complaints and 281 "cease and desist" orders, and accepted 575 stipulations, ending cases by agreement.

C. & E. I. Released From Federal Court To Private Hands

CHICAGO (AP)—The Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad returned to private management after 7½ years under jurisdiction of the Federal Court.

It was April 18, 1933, when the Chicago and Eastern Railway Company filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in Federal Court.

Instead of outright bankruptcy, the railroad entered upon reorganization under Section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act.

Now it was to become the first of the nation's major carriers undergoing reorganization to emerge from the courts. Trustee Benjamin Wham turned over all the road's properties, effective at midnight, Dec. 31, to C. T. O'Neal, President of the new company incorporated June 27 in Indiana under the name of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Company.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation is making a new loan of $4,933,000 to the company, proceeds of which will be used to pay certain obligations of the old company. The REC will receive first mortgage bonds of the new company in that amount and also will receive $6,262,000 of first mortgage bonds to satisfy its claim on a previous loan to the old company.

The C. & E. I. operates between Chicago and Southern Illinois, St. Louis and Evansville, Ind., and in conjunction with other roads to the south. The railroad is a major coal carrier.

Department Stores Net 3 P. C. of Sales

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission reported that 31 corporation department stores with annual sales of more than $10,000,000 each had a combined net profit of $33,000,000 last year, equal to 3 per cent of sales.

The 1939 net represented an increase of $13,000,000 over the 1938 profit.

The combined volume of business last year for 26 enterprises for which such figures were available amounted to $1,089,000,000, an increase of $51,000,000 over 1938.

The SEC report was a supplement to its survey of American listed corporations.

Int'l Paper Acquires All Stock of Agar Mfg.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—R. J. Cullen, President of International Paper Company and its subsidiary, Southern Kraft Corporation, announced that International Paper Company has acquired the entire capital stock of Agar Manufacturing Corporation, producers of corrugated kraft shipping containers.

Dangers in Sharp Commodity Price Rise Analyzed by Bank

The most important single factor in the business situation is commodity prices as all contracts are based upon the future value of goods and services in terms of money, according to the First National Bank of Boston in its current New England Letter.

"In our system of complex exchange economy," says the bank, "every product is in itself a demand for other goods. Money is merely a medium of exchange and price represents the ratio at which goods can be traded in the market. When, therefore, there occurs a violent price advance, with some goods rising more sharply than others, a disturbance takes place in the system of exchange whereby producers of certain classes of commodities suffer a series shrinkage in purchasing power.

Large Public Debt

"For us to enter upon any such development now would be fraught with grave consequences to our economy, particularly since it follows so closely on the heels of the last war.

"Our public debt of all kinds now aggregates around $2,000 per family, as against $269 per family in 1913. The interest charges on United States obligations now exceed by 60 per cent the total of all Federal expenditures in the earlier period. Governmental costs —Federal, State and local—are currently about 25 per cent of national income as compared with 8.7 per cent 27 years ago.

"It is estimated that next year Federal expenditures will be in the neighborhood of $15,000,000,000. Such an amount is more than the total outlay by the Federal Government for the first 100 years of our history.

"Any substantial rise in commodity prices would not only greatly increase the debt burden, but would throw our whole economy out of gear.

"Since the present war began, wholesale commodity prices have advanced only about 5 per cent. It should be pointed out, however, that we are just getting under way in our defense program so its full impact upon our economy has not been manifested.

"In Great Britain, on the other hand, wholesale commodity prices since the war began have advanced approximately 40 per cent, while the cost of living has gone up about 25 per cent. This sharp increase can perhaps in large measure be explained by the interruption to production and transportation of goods at home due to bombing, as well as the heavy dependence upon imports, which have risen in price due to heavy shipping losses.

"In the United States we are much less dependent upon imports, while we have on hand ample stocks of nearly all raw materials.

Danger in Bottlenecks

"The most probable source of an inflationary price trend in our own country would come from bottlenecks developing in particular lines or from wage increases. Once began, an upward movement might be generated by the unprecedented amount of excess bank reserves.

"Both business and Government are anxious to avoid any inflationary price trend as the dangers of such a development are apparent. A most effective safeguard would be to finance as large a proportion as possible of governmental expenditures from taxation and the remainder by the sale of Government securities to investors to be purchased out of savings. In this way no artificial purchasing power is created as is true when securities are financed by borrowings. To avoid tight situations that may develop when Government and business compete for supplies, priorities should be established."

Philippine Export Taxes in Effect

MANILA, Jan. 2 (AP) — The Philippines today felt the first economic pinch in the law designed to give the commonwealth independence by 1946.

Export taxes amounting to 5 per cent of the United States import duty went into effect with the calendar year 1941 on all shipments to the United States. The rate increases 5 per cent a year to a maximum of 25 per cent in 1946. The taxes do not apply to cocoanut oil, tobacco products or pearl buttons, placed under reduced annual quotas.

The export duties will be paid into a special United States Treasury fund to guarantee payment of old Philippine government bonds.

Experts estimate the export tax will more than liquidate the islands' bonded debt. Collections, they estimate, will total approximately $35,300,000 by 1946. The bonded debt will be about $21,250,000 by the date of independence.

Also effective with the new year is the immigration law which places each foreign country under a 500-persons-a-year limitation. The law drastically reduces the usual Japanese-Chinese entries and drew sharp protests from Japan at the time of enactment. The quotas do not apply to Americans.

Colombian Proposal Unsatisfactory, Says Bondholders Council

NEW YORK (AP)—The Foreign Bondholders' Protective Council, Inc., announced it "cannot recommend" a new Colombian Government proposal for servicing two defaulted bond issues, subscribed mainly by United States citizens, with reduced interest.

"The present offer," said the council, "covers only some $56,000,000 of principal and interest in default out of a total Colombian indebtedness or nearly $240,000,000."

In the course of its announcement to bondholders, the council asserted: "The data and figures submitted to the council by the Colombian Government in 1939 show that Colombia could service the bonds in full. The council has not insisted on full service on the bonds, but it is evident that the Colombian Government's offer is not a fair and equitable one, nor one that accords with its ability to pay.

"Notwithstanding the foregoing facts, the council does not feel justified in expecting that the Colombian Government will make any more favorable proposals to the bondholders in view of the United States Government's characterization of the present offer as constituting a fair effort on Colombia's part to adjust its obligations."

Chain Store Sales 13 P. C. Above 1939

NEW YORK (AP)—November sales of reporting chain store systems in the New York Federal Reserve Bank district were about 13 per cent higher than in November, 1939, the bank reported in its monthly survey.

The ten-cent and variety, shoe and candy chain stores registered the most favorable sales comparisons since August and sales of grocery chain stores continued substantially higher than a year ago.

New Issues Total Lowest in Weeks

NEW YORK (AP)—The capital market observed the holiday this week, public offerings of new securities falling off to $14,984,439, smallest in sixteen weeks, Poor's Publishing Company reported. The total was less than 7 per cent of the unusually big volume of the preceding week.

Municipal offerings accounted for most of the week's financing. Corporate issues were negligible.

Underwriting circles explained that new offerings usually were dull around the holidays and expected to pick up again very shortly.

Comparisons follow:

	This Week	Prev. Week	Year Ago
Municipal	$10,046,000	$64,594,000	$14,715,549
Public Util		120,000,000	2,250,000
Industrial	1,500,000	6,500,000	4,050,000
Miscellaneous		1,348,000	
Stock	3,438,439	36,301,955	21,900
Total	14,984,439	228,643,955	20,037,249

NAM Leader Urges Industry to Push 'All Out' Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Walter D. Fuller, in his first act as President of the National Association of Manufacturers, appealed to the more than 7,000 members of the association to do their "patriotic best" to speed defense production.

"Together management, labor and government can make certain it is not too late to make America strong," Mr. Fuller, President and director of the Curtiss Publishing Company, said.

Recalling President Roosevelt's appeal to industry in his radio address last Sunday to discard "business as usual" in favor of defense, Mr. Fuller saw this as a sharp change in orders which will require massive changes in many manufacturers' plans.

"In so far as the task was defined within defense orders placed and the time limits specified by government, industry has done a herculean job in the six months since it went into defense production," he continued. "Now manufacturers everywhere should reappraise their situation to speed up defense production as much as possible and at the same time inventory the conditions within and without their individual control under which additional defense production can be placed at the disposal of their government."

To undertake this "all-out" program of defense production Mr. Fuller said certain steps must be taken by government.

"In anticipation of this need, the appropriate committees of your association have already worked out what these relaxations of existing government regulations must be," he added.

Mr. Fuller held that although the President had set forth the "broad outline" of the emergency America faces, "industry still needs more specific details as to what materials are needed and when."

November Structural Steel Bookings Top Year Ago

NEW YORK (AP) — November structural steel bookings totaled 129,257, tons, sharply under the 235,146 for October but well ahead of the 99,316 for the like 1939 month, the American Institute of Steel Construction announced.

For the first 11 months of 1940, new incoming structural business totaled 1,526,536 tons, compared with 1,220,666 in the like 1939 period. The aggregate, however, was sharply below the 3,300,220 tons for the same 11 months of 1929, a big building year.

Union Trust Head

William T. Taylor

President of the Commercial National Bank & Trust Co. of New York, elected President of the Union Trust Co. of Springfield, Mass. He succeeds William E. Gilbert, who retires to become Chairman of the board and trust officer

Research Seen Way to Offset Post-War Drop

NEW YORK (AP)—Dr. Karl T. Compton, scientist and educator, has proposed the mobilization of a quarter of a million scientists and engineers and a billion dollars annually in capital to take up the lag which will follow the "pseudo-prosperity" created by armament building.

"Guns and planes and tanks, although essential now to national safety, are not wealth-creating machines," said Dr. Compton.

"National defense orders are only a stimulant injected into industry's bloodstream, and the effects of the stimulant will wear off.

"We must prepare now for the time when the Government ceases to order large quantities of armaments. We must originate now the products and processes which will keep our assembly lines busy after this emergency."

Dr. Compton is president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and chairman of the National Association of Manufacturers' advisory committee on research.

Dr. Compton recommended the investment by all manufacturing companies of 2 per cent of their gross sales income in industrial research.

If that were done, he said, "there could be mobilized in America a quarter of a million scientists and engineers and a billion dollars a year for the development of new goods, new services, new industries, new jobs and new sources of wages and salaries."

The 2 per cent figure was chosen, he explained, as a result of a N. A. M. survey which disclosed the typical company among 181 reporting (about 8 per cent of all known to have laboratories) allocated this proportion for research.

Dr. Compton cited a chemical company which derives 40 per cent of its sales from 12 new lines of products developed in the last decade; a building material concern which derives 42 per cent of sales from products developed in the past 10 years; a paper manufacturer who turned waste products into a plastic material which holds the promise of becoming a major source of income.

"Companies engaging in research," Dr. Compton concluded, have built new markets for themselves and at the same time they have created social benefits and helped to bring progress and prosperity to the nation."

Loans on Insurance Policies Decrease

NEW YORK (AP)—Total loans on life insurance policies will decline to $2,767,000,000 as of Dec. 31, a decrease of $131,000,000 during the year and the lowest amount in a decade, the Insitute of Life Insurance said.

The institute said the contraction indicated an improvement in the stability of family financial conditions in 1940.

On the basis of percentage of total life insurance assets, which reflects the actual trend, loans are now nearly 50 per cent smaller than in 1932, the bottom of the depression. At that time, the institute said, as much as $1,000,000,000 was loaned for emergency use in one year alone.

Repayment of outstanding loans is constantly expanding, the institute added.

Buick Retail Deliveries Set Record in December

DETROIT (AP)—Buick division of General Motors reported retail deliveries of 19,243 units during the first 20 days of December marked the largest sales for that period in the company's history.

Sales for the second 10 days of the month were reported as 10,566 units, compared with 8,687 in the first 10 days and 9,365 in the second 10 days of December last year.

Pontiac Motor Division reported deliveries of new cars for the second 10 days of December were 8,547, compared with 7,531 in the previous period and 7,035 in the second 10 days of December a year ago.

Engineering Awards Make High Record

NEW YORK (AP)—Huge contracts for national defense construction rushed through during the final six months of 1940 lifted engineering construction awards for the year as a whole to the highest level on record, Enginering News-Record reported.

Contracts awarded in 1940 totaled $3,987,243,000, a gain of 33 per cent over the year before and 1 per cent greater than the previous record established in 1929. More than $2,500,000,000 of new engineering construction reached the contract stage in the second half of the year, Engineering News-Record said.

All Sections Benefit

New awards were hitting a fast pace as the year ended, totaling $398,704,000 in December, the second highest ever reported, exceeded only by the record volume of October.

Every section of the country participated in the gains except the middle Atlantic states, where awards were 3 per cent smaller than the previous year, Engineering News-Record said.

Spurred by tremendous federal contracts for defense, public construction set a new high of $2,824,989,000, an increase of 34 per cent over the previous top reached last year. Private awards totaled $1,162,254,000, the largest volume since 1930 and 31 per cent greater than a year ago.

Industrial building was the most important factor in the gain in private work. Contracts exceed the record of 1929 and more than doubled last year's volume. Boosting industrial building to the new peak was the expansion of capacity in plants closely allied to national defense, aircraft, engine, machine and machine parts and chemical process plants. Commercial building and large scale private housing were only 3 per cent greater than 1939.

New Records Made

Public construction reached new peaks in several fields. Erection of barracks, cantonments, defense housing and government plants lifted the total for public buildings to unprecedented heights, more than doubling the previous mark set last year.

Airbase, airport, shipyard and shipway construction helped to boost unclassified construction to a new pinnacle, 54 per cent ahead of last year and greater than the record year of 1930.

Contracts for streets and roads were 5 per cent greater than 1939, also a new record.

Class I Railroads Show Increases In Operating Income

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that Class I railroads earned a net income of approximately $127,600,000 in the first 11 months of this year.

The Association said earnings before interest and rentals came to $598,201,070 through November, compared with $527,847,779 in the corresponding period of 1939.

Gross operating revenues were placed at $3,914,808,946, compared with $3,649,823,992 in 1939. Operating expenses so far this year amounted to $2,823,340,000, the Association said, compared with $2,669,203,173 last year.

The Association said Class I railroads paid $374,740,170 in taxes compared with $331,450,857 last year.

Net railway operating income was $71,098,917 in November of this year, a slight increase over the $70,414,616 in the same month last year.

Gross operating revenues for November amounted to $375,363,842, compared with $368,026,739 in November, 1939, and operating expenses were $259,454,782 compared with $256,170,301.

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SAN FRANCISCO. Attractive downtown 2-room apartments. Maid Service, doorman, switchboard. Daily, weekly, monthly rates.

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EXQUISITE Quilting done with elaborate designs; can design any quilt by pattern; do needle marking; no pencil marks on quilts. KATHRYN BOYNER, Green Hall, Ky.

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PROPERTY MANAGEMENT
Incomes, Investment Buys and Homes
Rent or Sell
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ROOMS TO LET

LOS ANGELES, CALIF. — Beautiful sunny studio type; priv. bath and entrance; new furniture; patio and flowers; UNUSUAL; kitchen privileges; garage. 1016 S. Hayworth. Wy. 6136.

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General Classified

(Continued.)

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Local Classified

United States and Canada

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APARTMENTS FURNISHED

ATLANTA, Ga., 3932 Peachtree Road — 6-room unit, large living room, fireplace; Venetian blinds; tastefully furnished. Cherokee 2982.

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FREE REFRIGERATION; LARGE RECEPTION HALL elevator; restricted tenancy; $35 to $80. MRS. BAILEY, KEN. 6319, or GILES, KIR. 2345.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. 1 ALCOVE 2-3-4 ROOMS
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'39 Ford Tour. Sedan, heater, defroster, Special buy $395
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FOR SALE OR RENT

NEEDHAM, MASS. — Single house 6 rooms, game room, electric kitchen, lavatory, tiled bath, oil heat, garage. Tel. Needham 1786-W.

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Repaired and Remodeled
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Custom Tailoring by GEO. L. CURTIS
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AUTO SERVICE MAN—Ford experience preferably; must be neat in appearance, willing to travel and have sales ability. Answer by mail to H. A. STEVENS, 60 New Cross St., Somerville, Mass., giving complete qualifications.

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HOMES WITH ATTENTION

MIAMI, FLA.—Home for rest, study, attention if desired; meals optional. 1934 N. W. 25th Street. Phone 3-4097. Mrs. Mary G. Martin.

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BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917.) State License. 12 Mason Terrace. Long. 1090.

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I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE B. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

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EXPERIENCED organist with excellent repertoire desires position. Box F-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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JACKSONVILLE, FLA., 1776 Challen Avenue—Guests, in home of congenial couple; large rooms, 3 exposures; private entrance patio and bath if desired; best location; nice yard and trees.

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GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING COMPANY —Scientific specialists in household insects and termite control for 27 years. 500 Fifth Avenue (42nd Street), New York. Branches near you.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
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Tel. Wat. 6796

REAL ESTATE

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For Sale or Rent
In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Welle... Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 173 Harvard St., Brookline Asp. 1504

WARD & COMPANY
Real Estate Property Management
251 Harvard St., Brookline Beacon 4203

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LYNBROOK, L. I., N. Y.—Light, sunny rooms; excellent board, reasonable; opposite Christian Science church. 48 Union Pl. Lyn. 6040-W.

ROOMS TO LET

ATTRACTIVELY furnished room and private bath; hallway, private entrance; near Public Garden. Com. 6018, Boston.

BOSTON, 346 Com. Avenue—2 sunny rooms, 1 second floor $6.00; 1 top floor, $5.00. Mrs. BURDWOOD, Com. 9323.

BOSTON, Evans, 80 Fenway, Phone Com. 7591 —Two sunny, quiet, outside rooms; reasonable rate.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Beacon Street, near Cleveland Circle—Newly decorated room in private family; parking; business man preferred. Tel. Asp. 6241.

FORT MYERS, FLORIDA—Guest Home, private baths, innerspring mattresses, garage, heat. MRS. I. E. FOXWORTHY, 2209 Lee Street.

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214 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Opp. The Mother Church
A convenient place to stop when in Boston.
Single with Bath $2.00 to $3.00
Double with Bath $3.00 to $4.00
28th Year Monitor Advertising
HARRY C. DEMETER, Mgr.

MIAMI, FLA.—Twin bedrooms and bath, attractively furnished; private home; select location; breakfast optional; weekly or season. M. E. LIST, 228 N. E. 35th Street.

MIAMI, FLA.—Attractive, light, airy, comfortable rooms; innerspring mattresses; adjacent to downtown. MRS. I. L. COCHRAN, 911 S. W. 1st Avenue.

N. Y. C., 611 W. 137th (Apt. 62)—Exceptionally comfortable, light, warm, single; closet; private wash room, elevator; excellent transportation. ED. 4-8276.

N. Y. C., 170 W. 73rd (3A)—Sunny corner, water, near bath, large closet; business people. Call Sunday or evenings.

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ROOMS WANTED

YOUNG LADY seeks room with Christian Science family; privacy; reasonable. Write Box K-21, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR—American, middle aged, single, unencumbered. M-30, The Christian Science Monitor, 1239 Ingraham Bldg., Miami, Fla.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED NURSERY GOVERNESS, French, piano; country preferred, would go South. Write Box Z-17, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

EXPERIENCED, trained child's nurse wishes position; could also be companion. Box A-1, The Christian Science Monitor, Miami, Fla.

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EXPRESS YOUR ability Piano: Classic, Popular (ear-note) Improvisation, harmony. Moderate. Fredric Vonn (Harvard-Juilliard), N. Y. C. Co. 5-8450.

MAKE your piano a source of joy, comfort; instruction in your home; adults, children. Lois Reutinger, 21 Commonwealth Ter., Brookline, Mass. Asp. 6707.

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BIRMINGHAM

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PHONE 3-6238
531 South 21st Street

White Dairy Co
Since 1912
Dial 4-3359

621 SO. 27TH STREET

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JEWELERS
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QUALITY—VALUE—VARIETY

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SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
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Dresses, Hats, Coats
Shoes, Hose
Milady's every need

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254 Coral Way Phone 4-1066
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RESTAURANT
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300 University Drive Tel. 4-9288
EVORIL B. GRUTE

BEAUTE SALON
Harper Method
142 Alhambra Circle
Phone 4-2820
Anna L. Barlow

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Dealers In
LOWE BROTHERS PAINTS AND VARNISHES
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Specializing in
Service
at Moderate Prices
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700 N. ANDREWS AVE., PHONE 267

Lauderdale Abstract & Guaranty Title Co.
Abstracts—Title Insurance and General Insurance
207 So. Andrews Ave. J. D. Bryan, Mgr.

SEE NEXT PAGE

FLORIDA

FORT LAUDERDALE
(Continued.)

READ'S
DEPARTMENT STORE
Dry Goods — Yarns
Interior and Drapery Dept.

GUTTERIDGE ELECTRIC CO.
Wall Street at First Avenue Phone 501

BENDIX HOME LAUNDRY
and HOTPOINT APPLIANCES
Contracting and Repairs

COSTELLO'S MARKET
Monarch Finer Food
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Cards
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GIFT SHOP
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America's outstanding machineless
permanent wave

FIRESTONE
Auto Supply & Service Stores
TIRES
BATTERIES
BRAKE LINING
Phone 122 1409 McGREGOR BLVD.
FORT MYERS, FLORIDA
P. G. FRANKLIN, Mgr.

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The Ladies' Trading Place
Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-Wear
Dry Goods, Notions and Fancy Goods
1010-1016 FIRST STREET

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Will Save You Money
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
FORT MYERS, FLORIDA

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Headquarters for
Ladies' and Misses' Ready-to-wear
Underwear, Hosiery
1025 First Street Phone 364

Sidney Davis Men's Shop
1024 First Street
FORT MYERS, FLORIDA

Weatherly Electric Co.
2225 Hendry Street
General Electric Refrigeration
Philco Radios
PHONE 676

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Credit Cards Accepted

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23 Hogan St.
Local Agent for
GREYHOUND LINES
PHONE 5-6171

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Will Save You Money
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
JACKSONVILLE FLORIDA

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Super Food Stores
and Piggly Wiggly
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There is One Near You

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PENNEY'S
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Reasonable Prices
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FLORIDA

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ALLIGATOR BAGS, BELTS, BILLFOLDS
SOUVENIRS
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Moderate Prices
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PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
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FLORIDA
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DAIRY PRODUCTS
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FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

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46 East Church St. 1120 East Colonial Drive
308 East Park Ave., Winter Park Phone 418

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Everything for the Table
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• GIBBS SERVICE
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Featuring:
AMOCO-GAS
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"They outmileage the field"

FLORIDA

ORLANDO
(Continued)

AMERICAN LAUNDRY
Orlando, Fla.
21 N. Parramore
Branch Office, 20 E. Church St.

SARASOTA

PALM
CAFETERIA
Sarasota's Most Modern
Eating Place
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SARASOTA—at Five Points

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Expert Service in Every Department
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SHIRTS—TIES
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Sears
Will Save You Money
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

FLORIDA

SARASOTA
(Continued.)

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ST. PETERSBURG

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A Famous Southern Candy
Packed in Cotton Bale Boxes
$1.00 Per Box
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Booth 1, Florida Arcade

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346 Central Avenue

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HOWARD'S
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BRUCE B. BLACKBURN
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Diamond Brokers, Jewelers, Diamond Setting, Expert Repairing
11 FLORIDA ARCADE

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FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG
(Continued)

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Operating Furniture Dept.
Willson-Chase Store
Central at Third

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Formerly of Boston, Mass.

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Groceries, Meats, Vegetables,
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NEWS STAND
"Call for Your Home-Town Paper"
We sell The Christian Science Monitor and periodicals, also the worth-while magazines.
325 CENTRAL Phone 6165

Men's Clothes, Hats
Furnishings and Sports Wear
DENT & ENGLISH CO.
333 Central Ave.
"Exclusively a Men's Store"

DIAMONDS WATCHES
SILVER FINER GIFTS
Repairing of
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry
(Ask anybody)
BRUCE WATTERS
DEPENDABLE JEWELERS
360 CENTRAL AVENUE

TRIANGLE
COFFEE SHOP
Quality Food—Popular Prices
MAGNOLIA ARCADE
440 First Avenue, North

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone M 60-832, 9 to 5 daily except Sundays. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE AT
Sears
in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

MARY FRANSEN
Agency
Vogue Cleaners & Laundry
416 Magnolia Avenue, Phone H32474

POLARS Velvet ICE CREAM
PHONE M-1234 93 8TH AVE.

Lady Jane Hat Shoppe
601 Tampa St.
Cor. Twiggs
MORRIS WACHS

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete
Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA
"Latest Fashions of the Season"

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

WEIL-MAAS
Franklin at Twiggs
For Discriminating
Men and Women!

Seminole
FURNITURE COMPANY
INCORPORATED
Furniture for any Home

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Milk • Cream • Ice Cream
and all Quality Dairy Products serving
The Palm Beaches
BELLE GLADE, LAKE WORTH, VERO BEACH, HOBE SOUND, FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA

Eastman—Bell & Howell
Motion Picture Equipment
Complete Lines of Accessories
Cameras Films
The Camera Center
Palm Beach
Halsey & Griffith
West Palm Beach

FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH
(Continued)

Heating Master Craft
and
Duo Therm
HAWTHORNE ROOFING CO.
833 So. Poinsettia Avenue

Flamingo Beauty Shoppe

We give machine, machineless and wireless permanent waves. Price $3.50 up. Shampoo and finger waves 75 cents. Manicure 50 cts.
2003 S. Dixie Tel. 4622

JAKE'S SERVICE STATION
Tires, Batteries, Lubrication
Cities Service, Gas and Oil
Groceries, Accessories
L. R. JAQUISH
507 BELVEDERE RD., PHONE 9489

THE LAKESIDE PRESS
"Where Good Printing Is a Habit"
305 Gardenia Street Telephone 8675
West Palm Beach, Florida

GEO. W. SLATON
General Insurance
and Surety Bonds
214-216 Comeau Bldg. Tel. 6139
West Palm Beach, Florida

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
300 So. Olive Ave. West Palm Beach, Fla.

Super Service Market
Meats and Groceries
Vegetables and Fruits
Tel. 4037—New Location
Corner So. Dixie and Hibiscus
West Palm Beach, Florida

BRALEY'S CORNER
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE
STATION
Goodyear Tires — Sinclair Gas
Indexed Lubrication
FIRST AT OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000

NORGE
REFRIGERATORS RANGES
and
FASTEMP HOME HEATERS
BURKHARDT'S ELECTRIC SHOP INC.
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis Street Tel. 5804

Gladys McCarley
HATS DRESSES
ACCESSORIES
201 SOUTH OLIVE
WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

Watches, Diamonds
Silverware
KRAUSS
Jewelers
321 Clematis St. West Palm Beach, Fla.

WINTER HAVEN

When in Florida
VISIT—Winter Haven's Leading Department Store. The Store that Carries All Wearing Apparel, including Shoes for the Entire Family
Where it is a pleasure to shop
Fleet's Department Store

CENTRAL GROCERY
A Pleezing Food Store
Meats—Poultry—Sea Foods
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
102 W. Central Phone 23-331
R. A. Thompson, Owner

WINTER PARK

ANDRE
HAIR DRESSER
Phone 218 524 East Park Ave.
Winter Park, Florida

Georgia

ATLANTA

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING **May's** DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 36 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

CORSETS—BRASSIERES
Junior Department
Eager and Simpson **Corset Shop**
24 Cain Street, N. E.

THE HAMMOND Electric ORGAN
FOR CHURCH SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1250 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
235 Peachtree Street

Tipp's MILITARY STUDIO
HATS
Individually
Designed
TILLYE O SILLAY Proprietor
REMODELING
401 Norris Building Main 8229

GEORGIA

ATLANTA
(Continued.)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0438 9 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Chajage's
Home of Heart o' the Pelt Furs
"Dixie's Leading Fur Shop"
Furs repaired, cleaned, glazed, relined
Henry Sobelson Prop. 220 Peachtree St.

MRS. HOWARD PATTILLO & A. RICE
HOWARD PATTILLO
Insurance Agency
Since 1866 *Insurance Only*
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE
BURGLARY—CASUALTY—BONDS
Walnut 2345 702 Healey Bldg.

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4635-W 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Blum's INDIVIDUAL Laundry
AND
DRY CLEANING COMPANY
"Extra Care but No Extra Cost"
Phone 2231 359 Cotton Ave.

Shop—NEWBERRY'S
Macon's Newest and Finest
5c—10c—25c—$1.00 Store
"In the Heart of Macon"

CHAPMAN'S GARAGE
COMPLETE SERVICE
419 Mulberry St. Phone 2951

SAVANNAH

FREE BROTHERS
DRY CLEANING CO.
and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
12 East Broughton Street
Phone 2-3125
One New Garment Process Adds
Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes
We Specialize in
Personality Permanents
Shampoo and Finger Waving, Hair Cutting and Manicuring by Master Operators.

Frances Lee Beauty Shop
136 Whitaker Street Dial 5032

Globe Shoe Co.
17 BROUGHTON STREET EAST
Phone 816
Matrix and Florsheim Shoes
Also Strutwear Hosiery
MAIL ORDERS FILLED

No. Carolina

ASHEVILLE

ASHEVILLE ICE
& STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
SANITONE CLEANER
A Cordial Welcome to Visitors and Newcomers
DIAL 3-5191

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

GREENSBORO

Dicks Laundry Company
Launderers and
Cleaners
328-332 East Market St.

Europe

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

Formans
Stureplan Stockholm
High-Class Fancy Leather Goods, Glass, China, Electroplate, Gentlemen's Outfitters and also articles suitable for ladies' use.
Depot and sole sale
Royal Copenhagen China Work

Switzerland

AARAU

PELZWAREN
Sperlich
Herrenhüte
Furs and Quality Men's Hats
AARAU LENZBURG

SCHUHGESCHAFT
Straumann
RATHAUSGASSE 17 AARAU
SHOES

SEE NEXT PAGE

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

WOLLENHOF
Freistrasse 11
Knitting Goods, Hosiery, Wools

LYDIA SCHÄRZ
Corsetière
Barfüsserplatz 21 Tel. 4.64.48

RENAUD A.G.
Comestibles
Eisengasse 12 BASEL Tel. 22770
(Provisions)

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27.019, 3 to 6 p. m., Wednesdays
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Parfumerie
HANS KINDLER
(5% Rabattmarken)
17 Marktgasse 17
Beauty and Cosmetic Products

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

BERN Marktgasse 4
Tel. 23.373
Standard Shoes and Shoes for Difficult Feet
Spezialität Prothos

G. KOCH & SOHN
Berner Molkerei
Engehaldenstrasse 8—Telephon 2.23.25
Emmentaler-Käse, Greyerzer-Käse,
Gerber-Schachtelkäse
(DAIRY)

A. SIMON, CUTLER
WAISENHAUSPLATZ 11
Fine Steelware Pocket-knives
Scissors Razors
Plated silver knives, forks and spoons

Feinbäckerei — Konditorei
Fr. Reinhard-Kunz, Bern
Marktgasse 65 Brunnadernstrasse 21
(Bakery)

R. SCHOLL
Alkoholfreies Speiserestaurant
Kaffeewirtschaft
Spitalgasse 22
Telephon 2 70 02 und 2 70 03
(TEA ROOM)

GAFFNER & CIE.
Spitalgasse 23
FIRST CLASS BUTCHERS
Charcuterie fine

FLOWER SHOP
FRAU C. BALLY
Ryffligässchen 2 Tel. 2.76.27

ED. MEYER-v. BERGEN
Installation and Sale of
Electric Requisites
Thunstrasse 17 Tel. 22.331

GOTTFRIED PFANDER
Tailleur
(Haltestelle Steinibach)
Tel. 47.149 *(Tailor)*

Bakery—Confectionery
G. RIESEN-LOOSLI
Delivery to your house
TEL. 2.35.47

Installations—Geschäft
für moderne sanitäre Anlagen
Zentralheizungen
GOTTFR. ROHRBACH
Mittelstrasse 16 *(Sanitary Installation)*

BUY YOUR FLOWERS
in Switzerland
at Geschwister Ehrhardt
9 BUBENBERGPLATZ

G. Kollbrunner & Co.
MARKTGASSE 14
Bern's Stationery Shop
Fountain Pens, Visiting Cards

Viktoria Schölldorf
Couture
Tel. 2.27.89 Kramgasse 59
Dressmaking

BIEL

K. Tschäppät S.A.
Haushalt und Küchenartikel
Household and Kitchen Articles

MODES ANNELISE
51, Centralplatz 1st Floor
Tel. 43 09 (Milliner)

HOLZ
KOHLEN
HEIZOEL
W. Wyssbrod
Tel. 33.87
COAL

Stets frische Gemüse und Früchte
Grosse Auswahl in erstklassigen Konserven
H. STIRNEMANN
28 Kanalgasse Tel. 47.56
(GREENGROCER)

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

SWITZERLAND

BIEL
(Continued.)

EPICERIE
E. PLÜSS-STETTLER
43 Unterer Quai
Produkte von Steuri, Wernli, Ritz Erismann
GROCERIES

BUCHS—Aarau

A. MAURER
Malergeschäft und Autospritzwerk
bekannt für jede Malerarbeit
Buchs-Aarau (Painting)

GENEVA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Geneva 28-443, 9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BANK

Société de
BANQUE SUISSE
2, rue de la Confédération

All banking transactions under best conditions.

"BALLY"
High Class Footwear
for Men, Women and Children
at
"Rivoli BALLY," 18 Rue du Marché
"La RATIONELLE," 15 Rue de Rive

MÜHLSTEIN
Rue de la Confédération
Quality Clothes
at Moderate Prices
Town and Sports Wear
Tailored and Ready-made.
Hosiery—Shirts

SERRURERIE
F. HENRIOUD
Spécialité: Lits & Divans métalliques
19 Rue du Nant (LOCKSMITH)

W. DANZ
JEWELLERY—SILVERWARE
WATCHES
GALERIES CENTRALES

MAISON DE BLANC
Lingerie Literie Trousseaux
EUGENE GOTTSCHALK
FUSTERIE 7 (LINEN)

MAISON TRABOLD
COAL OFFICE MAZOUT
7 Rue du Vieux Collège Tel. 4.83.18

LAUSANNE

Annabelle
Le bon magasin spécialisé en Confection pour Dames
RUE DU BOURG, LAUSANNE
Ladies' Clothes

CONSERVES FRUITS, LEGUMES
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables received daily.
HENRI MÉGROZ
6 Grotte—Tel. 2.59.49
Home Delivery—Service à domicile

Maison BRUNO
Specialist Ladies' Hairdresser
Place Pépinet 3. Tel. 2.58.18
ENTRESOL—LIFT

MÜRREN

Kandahar
Best quality Swiss handmade Ski and Mountaineering-boots
Maker:
FRITZ VON ALLMEN
Mürren

RÜTI Kt.—Zurich

Moderne und gute
Strumpfwaren—Bebe-Artikel
Tricotwäsche—Schürzen
Herrenhemden "Permastyff"
"Ausswahlen nach auswärts"
LUISE NEU
Rüti und Pfäffikon, Kt. Zurich
Wool-shop—Underwear—Shirts—etc.

ST. GALL

ICH TAUSCHE
Ihre alte Schreibmaschine zu günstigen Bedingungen um
Otto C. Lehmann
Neugasse 48.
Typewriters

THUN

Weoche, natürliche
DAUERWELLEN
aus dem Salon Duchilio
Damen & Herren Salon
Parfumerie, Bäder zu jeder Tageszeit. Bahnhofstr. 10 Thun.

FR. SCHWARZ
BÄLLIZ 45
Leather and Travel Goods
Ladies' Bags

FLORIST
E. LIEBI, FREIENHOF
Flowers for every occasion
Nursery: Lauenen

Booksellers—Stationers
W. KREBSER & CO.
Thun Bahnhofbrücke

WENGEN

SPORTHAUS MOLITOR
All Sports Equipment,
Specialty, Standard Ski Shoes, Ready Made Clothing, Knitted Garments

SWITZERLAND

ZURICH

ZURICH, SWITZERLAND
paul Wertschi
Lavaterstrasse 83
Filialen: Rennweg 4, Sternenstr. 31, Augustinergasse 46
Spezialität: Feine englische Cakes nach alten englischen original-Rezepten
(Baker and Confectioner)

Restaurant Without Alcohol
Familien Tea Room
KOLIBRI
Nüschelerstrasse 30 und am See:
Tea Room Utoquai
Es empfiehlt sich: J. Gabellon-Bosshardt

GIVE FLOWERS
and you give joy
Blumen Kaufmann
Rämistrasse 3
Select Choice

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

MIDDLEMOSTS (Pty.) Ltd.
Ladies' Outfitters
THE HOUSE OF QUALITY AND ELEGANCE
MIDDLEMOSTS PTY. LTD. CAPE TOWN
DIRECT IMPORTERS OF THE BETTER KIND OF WOMEN'S WEAR
76 St. George's Street, Cape Town

Chames & Nelson Consolidated
(PTY.) LTD.
Associated with
YOUNG'S PROVISION STORES
GROCERS
95 PLEIN STREET Daily Deliveries
Rumford Baking Powder, Heinz Varieties, Crosse & Blackwell, Campbell's Soups, Ovaltine, Cocomalt, Post Products, Kellogg's Products

Mercantile-Atlas Printing Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers, Lithographers and Carton Manufacturers
Dormehl Street, off Sir Lowry Road
Telephone 2-5164

DURBAN

John Orr & Co
(Pty.) Ltd.
DURBAN & MARITZBURG
New Stocks arrive by Mail to Replenish our 52 Departments
Every Clothing, House Linen and Furnishing Item in Stock.

C. Emile
Ladies' Hairdressers and Beauty Specialists
DURBAN
399 West Street Phone 20528
409 West Street Phone 21029
5 West Street (Beach) Phone 23292
and at 236 Church St., Maritzburg
Phone 2722

LOUDON BROS.
Family Grocers
Good Honest Service and Quick Delivery
48 Florida Road Phone 37892

Gladden Every Day With Flowers from
HOWDENS
(Manageress: Miss Molly Mills)
Florists and Nurserymen
Distinctive Quality and Service
353 West St. Phone 25321
Residence 22933

MILLAR BROS.
for
FLOWERS *and* FLORAL WORK
PLANTS *and* SEEDS
Phones 25555 and (after hours) 46372
401 West Street

WINTONS
The Man's Store for Men's Wear. Right up-to-date in all Men's Apparel
Moderately Priced
376 West St. Phone 25289

FURNITURE
of every description to BUY OR SELL at
BROWN'S SALE ROOMS (PTY) LTD.
Auctioneers, Sworn Appraisers, and Estate Agents
243 Pine St. (opposite old Market)
Phone 24410

THE MODEL DAIRY
GARDINER STREET
A delightful place to bring your friends for MORNING REFRESHMENT, LUNCH, AFTERNOON TEA or DINNER

EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford Street, East London
DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS

JOHANNESBURG

Figaro
LADIES HAIRDRESSERS
Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING
Proprietors, L. Lovely, G. Van Diggelen and I. Perrow
First Floor, Hepworth's Bldgs. 70 Pritchard Street

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG
(Continued.)

THE MODERN STORE

High Speed Lifts
Gay Modern Café
Where Finest Merchandise Costs Less
Air-conditioned Throughout
Cleghorns
P.O. Box 3204 ELOFF and KERK STS. JOHANNESBURG Phone No. 22-0311

BRENNER'S
Service Stations
"THE BETTER SERVICE STATIONS"
for all motoring requisites
Complete Lubrication
Petrol and Oil
Repairs and Accessories
Tyres, New, Retread and Recapped
Panel Beating, Spray Painting
Harrison and De Villiers Streets
Phones 33/7265, 33/2082. P. O. Box 80
BRANCHES:
Country Club Garage, Milner Park
Kingsway Service Station, Auckland Park

Fanny Farmer's Quality Confectioners
Wedding and Birthday Cakes our speciality
Ask for illustrated catalogue and price list
96 Pritchard St.
37 Loveday St.
62 Kerk St.
P. O. Box 6818

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
Thrupp & Co
(Est. 1892)
Grocers and Provision Merchants
71 Pritchard St. Johannesburg

V. M. F. Dairies (Pty.) Ltd.
JERSEY DAIRY BRANCH
Croydon Mansions, Wanderers St. and at 116 Pritchard St.
Telephone 22-4552
Awarded six "Certificates of Merit" by City of Johannesburg
High Grade Milk, Cream, Butter, Eggs, Honey

TYPEWRITER
Experts and Stationers

WAGSTAFF & MOLLER
New Kempsey Buildings
115 Fox Street Phone 33-7855

The Transvaal Graphite Co.
(Margaret & Ethel Hudson)
Foundry Plumbago and Coal Powder
Pipe and Flange Joint Compound
"Mureila" Boiler Composition
Graphite for Granolithic Paint, etc.
Consults us re Grinding Requirements
234 ANDERSON ST. Phone Cent. 22-2126

London and Paris Fashions
Heath's Buildings, Opp. Barclay's Bank
Von Brandis St., Johannesburg
PHONE 22-6451
Ladies' Dress and Hat Shop
"Good Inexpensive Clothes"
ALL SIZES STOCKED

SCHONBERGS'
Manufacturing Furriers
Incorporating Fur Remodelling Co.
8 Pollock Mansions,
Phone 22-6248 Eloff Street

PIETERMARITZBURG

CHOICEST WEARING APPAREL for ALL THE FAMILY

IRELANDS
IRELAND & CO. LTD MARITZBURG

THE PIETERMARITZBURG COLD STORAGE CO. LTD.
Retail Butchers
Proprietors of Union Cash Meat Markets.
192 Commercial Rd., Phone 2439
2 North St., Phone 3242
also
City Meat Supply Co., 163-165 West St. Phone 2498
Premier Butchery, 145 Church St. Phone 2575

BUREN WATCHES
Let us recommend a "Buren"—an excellent watch at a moderate price.
Forsyth & Co. (Pty) Ltd.
The Leading Jewellers
167 Church Street Phone 3363

TARBOTON & MITCHELL
for
Stationery, Books and Printing
227, Church Street Phone 3189

SOWDENS
Drapers, Milliners, Dressmakers
Sole Agents for
GOSSARD CORSETS
P. O. Box 177 Phone 2141

WHITTAKER MOTORS
See Us First Before Disposing of Your Car
We Pay Highest Prices
SPOT CASH
121A, Commercial Rd. Phone 3521

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

Union of South Africa

PRETORIA

R. A. CHARLES (Pty.) Ltd.
c/r Koedoe Arcade, Bureau Lane
HIGH CLASS FOOTWEAR CORRECTLY FITTED
The Very Latest in Men's, Ladies' and Children's Footwear

VEREENIGING

Newhaven Residential Hotel
BEACONSFIELD AVENUE
Every modern convenience, under personal supervision of Mrs. M. W. Coney
Also
Bovey Court Residential Hotel
LIVINGSTONE AVENUE
Under personal supervision of Mrs. Glover. Terms per day, week or month on application.

Australia

NEW SOUTH WALES

PARRAMATTA

W. J. Spooner & Co.
Hardware Merchants
Tools
Paints
Glassware
Crockery
37 George Street, PARRAMATTA
Phone U. W. 9234

McEWANS, Ltd.
HIGH CLASS GROCERS
41 George Street, Parramatta
GREEN COUPONS GIVEN
Phone N. W. 9729

SYDNEY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone F. L. 1721, 10 a. m.-3 p. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. MURRAY STEEL WORKS
Awnings, Fire Escapes
Spiral Stairs
Builders' Ironwork
Albert Street, Gladesville
Phone: Ryde 437

The Toby Tavern
The Quaintest Cafe in Town
Private Functions
Catered For
126 King St. (1st Floor) Phone B 1523
and at 32 Pitt Street
Morning Coffee, Luncheon, Tea and Dinner
MRS. E. A. LANE

Shirley Shoes
of Quality and Value
For Men, Ladies and Children
Corner Pitt and Market Street
OPPOSITE FARMERS

MISS BETTY FRENCH
Typing, Multigraphing Duplicating
Bull's Chambers, Sixth Floor
28 artin Place BW 6268

Remember
The Pottery Shop
12 ROWE STREET, SYDNEY
Pottery, Baskets, Fur Toys
Lino-Cuts, etc.

PRINTER
Wallace Nickson
214 PITT ST. PHONE
SYDNEY MA 5516

Hillcrest Laundry, Ltd.
RENNY LANE, PADDINGTON
For prompt and reliable Laundry Service. Personal and Household Specialist in Dress Shirts.
Enquire about our Bachelor Service
Phone F 1502

PRICE'S RADIO SERVICE
D. G. McINTYRE
5 and 6 ANGEL PLACE, SYDNEY
Radio, Model Railways
Kit for Model Aircraft

Max Factor ★ Hollywood & London
Fred C. James Geo. H. Anderson
HER MAJESTY'S ARCADE, SYDNEY

Commercial Union Assurance Company Ltd.
(Incorporated in England)
Fire, Marine and Accident
Accumulated funds exceed £60,000,000
Eric A. Finlay, Branch Manager
"Insurance House" 109 Pitt Street, Sydney

Established 1887
W. NICHOLSON
Tailor
and COSTUME MAKER
Third Floor, Ocean House
34 Martin Place
Tel. B2262

FRANK'S
MEN'S WEAR STORE
Tie and Sox Specialist
280 George St., opp. Margaret St. Sydney

VAUCLUSE
SYDNEY'S LOVELIEST SUBURB
Where Shady Roads Wind to Sunny Beaches
HOMES for SALE or RENT
Frank Eise
Member of the Real Estate Institute, N. S. W.
68 N. S. H. RD., VAUCLUSE FU. 9676

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY
(Continued)

EDWARD FAY Pty. Ltd
SYDNEY'S LEADING SHOE RETAILERS
Head Office Pitt and Liverpool Streets
Branches—Oxford Street, Broadway, Newton, Parramatta and Burwood

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE

Diamond Rings
LADIES & MENS WATCHES
JEWELLERY SOUVENIRS OF QUEENSLAND
E. HANSON
Established over 25 years

Matrons Millinery Salon
for Exclusive and Moderate Priced Millinery
—OUR SPECIALITIES—
Renovations and Large Head Fittings
Address—268 Wickham Street Valley (next to Rose, Florist)
Phone B. 6516 Brisbane, Australia

F. TRITTON (PTY.) LTD.
Complete Home Furnishers and Interior Decorators
254-262 George St., Brisbane
Best for Furniture, Carpets, Curtains, etc.

MATHERS'
The Fashion Centre for
FOOTWEAR
BRISBANE, IPSWICH, TOOWOOMBA
QUEENSLAND AUSTRALIA

ALEXANDERS Ltd.
BRISBANE (Q.), AUSTRALIA
Odourless Dry Cleaners, Dyers, and Men's Laundry Services
Receiving Depots, Adelaide St. (opp. Finney's); Valley (Crease's Corner).
PHONE B 2808

G. J. GRICE LTD.
90-92 Queen Street, Brisbane, Australia
Pianos, Radio, Kelvinator Electric Refrigerators nad Icicle Kerosene operated Refrigerators, Phonographs, Records, Rolls, Sheet Music, Boosey-Hawkes Band Instruments.

PLUMBER
General Contractor
Sewerage connections a specialty
F. C. WHITE
123 Butterfield Street, HERTSON
BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA Phone B 5896

Shirley SHOE STORE
HEINDORFF HOUSE
171 Queen Street Brisbane
Men's, Ladies' and Children's FOOTWEAR —all grades. Special advice for correct shoe fitting.

PRYCE & READ
Fashion Salon
New stocks of FROCKS, MILLINERY, COATS, ETC., always arriving
173 Adelaide Street, near Edward Street
BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA

E. W. ROSE & CO.
Art Florists, Nurserymen and Seed Merchants
Phone B 8674
After Hours Toowong 280 or M 6815
Address—Wickham St., Valley, Brisbane (Head Office) (next to Matrons Millinery Salon)
Also 250, George St., Brisbane, Australia

G. & B. BRANDON
BRISBANE'S HIGH-CLASS BOOT REPAIRERS
Give Satisfaction to Every Customer
Same Day Service
ONLY ADDRESSES
Elizabeth Street, near Theatre Royal
Queen Street, opp. Eagle Lane
Adelaide Street, opp. State Insurance
Phone B 5467 Brisbane, Australia

BRYCE LIMITED
Carrying Contractors
Furniture, Packers, Removers and Storers
Bonded Warehousemen
Forwarding and Customs Agents
Head Office, 134-136 Adelaide St., Brisbane Australia Phones B1831 (5 lines)

LUCY'S
FOR
SMART HATS—FROCKS
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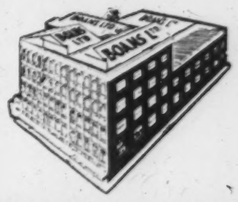
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Monitor Movie Guide

Comrade X (MGM) — Comedy looking in the direction of "Ninotchka" but this time with Clark Gable as a newspaperman and Hedy Lamarr as a streetcar conductor in Moscow. Her father insists that the correspondent get her out of the country, a task which runs into comic difficulties but is finally accomplished with the aid of tank maneuvers. Felix Bressart, Oscar Homolka, Eve Arden.—Adults and young people.

Gallant Sons (MGM)—Improbable melodrama about the son of a newspaper publisher who helps to clear his best friend's father of a charge of murder. With the aid of several children and the high school janitor he tracks down a suspect and then puts on a play to which the guilty person is invited. Jackie Cooper, Bonita Granville, Gene Reynolds, Gail Patrick, Ian Hunter, El Brendel.—Adults and mature young people.

Kitty Foyle (RKO) — Modified version of Christopher Morley's novel, with a marriage now and a divorce. The film version becomes a sympathetic study of a white collar girl from one of the poorer sections of Philadelphia, faced by the choice between her romantic love for one of the "Main Line" social celebrities of the town and the honest affection of a struggling young doctor who wants her to marry him. Ginger Rogers plays the title role with unmistakable ability. Dennis Morgan, James Craig, Eduardo Ciannelli, Ernest Cossart.—Adults and mature young people.

Love Thy Neighbor (Paramount) —Movie continuation of the radio "feud" between Fred Allen and Jack Benny, bringing them together in a story which permits them to trade punch-line for punch-line and gag for gag. "Rochester," Mary Martin, Verree Teasdale, Theresa Harris, and the Merry Macs.—Adults and young people.

A Night at Earl Carroll's (Paramount)—Ken Murray, who is a comic in good standing, with several funny bits; and girls in elaborately tasteless costumes, with dance routines of a style now happily almost vanished. There is a considerable amount of vulgarity—Adults.

Night Train (Gaumont)—English thriller, mingling melodramatic excitements with humor, as it tells of the struggles of the British Secret Service to outwit the Nazis and secure the services of a distinguished Czech research expert. Skillfully acted and directed. Rex Harrison, Margaret Lockwood, Paul von Hernried, Basil Radford, Naunton Wayne. —Adults and mature young people.

The Saint at Palm Springs (RKO) —Another in the series of Simon Templar adventures. This time he is entrusted with the delivery of three rare stamps, worth a fortune, and encounters many difficulties before his errand is accomplished. George Sanders, Wendy Barrie, Linda Hayes.—Adults and mature young people.

Santa Fe Trail (Warners)—Story that begins with West Point cadets on their way to the American frontier and ends with John Brown's last stand at Harper's Ferry, his capture, final speech, and execution. There are a number of violent sequences. To those who can stand the shock of these scenes the film probably will recall with considerable authenticity the grim events of a black period of American history. Raymond Massey, Errol Flynn, Olivia de Havilland, Van Heflin, Alan Hale, Guinn Williams.—Adults and mature young people.

Above Average Films

Family—"Spring Parade," "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," "Rhythm on the River," "Sandy Is a Lady," "Young Tom Edison."

Adults and Young People—"Thief of Bagdad," "Blackout," "Escape," "The Great Dictator," "Foreign Correspondent," "Pride and Prejudice," "The Ramparts We Watch."

Adults Only—"The Long Voyage Home," "The Baker's Wife," "The Man I Married," "My Favorite Wife," "The Mortal Storm," "Lights Out in Europe," "Grapes of Wrath."

Nature Notes

By John Meisner

PASSENGER PIGEONS

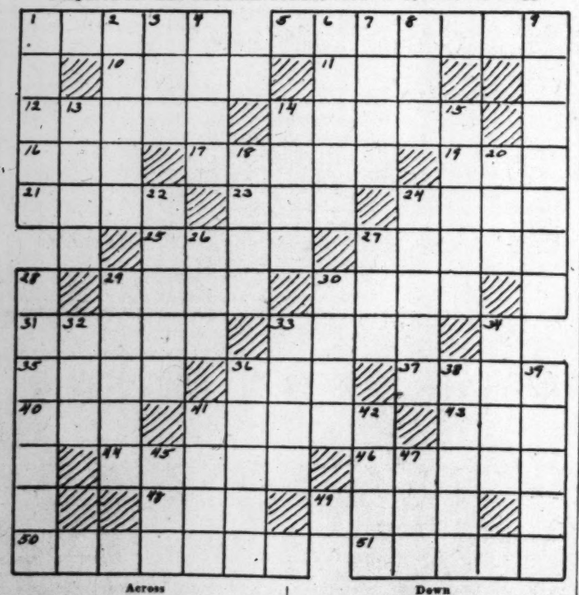
In 1830 they were so plentiful in New York City that Manhattanites ruthlessly destroyed them. In August, 1736, these beautiful birds were offered on the Boston Market for 4 cents a dozen, but could find no buyers. On March 8, 1631, such an enormous flock of passenger pigeons passed over Medford, Massachusetts, that it shut out the sun for a whole day. Today, not one is to be found.

A Verse for Today . . .

Be ye strong therefore, and let not your hands be weak: for your work shall be rewarded.—II CHRON. 15:7.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

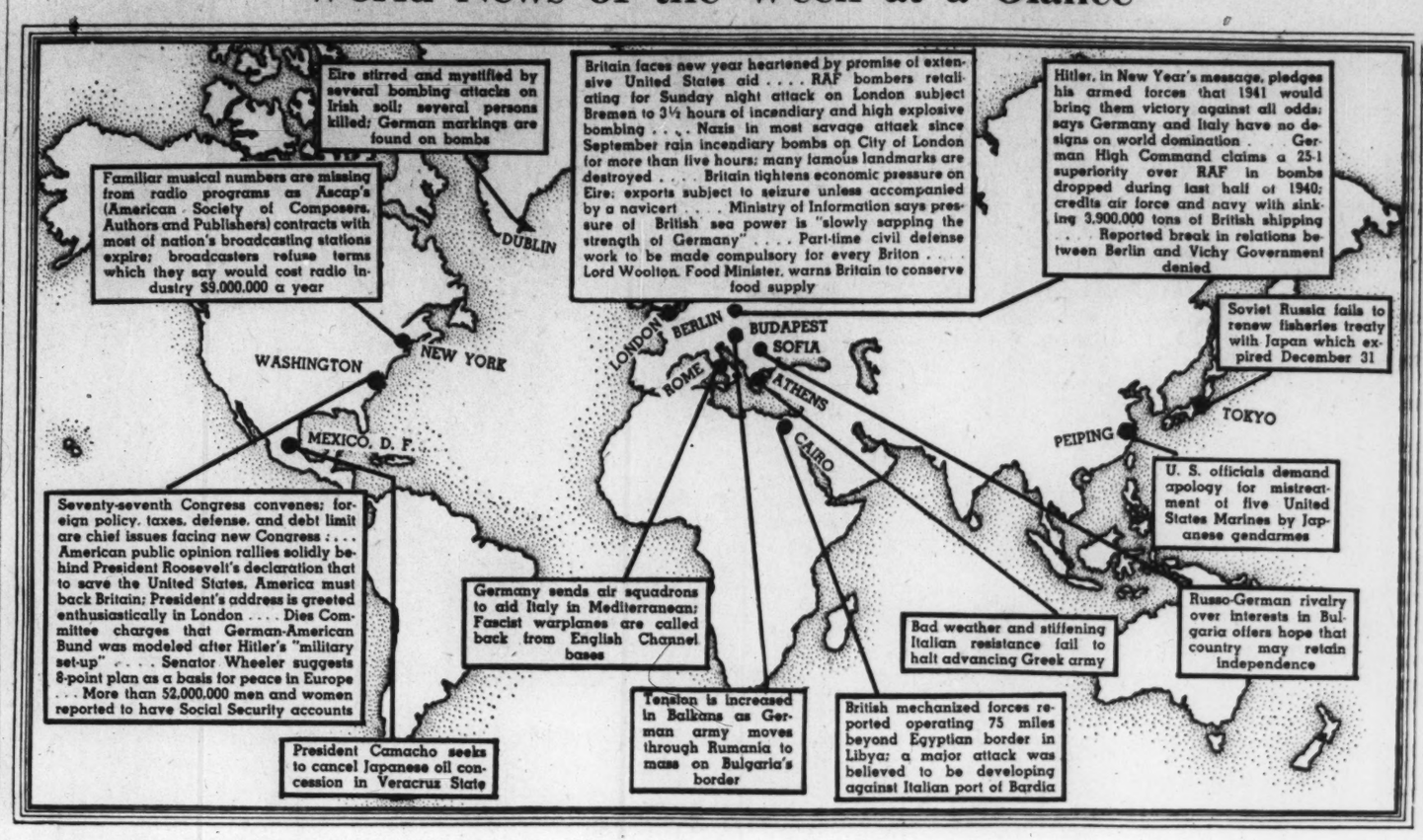
1—If you had a Windsor in your living room, it would be what?
5—Who wrote of a purple cow?
10—Larva of a beetle is what?
11—What is an export of Malaya?
12—Uncas is what in Cooper's Indian tale?
14—Who was one of Roman emperors?
16—What is a piece of soft steel on which the design for a coin is engraved?
17—What is a comedy based on situations of absurd character?
19—Belonging to us.
21—Who is Lohengrin's bride?
23—Grassy meadow is what?
24—Who was Roman moon-goddess?
25—Who is the smith who aids Siegfried to win the ring?
27—Who was one of children of Uranus and Gaea?
29—What are the marshy districts in Lincolnshire and some other English counties?
30—What is first name of author of "Jeremy"?
31—David was armed with what?
33—The wind is sometimes said to do what?
35—In curling, what is an opening or passageway between two stones?
36—Father.
37—What is a garganey?
40—When Alice found cake marked "Eat Me," she did what?
41—When did sun shine on sea in poem recited by Tweedledee?
43—Very small.
44—Aesop was originally what?
46—What is Donizetti's "Daughter of the Regiment"?
48—Who was first woman?
49—What is one of bodies in Milky Way?
50—What is capital of Algeria?
51—Who was Valentine's twin brother?

Down

1—What is a place for concealing or storing?
2—Who is a wandering dervish of "Arabian Nights" (poss.)?
3—Where was George Bernard Shaw born (abbr.)?
4—What is common sandpiper of Europe and Asia?
6—What is a manufacturing city of New York?
7—What is formal and ceremonial act?
8—What is any of several African antelopes?
9—What is singing voice of 21 Across?
13—What is calyx of a strawberry?
14—A totara is a gown, drum, or tree—which?
15—If you were in Waterloo, Ia., in what direction would you travel to reach Ottumwa?
18—What does a mendicant solicit?
20—Who is driven by a storm into Wandering Wood?
22—Who was feminine counterpart of Amen?
24—What is one of compartments of a window made by a mullion or mullions?
26—What suffix denotes "of the kind of"?
27—To pull at strenuously.
28—Who was consort of Pericles?
29—You associate what with tinder (pl.)?
30—Costly.
32—Who was Abraham's nephew?
33—What mint has grayish-green pungent leaves?
34—Who is a former heavyweight boxing champion?
36—In Greek mythology, the Styx is what?
38—What are widemouthed pitchers?
39—To acquire knowledge.
41—Hub of a wheel is what?
42—Who was a famous clown?
45—What is plural of "leu"?
47—Equality as to value is what?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

World News of the Week at a Glance


Eire stirred and mystified by several bombing attacks on Irish soil; several persons killed; German markings are found on bombs
Familiar musical numbers are missing from radio programs as Ascap's (American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers) contracts with most of nation's broadcasting stations expire; broadcasters refuse terms which they say would cost radio industry $9,000,000 a year
DUBLIN
WASHINGTON
NEW YORK
MEXICO, D. F.
Seventy-seventh Congress convenes; foreign policy, taxes, defense, and debt limit are chief issues facing new Congress . . . American public opinion rallies solidly behind President Roosevelt's declaration that to save the United States, America must back Britain; President's address is greeted enthusiastically in London . . . Dies Committee charges that German-American Bund was modeled after Hitler's "military set-up" . . . Senator Wheeler suggests 8-point plan as a basis for peace in Europe . . . More than 52,000,000 men and women reported to have Social Security accounts
President Camacho seeks to cancel Japanese oil concession in Veracruz State
Britain faces new year heartened by promise of extensive United States aid . . . . RAF bombers retaliating for Sunday night attack on London subject Bremen to 3½ hours of incendiary and high explosive bombing . . . . Nazis in most savage attack since September rain incendiary bombs on City of London for more than five hours; many famous landmarks are destroyed . . . . Britain tightens economic pressure on Eire; exports subject to seizure unless accompanied by a navicert . . . . Ministry of Information says pressure of British sea power is "slowly sapping the strength of Germany" . . . . Part-time civil defense work to be made compulsory for every Briton . . . . Lord Woolton, Food Minister, warns Britain to conserve food supply
LONDON
BERLIN
ROME
BUDAPEST
SOFIA
ATHENS
CAIRO
Germany sends air squadrons to aid Italy in Mediterranean; Fascist warplanes are called back from English Channel bases
Tension is increased in Balkans as German army moves through Rumania to mass on Bulgaria's border
Bad weather and stiffening Italian resistance fail to halt advancing Greek army
British mechanized forces reported operating 75 miles beyond Egyptian border in Libya; a major attack was believed to be developing against Italian port of Bardia
Hitler, in New Year's message, pledges his armed forces that 1941 would bring them victory against all odds; says Germany and Italy have no designs on world domination . . . . German High Command claims a 25-1 superiority over RAF in bombs dropped during last half of 1940; credits air force and navy with sinking 3,900,000 tons of British shipping . . . . Reported break in relations between Berlin and Vichy Government denied
Soviet Russia fails to renew fisheries treaty with Japan which expired December 31
PEIPING
TOKYO
U. S. officials demand apology for mistreatment of five United States Marines by Japanese gendarmes
Russo-German rivalry over interests in Bulgaria offers hope that country may retain independence

In Lighter Vein

Accurate

Geometry Teacher: "Now, class, since we have learned about triangles, circles and squares, I wonder if anyone present can tell me what a rhombus is?"

Johnny: "Yes, Miss, I can. A rhombus is a square, only it's sort of pushed over."—Montreal Star.

Great Expectations

The four-year-old asked: "Sister, do you know what father did today?"

"No, dear," she replied.

"Well," said the youngster, "he bought some pure-bred cattle and now they'll give bread and milk!"

Not So Helpful

She was a very efficient young woman. One day she saw a large car rolling slowly down the street without a driver. Unhesitatingly she ran to the side of the moving vehicle, opened the door, hopped in and applied the brakes.

Then she got out and looked for the driver. A mere man appeared, and she asked: "Is this your car?"

He admitted ownership.

"Well," she said, "it was running away down the street."

"I know it was," said the man, sadly, "I was pushing it to the garage."—Kablegrams.

Party Fun

Time for Gifts

Here's a new angle for a party or any kind of a shower. Hide an inexpensive alarm clock with each gift, the clocks being set to go off a few minutes apart. The honored guest must find her presents by the ringing of the alarm clocks. The closer the alarms are set the more interest and fun, and that's what is wanted at a party or shower.

Daily Quotation

IT is with a word as with an arrow: the arrow once loosed does not return to the bow, nor a word to the lips.—ABDEL KADER

Two Gardens

Identify if you can the following Biblical gardens:

I.

1. It was in a sense not a garden at all but a piece of land which a king desired "for a garden of herbs."
2. His generous offer for it was refused and he was bitterly disappointed.
3. His queen suggested there were other ways for a king to get what he wanted.

II.

1. In normal times its site is still visited annually by thousands of tourists.
2. It is referred to (not named) in Sidney Lanier's famous poem, "A Ballad of Trees and the Master."
3. The disciples often visited it.

Answers

1. Naboth's Vineyard. 2. The Garden of Gethsemane.

Nature Study

Monitor Camera Club from Hunter McConnell, San Pedro, Calif.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

"May His Tribe Increase"

Kansas City, Mo.

Everyone who has experienced the devotion of a dog—the joyous, overflowing affection of a cherished canine friend—will think of a certain "dog catcher" in Topeka, Kansas, with sincere appreciation.

He has promoted the holding of two public balls in the municipal auditorium to raise money to pay the annual taxes on the pets owned by the city's needy residents.

May the dances be well attended and "may his tribe increase."

Cabbages and Kings

● Light bulbs and fixtures give better lighting if free from dust. . . . ● "Pleasure car" seems an old-fashioned name for an automobile now—farmers use their cars about two-thirds of the time for business, and in big cities passenger cars are used as much for business as recreation, recent surveys show. ● A bottle of pop is 89 per cent to 93 per cent water. ● Seen from an airplane, a rainbow is a circle. ● A sea horse swims standing up. ● Building an average small home gives direct employment to 40 or 50 people. ● Woolen shades next spring will feature 12 National Park Colors, including Yellowstone Gold, Yosemite Green, Canyon Rose, Redwood Tan. ● Breast meat of a high-quality, dressed turkey makes up almost one-fifth of the whole bird, government poultry experts say. ● A soldier's clothing kit, including blankets, requires about 17 pounds of cotton and 19 pounds of wool. ● A novel machine for testing warmth of fabrics is equipped with refrigerating units, heating coils, blowers, and other "weather" makers.

Darning Eggs

Darning eggs that light up inside by a small electric bulb are new, for housewives abroad who darn socks during blackouts.

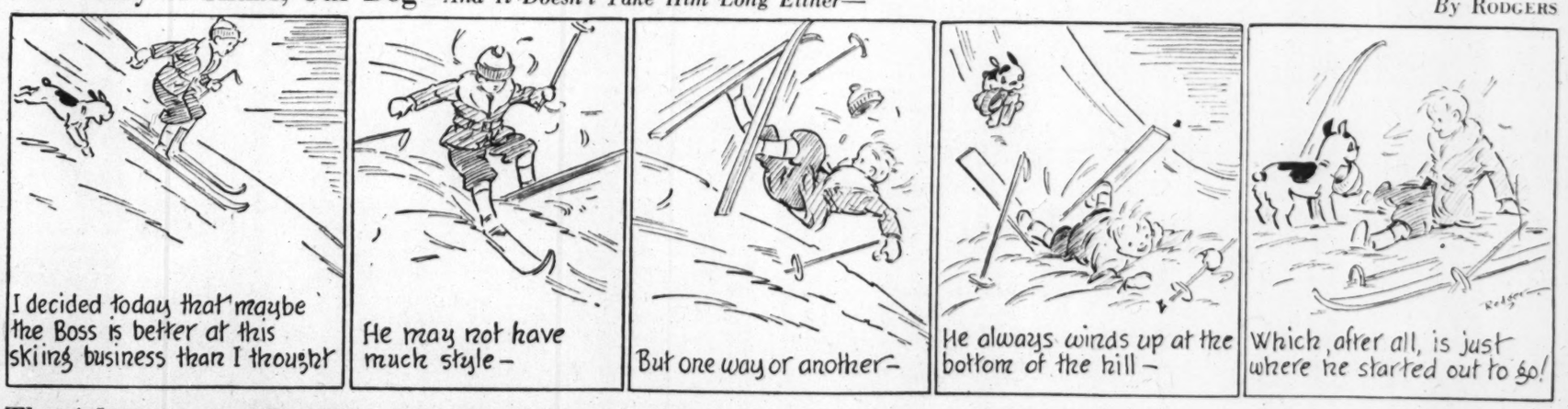
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*We Get the Idea*

By Le Pelley

I WAS GOING TO TEACH DORIE LEE TO SKATE — BUT SHE'S A REGULAR CHAMP!
IS SHE GOOD?
GOOD!: SHE CAN DO ONE OF THESE JUMPS ... LIKE THIS..
OOOPS
WELL ... HERS STARTED LIKE THAT, BUT THAT ENDING IS MY OWN VERSION....

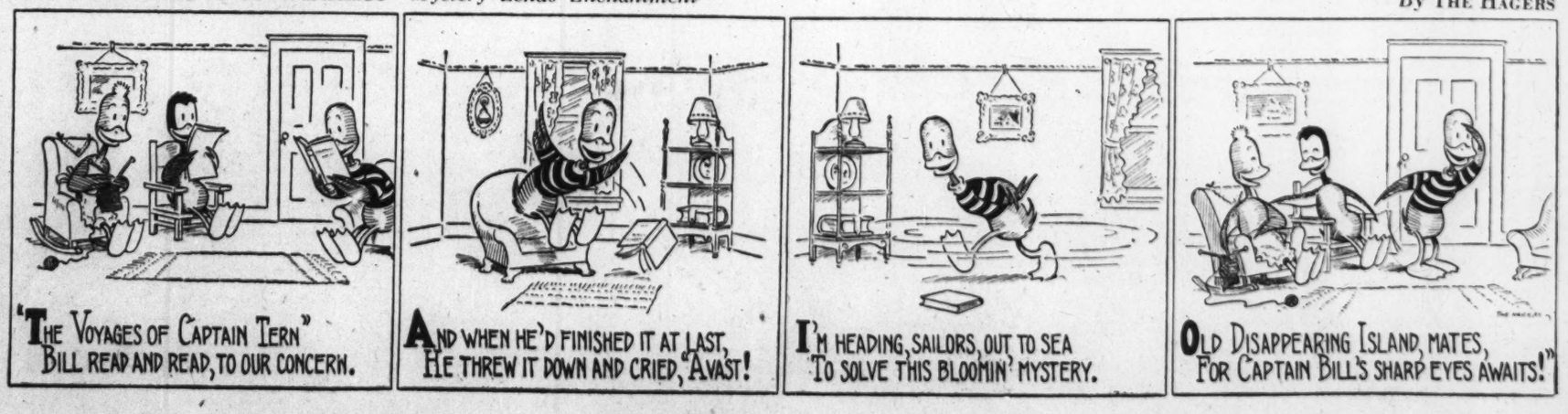
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*And It Doesn't Take Him Long Either*—

By Rodgers


I decided today that maybe the Boss is better at this skiing business than I thought
He may not have much style—
But one way or another—
He always winds up at the bottom of the hill—
Which, after all, is just where he started out to go!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Mystery Lends Enchantment*

By The Hagers


"THE VOYAGES OF CAPTAIN TERN" BILL READ AND READ, TO OUR CONCERN.
AND WHEN HE'D FINISHED IT AT LAST, HE THREW IT DOWN AND CRIED, "AVAST!
I'M HEADING, SAILORS, OUT TO SEA TO SOLVE THIS BLOOMIN' MYSTERY.
OLD DISAPPEARING ISLAND, MATES, FOR CAPTAIN BILL'S SHARP EYES AWAITS!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Axis Invincibility: Exploded Legend

Without wishful thinking it is now possible to discern tangible evidences that the aggressive diplomacy of the Triple Axis, based on force and lacking a single guiding star of universal validity, is far from invincible. Consider the cumulative force of the following Axis reverses:

Escape of the British Army from Flanders.

Failure to destroy the Royal Air Force.

Failure of daylight raids on London and other British cities.

Failure of the boasted invasion, apparently set for September 16.

Loss of prestige in South America through non-fulfillment of penalty contracts for delivery of goods by October.

Failure to win the allegiance of conquered peoples on the Continent.

Britain's devising of effective defenses against magnetic mines.

Unbroken morale of Londoners and other Britishers under concentrated night bombings of single cities.

Nightly attacks by the RAF over Axis areas.

Mounting obstacles to the scheme for massing the entire non-English speaking world in a voluntary alliance to give overwhelming force to Nazi hatred of Britain and America. Tokyo joined, but Soviet Russia treads cautiously. Bulgaria and Spain hold aloof from the military Axis as British power in the Mediterranean rises.

Irrevocable alienation of American public opinion, now ardently pro-British and anti-Axis, shown in supplies-for-Britain and loans to China.

Italian routs in Greece, Albania, Egypt, and Libya.

Success of the British blockade, which has caused Spain to think twice before going hungry with Hitler. The Reich some weeks ago legalized dog-meat for human food in Greater Germany.

Countering of the counter-blockade—despite serious inroads on British shipping—due to the opening of American resources of ships and indirect credits under President Roosevelt's latest plan.

Finally, the entire power of the greatest industrial nation—the United States of America—stands solidly behind Britain. Though slow in starting, this power, as foreseen by the former Kaiser when Herr Hitler plunged Europe into war, spells disaster for Nazi ambitions.

Yet it is not material resources nor numbers that finally tip the scales. The failure of Naziism and Fascism is written in their own philosophies of violence, soil and blood. Only those systems that in some measure pattern the divine can hope to win men's hearts and be found in the great book of universal progress.

Aiding Foreign Propaganda

Complaints from a number of sources to the Post Office Department have brought out the interesting point that the United States apparently is subsidizing the distribution by mail of propaganda which in some instances comes from sources unfriendly to its democratic form of government.

For example, a propagandist organ, "Facts in Review," is sent out weekly in thousands of copies by the German Library of Information in New York City. This goes as third-class matter at one cent per piece. The Post Office Department makes a profit on first-class or letter mail but shows a net loss on other kinds of mail, presumably including bulk lots of printed circulars.

Still more ironic, though on smaller scale, is the mailing of printed propaganda in Axis countries for delivery to addresses in the United States. Under international postal arrangements the country of origin pockets the postage paid, while the country of destination must make delivery free in return for reciprocal favors.

In this instance one wonders just how reciprocal the service is. Would quantities of propaganda for democracy, mailed in the United States, be scrupulously delivered to addresses in Germany, Italy, or Japan? If so, one effect probably would be to put the recipient in danger.

The present problem does not lend itself to easy solution. Congress would have to alter the postal laws to effect any significant change. Should delivery of foreign-mailed propaganda be refused in the United States where corresponding material would not be delivered in the other country?

As to circulars mailed in the United States, if the general third-class rates were increased, many kinds of business would be affected. If forms of national propaganda were excluded from this class of mail, so as to have to pay the higher letter rate, the regulation would apply to friendly democratic countries as well as to totalitarian ones.

Possibly this last course is the most feasible one, but another lies even closer to hand so far as the individual citizen is concerned. It is for the recipient of such mail to exercise a keener discrimination and to read between the lines before he accepts the opinions put forward. Thus the mails can still be kept free—and the Nation safe.

Mr. Hopkins' Mission

President Roosevelt has not explained why he is sending Harry Hopkins to London as his personal representative even while announcing that a regular ambassador will soon be appointed. But it is possible, not to put two and two together perhaps, but to add up certain known factors in the present situation and conclude that the move has more reason than may at first appear.

Mr. Hopkins is apparently to stay only a very brief time. It is then a special mission, having one or two particular objects. It follows Mr. Roosevelt's trial balloon on his lend-lease plan for sending supplies to Britain. It comes quickly after public approval confirmed the strong stand in the President's fireside chat.

Mr. Hopkins is neither familiar with the regular diplomatic routine nor peculiarly qualified to sense the feeling of the British people. He does have the President's confidence and does know Mr. Roosevelt's mind. He could explain the presidential purpose on one or two critical questions and might arrive at an understanding on some special plan with a rough-and-ready man like Winston Churchill.

Men more likely than Mr. Hopkins to win Congress to the President's program might have been named. The records of the Colonel Houses are not encouraging. But since the passing of Lord Lothian removed the most effective channel for President Roosevelt to communicate with London and since some quick understandings are needed, Mr. Hopkins' mission may serve a useful purpose.

Golden Gaspipe

The bonanza that certain labor unions recently fell into, thanks to the building of military camps, seems about over, for the time being. To qualify for a job a worker had to belong to a union. Not content with a flood of the ordinary initiation fees, some local unions lifted their tax. The chief damage done appears to have been to union prestige.

For instance, out on Cape Cod at a spot where carpenter work has not been sufficient to support a union, the $30 initiation fee of the adjacent union having jurisdiction was boosted to $75. Previously the highest fee in Massachusetts was $57 at Boston, where wages are highest. At Fort Dix, New Jersey, the local carpenters' union put the charge up to $80.

So profitable has this proved to certain small unions that it would not be inappropriate if they put up monuments to their good fortune. The carpenters' union at Camp Edwards might like to build in the public square, say, a mammoth wooden scoop. Such plumbers' unions as charged an initiation fee of $200 might like to hang beside it a golden gaspipe. The particular electricians' union which asked $300 might also erect a tablet to the process of electrical alchemy which transmutes the desire to work into gold.

Fortunately, fee hoisting was not representative of organized labor at large. Objections multiplied among various national labor leaders. The carpenters' national headquarters privately got through a compromise at Camp Edwards. The general president of the common laborers' union, next in importance in camp construction, sent a letter to his organization denouncing "exorbitant initiation fees" as an "unwarranted abuse." He called for cuts where the shoe fitted.

Outcry over the fees indicates again that organized labor lives in a glass house. Its miscues come more commonly to public notice than those of business. Organized labor that profiteers has one thing in common with profiteering business, the desire to capitalize on a monopoly.

Labor unions have complained that owners of machines keep men out of work; it is to be hoped that the unions are seeing the similar effect of their own high fees.

Nothing gives a man such a feeling of having performed a sacrificial duty as taking down the Christmas tree.

Defense Does Move

Although The Christian Science Monitor's current series on defense has been focused on the effort, and its reactions, in New England—third largest industrial area of the Nation in point of value—the main points bear application to production problems elsewhere throughout the United States.

And what are these significant points? The first one relates to the confusion in public thought over British and American orders. British orders were given first. The day and night, forced-draft production, where it exists, is chiefly because of British orders.

American orders, which were largely granted on bids, have hardly more than been placed. They were awarded on contracts based on the five-day, forty-hour week, and not under stipulations normally attached to orders deemed "terribly urgent" by buyers.

Therefore, if there is a lag in deliveries of British orders, a point that has not yet been made clear, it is up to the officials of the American Government and the officials of the British Purchasing Commission to examine with industrialists the actual bottlenecks and co-operatively remove them. Considering the penalty clauses, it does not seem likely that American orders can be falling behind the scheduled delivery dates. If the orders themselves are slow, it is up to the Federal Government to revise the contracts awarded and allow for overtime wages and the other extra expenses of accelerated production. It is futile to blame business or labor for lagging while failing to take steps patently necessary before the "Friday-night blackout" can be eliminated.

There is another point that the series brings to light. That is the difference between the economy of the United States today and the economy of two decades ago. Farm surpluses and labor reserves today cancel many of the factors that led to booming costs and wages in 1918. Consumers have a right to stand their ground stanchly in resisting speculative price upturns.

The final point is one for solid satisfaction. It is the fact that years of peace-time study of industrial mobilization permitted placing contracts for a 70 per cent fleet expansion, for $6,000,000,000 worth of Army ordnance and quartermaster's supplies all within six months, and, for the most part, on a competitive bidding basis.

It appears that the Army and Navy did a superb job in the manner of placing their orders. It remains for American industry to accomplish an equally fine job in delivering the goods. With proper support, it will.

North . . South . . East . . West

Those Who Make Our Laws

By Frank L. Perrin

So direct has been, and still is, the contact between the people of our American democracy and those selected in an orderly manner and at stated intervals to enact their laws, national, state, and municipal, that we have come to regard ourselves as almost a part of the legislative bodies. We all know Senator Jones, Representative Smith, and Councilman Brown. We have rested in the assurance that nothing conceivable could persuade any one of them singly, or all of them collectively, to propose or approve any act or law which their constituents, their friends at home, of whatever political faith, would oppose or regard as inimical to the public good.

But it must be admitted, as the record of recent years is appraised and analyzed, that something has been lost, some contact has been weakened, and that as a result the expressed or known wishes of individual constituencies have been disregarded in compliance with a persistent and determined demand for regimented and definitely national legislation. It is unfortunate, however, that even those who have more or less meekly submitted to pressure and compulsion from the Executive branch of the Government have seen fit, at the only period in recent years when unison of thought and solidarity of action are essential in a really great emergency, to assert a measure of sectional and factional independence.

* * *

Few unbiased commentators will deny that since 1933 much experimental and actually unsound legislation has been enacted in Washington. There have been frequent recurrences of so-called economic emergencies which, under the clumsy diagnosis of experimenting professionals, have required the prescribed dosage of supposed stimulating nostrums and concoctions often noxious and distasteful. Some of those who have aided in the preparation and administration of these supposed revivifying agencies have now become aroused to the realization that the object of their solicitude, the people at home, and the people of their own country everywhere, would have returned to a condition of normal industrial and economic well-being long ago if their progress toward substantial recovery had been unhampered by political quackery.

Happily there are convincing indications that the incoming Congress will be made up of those whose deliberations will be at least measurably influenced by the expressed and unexpressed convictions of the electorate that in a time of actual and realized national emergency considerations of the common welfare should take precedence, even to the complete discarding, of temporizing and experimental economic expedients. In this larger undertaking, as in the matter of national defense through increased and continued production of defensive armaments for use at home and abroad, there are indications of complete accord and agreement. The present is no time to permit temporizing, or concessions to individual blocs and so-called independent factions. The cause in which the people of the United States are enlisting "for the duration" is one in which there are no class, no partisan, no group divisions.

* * *

Some of us who look back a considerable distance over the years that have passed are not yet convinced that the best interests of the people were considered when it was decided to elect the United States Senators by direct popular vote. The belief persists among those thus persuaded that by that radical departure from the method prescribed by the Constitution we have, in effect, simply created a second chamber of Representatives. The outstanding national figures in the Senate have given way to those, in the main, who reflect, not the fundamental, but the changing, varying, momentarily expedient sentiment of an electorate composed, all too often, of unassimilated groups of newly-naturalized voters.

There were shortcomings and abuses, it must be admitted, in the system which we discarded. Unworthy, greedy, conniving and powerful influences sometimes swayed the Legislatures which chose those who sat in the Upper Chamber. But in the main those thus chosen were men of vision and power. They were not submissive to the will of the White House. They did not look to the precinct boss, the overlord of a city political machine, or the czar of organized labor for the votes necessary to insure re-election.

It may be that some day we will all be convinced that even in a democracy it is prudent and wise to preserve from the influence of shifting and often fickle public sentiment, as the courts are quite generally protected today, a safety device in popular government which is not too easily disturbed by the emotions.

A Light on a Hill

News Item—The Seventy-seventh Congress of the United States convened Jan. 3 in Washington, one of a few parliamentary bodies able to meet in a capital not "blacked out" by reason of totalitarian aggression.

Solution to the Unemployment Problem?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I don't know how many businesses there are in the United States, but I am sure that there must be at least a million; and when I say businesses I include every type of enterprise from the smallest to the biggest, commercial and professional and agricultural and artistic. There are 9,600,000 unemployed, we are told, and many more on WPA. I suggest that each business be tabulated as to the number of people it currently employs, that the number of unemployed and WPA be divided pro rata among them, and that each business absorb its allotment. I am sure that the number of workers allotted to even the biggest concerns would not overtax their pay rolls.

Such an arrangement would virtually do away with Federal relief, WPA and State unemployment insurance, and divert much of our taxes to pay off the $45,000,000,000 debt we have accumulated. Many small businesses would not be required to hire anyone extra. For each unemployed hired above the present number employed by a business, that business could deduct a certain amount from its gross taxable income, just as dependents are allowed for in the personal income tax returns.

In order to place the unemployed in the jobs to which they are best suited, a Federal Vocational Guidance Bureau could be created. No business would be forced to retain an employee whose work was unsatisfactory; although every man should be given four chances at different jobs, and if he is constantly fired he should be sent to the training schools the Government is now forming and be trained properly for a job where he can be used. Or if he is of draft age, perhaps he could serve his year in the army first.

So much for the employable unemployed. For the "unemployables," the Vocational Guidance Bureau should find out if there is any field in which they can be useful, and if so they should be absorbed there as employables. Those who are totally unfit for anything constructive may receive pensions. A man will be considered unemployed only at his own request; but he shall receive no aid from any source if he refuses to try to work in his chosen field, or wherever he fits in best if he has no choice. However a vocational guidance bureau would find the field which a man liked best and to which he was most adaptable. This bureau could also help place school and college graduates.

(MRS.) LOUISE R. LEVINSON

Los Angeles

"Battle of Music"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial, "Battle of Music," is a fair and sound analysis of the current music controversy involving ASCAP and the radio chains.

The "public interest" aspect is one that we have had constantly in mind, and our issuance of free licenses to all non-commercial radio stations, such as those conducted by religious, educational and civic organizations, is part of our effort to see that the public is not entirely deprived of its favorite music despite the boycott by the radio chains.

So we are thoroughly in accord with your suggestion that, in the interest of the public, there should be negotiation between ASCAP and the radio chains. We have tried repeatedly to get the chains to sit down and work things out with us. But they have consistently refused to do so.

The reason is that there is only one real issue in this fight. It is the desire of the chains to run ASCAP off the air so they can give their own subsidiary, BMI, a monopoly of broadcasting music.

JOHN G. PAINE
General Manager,
American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers.
New York

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Wide Horizon

Civilization Besieged

By William Henry Chamberlin

Civilization today is in a state of siege everywhere outside the American continent. In some countries it is already reduced to something like an underground existence. Yet it possesses more tenacity than one might have believed possible.

Nothing is more striking or more encouraging in the private letters which one receives from England at the present time or in the British newspapers and magazines which arrive here than the evident determination to carry on normal social and intellectual enterprises without regard for the torrent of destruction from the air.

One of the best known British social workers, Dr. J. J. Mallon, whose Toynbee Hall is a sort of Hull House for East London, recently reached the twenty-first anniversary of his work there. The settlement has been active in spite of the fact that it is located in one of the districts most exposed to destruction from the continuous bombing. As a British newspaper remarked, with a typical British turn of understatement:

"Because of our present annoyances it will not be possible to hold a formal celebration of Dr. Mallon's twenty-first birthday, but residents of Toynbee Hall and his many East London friends hope to show their appreciation of his devoted service in some fitting form."

* * *

In some happier time, when peace has returned to the world, a British artist might find a subject for a great work in painting and sculpture in the conception of some mellow old Oxford scholar, some "Mr. Chips" of our time, reading his Homer or Plato or Cicero without a thought of fear amid all the rigors and horrors of the unending attack. This would certainly be as good an exhibit as any of the capacity of the higher qualities in human character to rise superior to the blind forces of hate and destruction.

If civilization has been literally driven underground, to the bomb shelters, in England and yet continues to flourish, it has been driven underground in another sense in the lands of violent dictatorship. Yet here, too, even though the immense resources at the disposal of the leviathan-State often make acts of simple humanity and common decency require heroic courage, the plant of civilization has been more tenacious than one might believe from appearances.

One of the most striking contrasts between Soviet Russia and Czarist Russia is the absence, in the former, of public protests against acts of inhumanity sponsored by the Government. This is equally true in Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy. The explanation, of course, is not that such protests are not voiced in some form, but that control of the printed and public spoken word is so complete and inclusive that any attempt at remonstrance is stifled.

One must live in these countries to realize that the impression of solidarity behind the government in whatever it does, of extinction of moral feeling, while it may unfortunately prevail to some extent, is by no means universal. More than once, in Russian homes where no spies were present, I have heard such things as the arrests and sentences without trial, the deportation to Arctic wilds of vast numbers of peasants condemned in the strongest terms.

* * *

Sometimes one now reads of German women who are sentenced to imprisonment for showing some act of kindness to Polish or French war prisoners. A system that imposes such sentences writes its own moral verdict. But one should not overlook the significance of the individual Germans who take the risk of imprisonment in order to perform these acts of mercy.

I recently had occasion to read the experiences of an emigrant from the Third Reich whose last experience before leaving Germany was both moving and dramatic. He had been delayed at the frontier and was finally conducted to the chief of the station. The latter, when the two were alone together, spoke out freely and spoke perhaps for more Germans than we can now hope to believe:

"This is worse than a lost war. A thousand times worse. In 1918 a few foreigners perhaps despised us. And unjustly. Now we despise ourselves. And justly. I wish I could change places with you. Greet America from the old Germany that has perished. Forget the new Germany as fast as you can."

Civilization today is besieged. It is bitter sometimes to make comparisons with a not distant past, to recall that there was not a sentence of capital punishment in Germany in 1928. But what man has once achieved, man may again achieve. One must hope and believe that civilization will prove sufficiently vital to withstand even its present ordeal.

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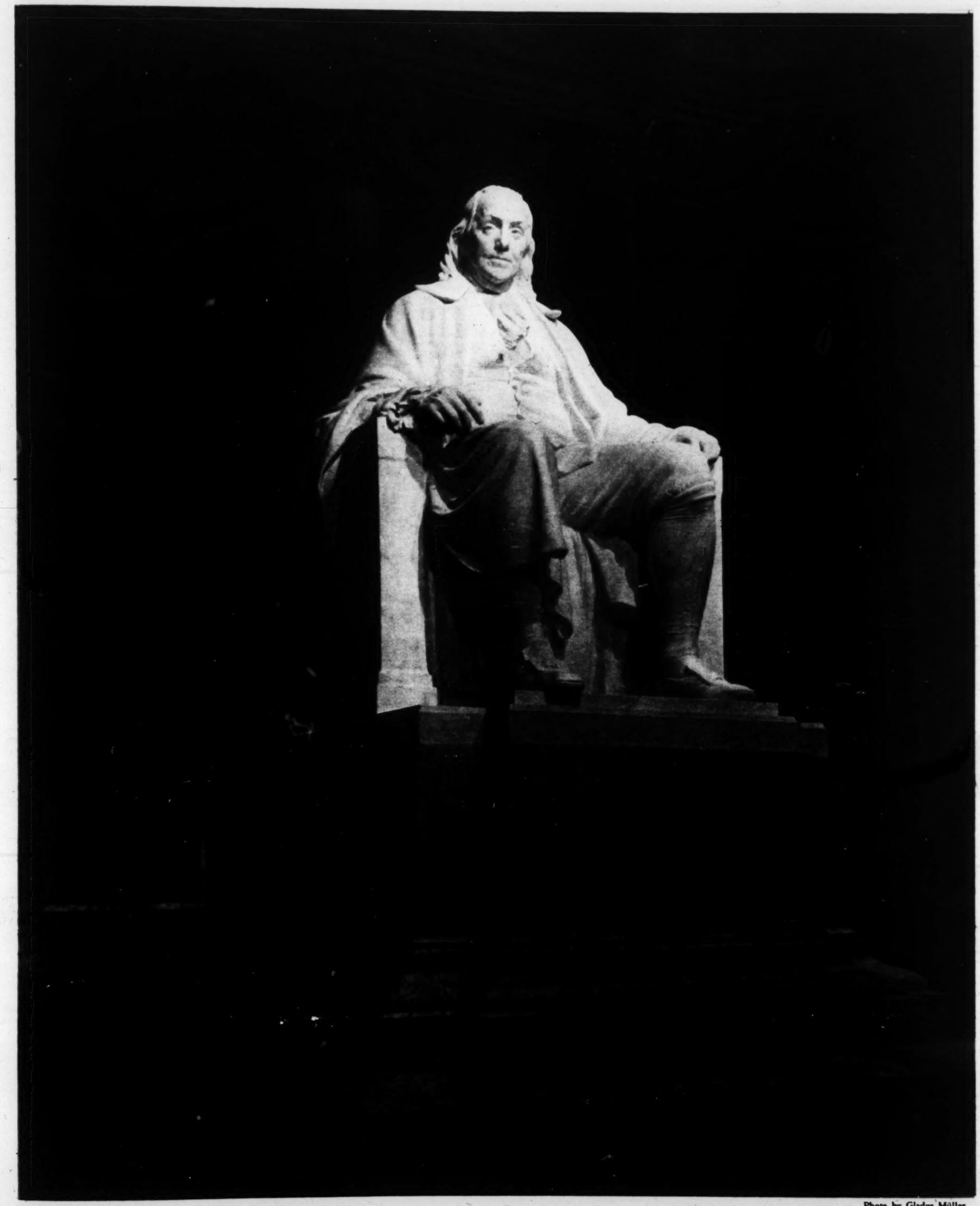


Photo by Gladys Müller

STATUE OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN • In the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia • *By James Earle Fraser, Sculptor*

MEETING THE SUBMARINE MENACE . . . . . *By Colin Mayers* . . . . . Page Two

Meeting the Submarine Menace

By Colin Mayers

Formerly Senior Instructional Officer in the British Submarine School

WHAT DOES GERMANY intend to do with her rapidly growing submarine fleet? Will she settle down to blockade Britain with this weapon, hoping thereby to accomplish in a few months in 1941 what she failed to accomplish in a few months in 1917?

For four months the amount of merchant shipping destroyed has remained approximately 250,000 tons a month. This would indicate that Germany has not overworked its submarines, merely keeping a regular number of boats at sea to gain experience and taking full advantage of aircraft scouting to direct the submarines to attack only those units sailing unescorted or in weakly defended convoys. Holding back the full use of their submarines and carefully investigating the best attack methods by practical trials at sea, and doing all they can to keep their submarine losses down, indicates that the German General Staff is showing no undue hurry and is not pressing the naval staff for spectacular blockade results.

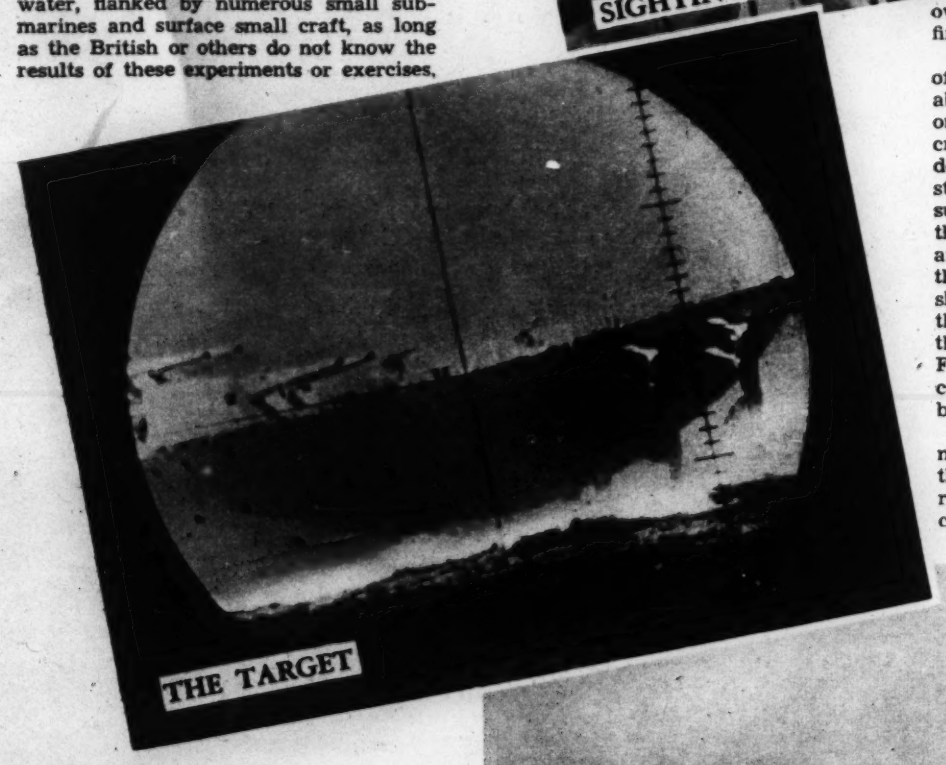
It is significant to note that the Germans did not waste their military resources against France during 1939-40. When their armies began to move they employed a very carefully worked out scheme, drawing the main British-French forces into the Low Countries first before attempting to break through. In their co-ordinated plan against Britain the place of the Low Countries may be taken by an offensive area 300 to 400 miles west of Ireland, or it may audaciously be placed in the Irish Sea.

The onslaught on British shipping will be terrific, and submarines in great strength, with aircraft and surface raiders, will be employed. Shortly before or simultaneouly with the full blow against British shipping the Germans may feint toward or actually try to seize a base in Iceland or elsewhere.

* * *

Pressure would be exerted on the Admiralty and the Air Ministry to meet these threats. The German High Command would be certain to exploit any weakening of British forces in the North Sea and Channel area to meet these threats.

As long as the Germans are experimenting in the Baltic in ferrying large masses of 80-ton tanks across miles of water, flanked by numerous small submarines and surface small craft, as long as the British or others do not know the results of these experiments or exercises,



or are unable to determine whether the Germans will translate these investigations into an actual undertaking, or determine the exact moment of such an undertaking, so long will the British be compelled to keep a substantial part of their naval forces handy to meet any invasion threat.

In battling the thrust against their Atlantic trade route the British appear to favor a constant hammering against the German submarine bases through night air bombing. This, of course, is sound strategy to destroy the enemy at his base. However, the Germans already have given up the out-of-date methods, still adhered to by other navies, of concentrating all repair and base facilities in one ship or one factory. Instead, they are spreading their risks in many barges, each with its own power plant and moored away from fire hazards.

I would like to see constructed hundreds of small harbor-attack submarines of about 25 tons, each handled by a crew of only two, and carried aboard converted cruisers. For the guns and mountings of a dozen cruisers the Admiralty might substitute an equivalent weight of these small submarines, about eight per cruiser. On the cruiser's decks makeshift launching arrangements should be installed to slide these submarines into the water. Training should be restricted to two weeks. When the cruisers and submarines were ready, the whole force should approach the French coast at night at high speed, concentrating all its efforts on one submarine base.

Timing to be off the harbor's entrance near the break of day, and if possible with the tide at flood, nearly 100 small submarines would then be slid into the water, creating diversions in the air and elsewhere to draw attention away from the cruisers; the latter immediately falling back on the protecting forces out at sea. The duties of the small submarines launched nearest to the harbor entrance would be to destroy the German anti-submarine nets, making holes big enough for these little vessels to slip through.

After the attack was over, the small submarines would attempt to regain the open sea, taking full advantage of every ebbing tide to assist their endurance. Well cut at sea, about a dozen British submarines would be waiting to pick up the crews of the small submarines, the latter being scuttled or blown up after their personnel had been transferred.

* * *

As for the convoys at sea, the British are losing at least 250,000 tons a month. By writing off about two months' losses, and taking about 70 cargo ships temporarily out of service, these ships might be adapted for use in decoy convoys, each capable of towing one small submarine under water on the same idea as was done in the British Navy in 1915-16; only now these submarines would be merely 25 tons. The cargo holds of these decoy vessels would be filled with barrels to give them buoyancy in case of being hit by torpedoes from the enemy submarine concentration. To the enemy's concentration should be applied the sound military principle of counter-concentration. The moment a ship of the decoy convoy is hit, the small submarines are slipped from their tow while the convoy moves on. At the same time, the escorting destroyers move at high speed to the flank and rear nearly out of sight on the horizon. Controlled sweeping will commence by the concentration of small submarines in order to find the submarines in the enemy's concentration.

The purpose of moving the destroyers well away is twofold. They do not interfere with the small submarine's searching efficiency, and they prevent the enemy submarines coming to the surface and making off at high speed on their Diesel engines. By forcing the enemy submarines to keep down near the area where the attack on the convoy occurred facilitates the work of the small submarines.

When the search was broken off, the ships of the decoy convoy which had not been damaged would rejoin the small submarines picking up the tow again, reconditioning the boats, and placing relief personnel on board. This method entails the use of much-needed cargo vessels; also, it is by no means ideal from the submarine operational point of view.

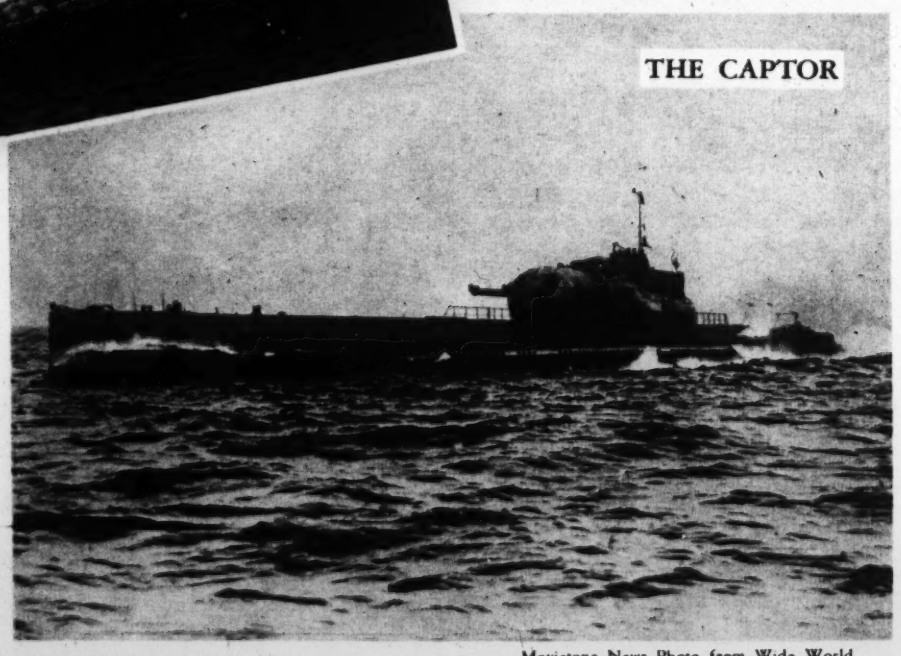
* * *

Let us examine one other plan which, when generally adopted and developed, would release the cargo carriers. The French have a 4000-ton submersible, the "Surcouf." She is now, I understand, in possession of the British. I would like to see this submarine fitted out to carry four or five small 25-ton submarines and sent to the present submarine danger zone to meet incoming convoys. Stationing herself about six miles behind a convoy, she would go under the moment the convoy is attacked. While the convoy moved on, the destroyers would again move out to the flanks, but not to the rear this time. The "Surcouf" would release all her small submarines.

These little vessels, moving at high speed toward the direction of the disappearing convoy, would spread out on a broad front as they advanced. Somewhere ahead are the enemy's submarines; also under water. Within 20 or 30 minutes of leaving the "Surcouf" these little submarines should be right on top of the Germans. The moment one of the boats had discovered or located an enemy, controlled sweeping would commence. They would use their top and bottom paravanes, as they tried to sweep over or under the enemy submarines.

Obviously, one "Surcouf" is not enough for all the convoys, but besides some submarine minelayers which the British might convert, they have no other submarines which could be used for this purpose. In consequence, they may be compelled to withdraw their ordinary submarines from other services, and in spite of the bulk of these submarines and their slow underwater speed, they could follow a convoy, and serve the double purpose of protecting that convoy from surface ship raids as well as attempt an underwater sweep against the submarines of an enemy underwater concentration.

None of these proposed methods are ideal. They would be the result of much improvisation, and hasty personnel training with all the consequent drawbacks. But if surface and aerial forces cannot deal with enemy submarines in sufficient numbers to influence the outcome of the war in Britain's favor, then Britain must eventually adopt the idea of using submarines to catch submarines.



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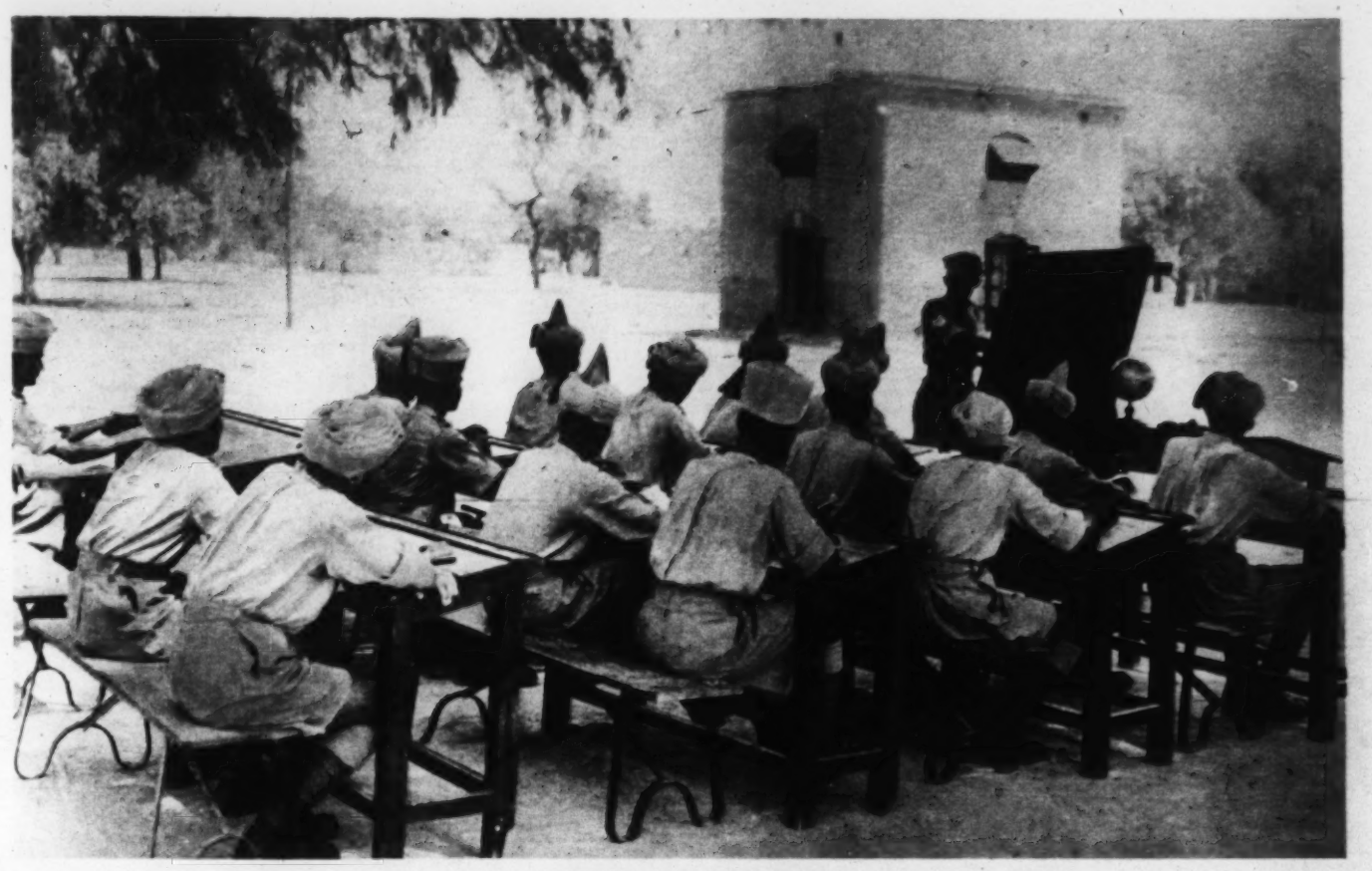
India's Army Learns Its A B C's

By G. Delap Stevenson



SCHOOL FOR PRIVATES
Recruits of the Indian Army at an Outdoor Geography Class

INDIA'S WAR EFFORT is destined to forward her progress in peace, for it means more education for a large number of her young men.

The new war industries, planned at Delhi by a conference of the British countries south of Suez, will require a great increase in the number of Indian technicians. The new Indian Navy and Air Force need many skilled men, while under modern conditions the expanding Indian Army must have soldiers with a sound general education.

The Government of India has started a scheme to train 3,000 men for industry immediately. The Navy and Air Force have their own schools and instructors, but the Indian Army has by far the widest educational influence. It is taking in recruits at the rate of 15,000 a month and aims at expanding to 500,000 men. There are already 60,000 Indians serving outside India, many of them in the Middle East.

During a recent visit to an Indian unit stationed in England I had convincing evidence of the progressive ideals prompting those entrusted with Indian Army training. My visit was to the Indian Animal Transport Contingent, which had been evacuated from France. The men had hung their large recreation room with brightly colored flags and put portraits of King George and Queen Elizabeth in a place of honor. There were maps on the walls showing the men's journeys since they had been abroad and railway posters of places in India. The men listened to Indian radio programs from the British Broadcasting Corporation every Sunday morning. They also had their own Urdu newspaper, printed in London, as well as many English picture papers. British troops had left behind a table-tennis table and a piano, and the Indians were experimenting with these new toys, the piano being of particular interest.

The Indian Contingent raised £70 for relief of distress in London, a large sum for their rates of pay. The colonel encouraged the subscription, for he said it was not good for them to receive all the comforts which English people sent them, and not give anything in return. The colonel was very much the father of his men and his appreciation of moral values was characteristic of the whole training.

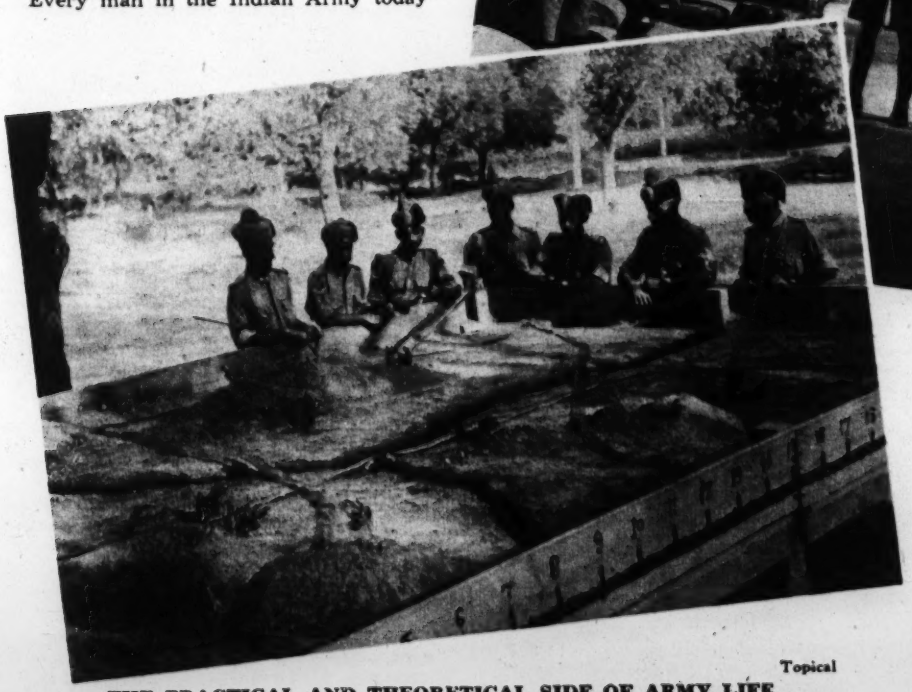
Since the World War, the Indian Army has built up a comprehensive system of education for its men. It has become, in fact, not only a military weapon but a great organization for adult education.

In India as a whole only 10 per cent of the people are literate, but the figure for the Indian Army is 90 per cent. This would be 100 per cent if applied to young soldiers only, but it is brought down by the presence of older men, most of them regimented tradesmen and servants.

Most European armies get recruits who have already had at least primary education, but the Indian Army has to be schoolmaster to untaught boys from remote villages. In Indian military centers one often sees groups of shaggy, unkempt young men waiting outside the recruiting office. The Army takes them in, gives them good clothes, and begins by teaching them to keep clean, to read and write and tell the time by the clock. Some months later one may meet the same young men again on a country road, proud and smart in khaki shorts and well-pressed pugarees. They are intent and businesslike, absorbed in calculations and instruments of their map-reading class.

Every man in the Indian Army today must learn to read and write in the early part of his training. The intelligent young man can advance through all the grades of Army schooling till he sits for the Indian Army Special Certificate, which is comparable to a university degree. He can qualify for a cadetship at the Indian Military Academy at Dehra Dun. This leads to full commissioned rank.

The Indian Army teaches through self-respect and natural loyalties. Indian regiments are chiefly recruited from certain martial races, and service in the Army is a proud tradition in many families. The first thing a recruit learns is the history of his regiment. His racial pride is encouraged and care is taken never to offend the religious feelings of any man. The result is that a modern outlook with a desire for progress has now been added to the old martial traditions of the Indian Army.



Topical

THE PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL SIDE OF ARMY LIFE
Kit Inspection by an Officer (Top) in the Barrack Room; Sepoys (Above) Learning the "Lay of the Land" With the Aid of a Sand Model

A Central Technical Training School for the Indian Army has been established. It is already large and is expected to multiply its present numbers 15 times by 1942. The instructors for the regimental classes of the Army are trained at a central Army School of Education.

There are five grades. Only about 20 per cent of the men stop at the elementary literacy required for the recruits' test. Eighty per cent take a third-class certificate, which includes the elements of arithmetic and of the history and geography of India. After this, 60 per cent go on to the second-class certificate, which is equivalent to a good primary education. Twenty per cent take the first-class certificate, which might be compared to a high school leaving examination, while 10 per cent achieve the special certificate.

There is no definite ruling as to the standards of education required for promotion, this being left to the judgment of commanding officers, but in general a man must have a third- or second-class certificate to become a noncommissioned officer and a first-class certificate for warrant officer rank. Practically the whole of the schooling is carried out in the regiments as part of the normal day's work.

In addition to the general certificates the Indian soldier may study for three certificates for proficiency in the English language. The man who wants to progress must know English, but the more elementary teaching is in Urdu. This is the lingua franca of the Indian Army, but it differs considerably from some of the mother tongues used by the men, so that many of them have to learn it almost as a new language. The Army writes in Roman characters, rather than in one of the many Indian scripts, though Roman characters have the disadvantage of not being widely used in civil life. It is possible, however, that eventually most Indian writing will be in Roman characters.

To a point the education of the Indian Army is severely practical. In mathematics, history, geography, and language it gives the men the knowledge they need to enable them to work with maps, handle modern machines and weapons, co-operate with British troops and understand the elements of imperial strategy.

Besides these subjects, however, there is a course called "Citizenship and General Knowledge," which teaches a man how to be a good citizen in the modern world. There is insistence on the virtues of comradeship and esprit de corps. The soldiers are taught how village social life and agriculture could be improved. Progressive organizations such as co-operative societies are explained to them, as well as the working of governmental bodies. In the more advanced grades, "Citizenship and General Knowledge" expands into an account of the governments of the British Empire and the world, with the great ideals of imperial unity and international peace. They have a course in current events. The Indian Army runs its own newspaper.

The aim is to develop intelligence so that the men shall prepare to be more efficient soldiers and better citizens. It is hoped that they will be missionaries of rural betterment when they go back to their villages. Scholastic work in the Army is closely co-ordinated with practical military training and the soldier's background. This co-ordination of hand and book work is what Mr. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi and other advanced thinkers have been advocating for Indian education in general.

Active service conditions naturally make the continuance of formal schooling difficult. The increasing mechanization of the Army, however, means that men will have to receive increasingly advanced education while they are being trained.

The Army runs three boarding schools for soldiers' sons, known as King George's Military Schools. These are well within the means of the private soldier. There is also the more expensive Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College. Soldiers' daughters are not yet looked after officially, but British officers' wives have for years been working among the soldiers' families, holding purdah parties for secluded women, and giving advice about the care of children. In some units British officers have established saving schemes for the men. When the soldier leaves the Army he is looked after by ex-service organizations known as District Soldiers' Boards.

Fire Fans at Play

By Douglas Nelson Rhodes

SINCE 1850, New Yorkers have dubbed them "Buffs"; Bostonians long ago began calling them "Sparks." In Chicago they are known simply as "Fans." But whatever their locally bestowed nickname, smoke eaters in engine houses everywhere recognize them for what they have proved themselves to be: the fireman's best friends.

There were fire buffs—to speak of fire fans collectively without regard to geographical appellations—centuries before there were fire departments. In even the earliest literature can be found descriptions of the buffs of ancient Rome, who stood up to their waists in the Tiber, industriously filling buckets for the Imperial Brigade while Nero's soldiers went about applying the torch.

In more modern times, the buffs have distinguished themselves on countless occasions. A determined group of them, under army leadership, was credited with ending the Chicago fire. San Francisco fans belong to one of the earliest groups of these hobbyists to form themselves into an exclusive, incorporated club. They organized their society on Nov. 4, 1851, and the members financed the purchase of a hand-pumping engine, which was added to the then rapidly growing city's volunteer fire department. The fire fan society likewise organized a company of firemen from their own ranks, which for years manned the engine house day and night without compensation other than the privilege of being on hand whenever a fire occurred.

The fire "buff" has always been the antithesis of the fire "bug." He will run miles to a fire even in the dead of night, but he is never guilty of arson and would not think of turning in a false alarm. A "buff" may be a lawyer, a laborer, a doctor or an international banker, but a fire engine siren will transform him instantly into just another youngster dashing down Main Street in the wake of a careening hook-and-ladder wagon.

* * *

Far from being mere curiosity seekers, fire fans often justify themselves by rendering valuable service in the field of fire prevention, and by their tireless efforts to promote better understanding between firemen and the public at large. But it takes a three-alarm fire to satisfy the secret ambition of every true buff. It is on these occasions that his assistance is most welcomed by the hard-pressed regular fire fighters, and it sometimes gives him the longed-for chance to climb ladders and lug hose with the best of them—to play at being a real smoke eater for a while.

From boyhood, fires proved a magnet to Washington; and it was his lifelong habit to follow the fire brigades whenever he had the opportunity, even while carrying the heavy responsibility of helping to found a new nation. Shortly after Washington became President he bought an old hand pump engine and presented it to his home town fire brigade in Alexandria, Virginia—an organization of which he was a member for three decades.

Once, while he was a delegate to the Continental Congress in Philadelphia, prior to becoming President, Washington was making an important speech to the body when the local fire brigade went by. As the story goes, he paused and glanced out of the window before reluctantly resuming his talk. Presently, more firemen clattered past, dragging the crude wooden apparatus of the time. Again Washington halted and peered outside. This time he detected an ominious rising cloud of black smoke on the horizon, whereupon Washington turned and addressed the Congress: "Gentlemen," he said, "the enemy fire has attacked. We must defend ourselves and our homes against it as vigorously as if it were a human tyrant. I move we recess and lend our efforts to resist it."

Before anyone could second the motion, Washington left the room and sprinted to the scene of the blaze.

The name "fire buff" has an interesting origin. During the old days of New York, prior to the Civil War period, that city, like all others in the country of the same era, relied entirely on groups of organized volunteers for fire protection. Though the firemen had to buy all their own equipment, it was considered a signal honor to belong to a fire company, and only the more important citizens were invited to join. The average fan, thus excluded from active participation as fire fighters, were compelled to invent their own legitimate excuses for going to fires. These outsiders solved their problem by providing themselves with great buffalo robes which they kept near at hand, then whenever the fire bell sounded they would seize the robes and scamper after the engines. Arriving at the blaze, the buffs would cover the sweating horses with the buffalo robes and tend the animals, while regular firemen gave all their attention to putting out the fire. Soon all of New York was calling these fans "Buffalos." After a time it was shortened to "Buffs," and so their name remains today.

There are more than 150,000 members in the several hundred organized fire fan societies in the United States. The Buffs of New York City comprise perhaps the largest single group to be found anywhere. Their roster lists many prominent men, and include one man who has become the most famous fire fan in the world.

Very few firemen or fans anywhere are not familiar with the name and achievements of Dr. Harry Archer, famed surgeon of New York. For more than 30 years Dr. Archer has held undisputed claim to being the world's Number One Fire Fan. Present at every major fire in Manhattan since the turn of the century, Dr. Archer has given free attention as a physician to 250,000 injured firemen since he became a buff!

Twenty years ago Dr. Archer presented the N. Y. F. D. with an ambulance designed and equipped for fire department work. Since then he has donated a fleet of similar conveyances, and recently put into service what he calls the "Fireman's Traveling Hospital." This is considered the greatest fire fighting aid to appear since the advent of the aerial ladder.

* * *

Dr. Archer's services are available to the department 24 hours a day and, though he is officially designated as "Honorary" Chief Surgeon of the N. Y. F. D., he is in almost complete charge of the medical branch of the department. He receives no monetary compensation for his work.

Other New York buffs operate motorized wagons that trundle to night alarms and supply food and drink to weary firemen as they ply their hazardous trade. Quite a number of influential buffs have obtained permission from the city officials to equip their cars with sirens and bells, and have installed alarm recorders beside their beds and in their offices.

One ardent buff, a partner in one of the world's largest banks, never misses a multiple-alarm fire, even if it means interrupting a board of directors' meeting. At home, one wall of his bedroom is covered with a map of Manhattan Island. On it are thousands of tiny light bulbs marking the location of alarm boxes. These are hooked up with Central Alarm Headquarters, and when any box in the city is "pulled" a bulb flashes, marking the vicinity where a fire is in progress. This fan spends his evenings sitting before the map watching for three-alarm fires. When a big blaze is located, he jumps into his limousine and dashes away to witness it.

The "Sparks" of Boston comprise several groups of energetic fire fans who take their hobby seriously. Probably the best known of these societies is the famous "Box 52 Club." The club gets its

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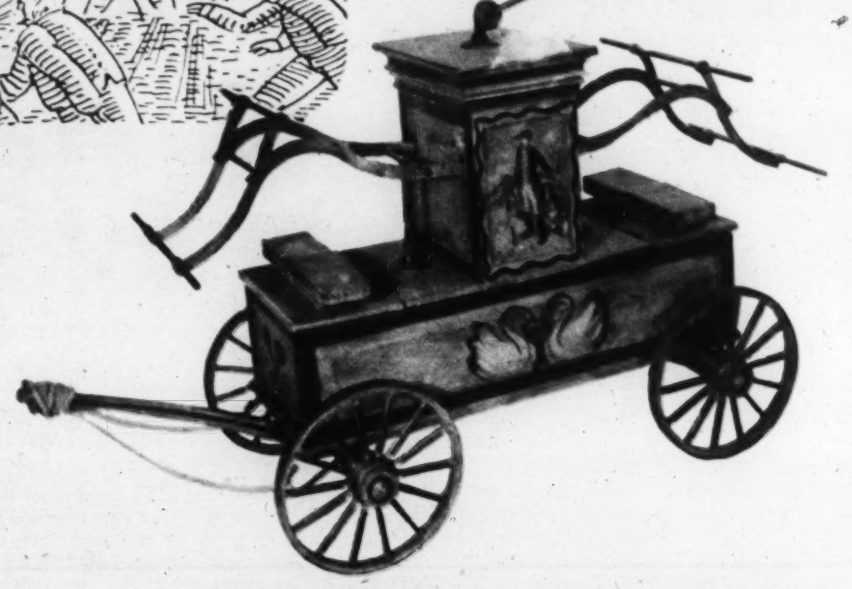


A FIRE ENGINE USED IN GEORGE WASHINGTON'S DAY

American Reserve Insurance Co., Seagrave Corp.

Women Build a Symphony

By Dorothea Kahn

MUSIC OF a great symphony pours from the old Auditorium Theater building into Chicago's loop. Tchaikovsky . . . But who would guess, standing on the street below picking up strains of a rehearsal, that every instrument, from violin to the echoing woodwinds and brasses, is played by a woman? There is nothing noticeably feminine about this playing—it is just music.

Why shouldn't it be, ask members of the Chicago Woman's Symphony Orchestra which is being heard for the first time this season on a national radio network. Why should there not be a few orchestras giving equal opportunity to women musicians? Were women admitted to these other organizations, there would probably be no reason for a woman's group. But with a few exceptions, there has been no place for feminine artists in major American symphonic ranks. They must make their own place.

This Chicago orchestra did not spring up over night. It has won sudden attention nationally because Libby-Owens-Ford Glass Company are sponsoring it in regular Sunday afternoon programs. But it took the women 15 years of hard work to reach this point. They earned by patient labor every bit of notice they are now getting. They are grateful that their efforts have won them co-operation of a lay board of managers which, under leadership of Mrs. James G. Shakman, got them their season on the air.

* * *

Lillian Poenisch, bronze-haired cornetist and one of the three founders of the orchestra, told me the story. Listening to her, I realized it takes the doughty spirit of the trouper to keep at such an endeavor until success is reached.

Three young women musicians with professional experience, who longed to play in a symphony orchestra, went out together to try out for a woman's orchestra then being formed. Miss Poenisch was one, Lois Bickl and Adeline Schmidt were the others.

"We were disappointed in the orchestra," Miss Poenisch recalled. "We felt it was going to be a commercial venture. As we walked down the street, we met Richard Czerwonky, an orchestra conductor, and told him our troubles. He listened with much sympathy and advised us to form our own group. He would volunteer to conduct our orchestra if we formed one, he said.

"We decided to call together others we knew who were playing professionally and make a start," she said. Some 25 young women responded. For a season they rehearsed just for the joy of playing together. Mr. Czerwonky conducted. But playing without an audience was not stimulating. Players began to skip rehearsals. The group dwindled. Mr. Czerwonky hinted that it wasn't worth while to spend his time on so small a group. That was when Lillian Poenisch and "a friend who had a check book," Gertrude Early, engaged the Goodman Theater for a concert.

"We felt sure that rehearsing for a concert would be different. Many more would come out. And they did," said Miss Poenisch. There were 45 women in the orchestra when it made its first public appearance. A few instruments, about five, were played by men, since at that time they could not find women to play well every symphonic instrument.

On the whole, the concert was a success. Critics wrote encouragingly. Enough tickets were sold to repay Miss Early and pay something to the performers.

That summer the girls formed an association. Miss Poenisch was elected president. She and her fellow workers raised $900 to start the next season.

The year 1926 saw progress. The players gave six concerts, and Miss Judith Waller, educational director of the radio station WMAQ, put one concert on the air and paid the girls $260 for it. How that swelled the treasury!

* * *

In the years to follow, the women made steady progress. They played under women conductors—Ethel Leginska, Ebba Sundstrom, Gladys Welge. Then they made a practice of having guest conductors. But until Izler Solomon walked on to the scene, they never felt they had found a permanent conductor.

Youthful Mr. Solomon, who had directed a number of small city symphony orchestras, has proved to be just the right conductor for this orchestra, in the opinion of its members.

"But aren't you criticized for not having a woman director?" one of them was asked.

"Yes we are," she replied. "But we don't think we should be. The important thing is that the orchestra should perform; and Mr. Solomon can make our orchestra play."

Izler Solomon directs with intensity, but with a quiet courtesy that wins co-operation. As a boy, not many years ago, he won notice in his native St. Paul, Minn., and his adopted Kansas City, Mo. The latter city, where his father ran a small grocery store, sent him, as it did Marion Talley, to New York to study music. He was only 14 then, and he finished high school while he studied violin.

His first experience in orchestra conducting was with the newly formed Lansing (Mich.) Civic Symphony. Later he was made conductor of the Illinois Symphony Orchestra, a federal music project. It was from this post that he came to the Chicago Woman's Symphony.

Individual members of the orchestra have been recruited in a variety of ways. A good number are "charter members," players in that original group 15 years ago. Others are talented youngsters whom the orchestra has sought out. The orchestra hears of a girl who has won honors for playing in a high school orchestra; they invite her to a try-out. That was the way they found Mary Coleman, the bass viol.

Then there was the first oboe, Dorothy Thomas. The women first heard of her when she was playing with a college band. Their informant told them of this brilliant young oboist, but got the name of the college wrong. They wrote the college and were told she was not known there.

* * *

They heard of her again from a man who drives bands about the country in buses. "Last bunch I drove had a wonderful girl oboe player," he said. From his description it was the same girl. But he didn't know the address of the band.

Then one day a girl walked into the office of the Woman's Symphony Orchestra here and timidly asked for an audition. It was the oboe player. No returned prodigal ever got such a welcome as this stranger. And Dorothy Thomas has proved to be just the find they hoped she would prove.

All of the members of the orchestra are professionals who have exemplified their ability. To name just a few: Evelyn Davis, concertmaster, is a pupil of Leopold Auer; Lois Bichl, solo 'cellist, is a teacher of note; Jenska Slebos, second 'cellist, was

(Continued on page 13)

SOME CHICAGO SYMPHONY FACES

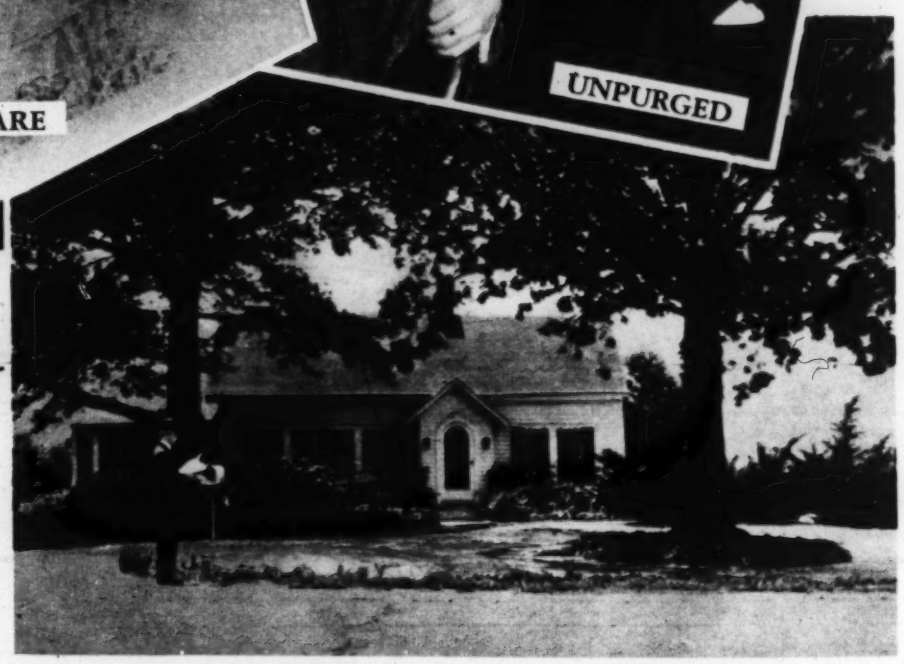
Dorothy Thomas (Top Left), Solo Oboist; Lillian Poenisch (Top Right), the Orchestra's First President; Kathleen Gallagher, Violinist; Margaret Sweeney, Harpist; Izler Solomon, Conductor, and the Violin Section

LEAVING THE WHITE HOUSE

FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE

PLANS FOR ROOSEVELT SQUARE

UNPURGED



Wide World, Harris & Ewing

IN THE TRACKS OF SENATOR WALTER F. GEORGE
Mr. George Collects the Mail From the RFD Box in Front of His Home on the Outskirts of Vienna, Georgia

Mr. George of Georgia

By Richard Lee Strout

NOT LONG AGO a Washington correspondent was assigned to the task of collecting early morning Senatorial comment on a subject which, for the present purpose, does not concern us. It was an outrageously early hour for reporters, it was in fact about half-past 7, when housewives were just getting breakfast and householders were bringing in the morning newspaper from front porches. The reporter demanded whom the managing editor thought he could interview at that time of day.

"Well," said the latter, "there's so and so; you might get them out of bed. And there's George of Georgia. He's probably at work now—at his office!"

The quiet, firm-stepping, aristocratic figure of Senator George is, in fact, more often than not seen going down the marble corridors of the Senate Office Building at a time when other members of the body are just taking their final delightful morning's sleep. The Senate does not meet formally till noon. But Mr. George has done a day's work by then. He lets himself in with his own key. His secretary, Christie Bell Kennedy, does not come in till later. There Senator George opens the mail—and reads it. The biggest bunch of mail in a Senator's day comes on the early morning delivery. It is probably fair to say that a constituent who writes Senator George a letter has as much chance of its being read by the Senator personally as the constituent of any other member of the body, and a whole lot better than most.

Physically, Senator George is a little apart from the standard senatorial type. This is not merely because he is good-looking, for members of the Senate are, more often than not, rather distinguished men who command attention. But there is nothing of the hustings about Mr. George. He is quiet, reserved and, perhaps, a trifle austere. At any rate, Mrs. George calls her husband "Mr. George." There are not very many people who call him "Walter." Cordell Hull, one of the Administration members who is closest to the new chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, does not. The two men respect and admire each other. There is an undercurrent of affection between them. But it is not of the back-slapping political sort which is so frequent in Washington.

This is not to say that Mr. George is a cold man. There is a quizzical twinkle in his eye. When his dry humor finds expression it is frequently in a practical fashion. He likes to roam his native Georgia woods and may be persuaded at intervals to take in the movies. But he is more fond of domestic comfort, and his own hearthside. He has two grown sons, one an Atlanta businessman, another in the Naval Air Corps. The feeling he is apt to inspire is not so much vociferous warmth as quiet confidence and respect. He is no political glamor boy coasting along with an attractive personality and a "hog-calling" voice. Mr. George can ring the rafters on occasion, but he generally speaks quietly and draws a large audience out of the belief that he has mastered his opinions.

The most celebrated incident politically about Mr. George is that of the Roosevelt "purge" that failed. This is characteristic of both men, and shows their latent ability to subordinate personal considerations. It casts light on their mutual relationship, too—and this relationship may play a part in history, since Mr. George, as chairman of the powerful 23-man Foreign Relations Committee, commands the legislative body which first passes on the Administration's foreign policies.

The event occurred in the 1938 congressional primary. Mr. George had fought Mr. Roosevelt's bill to reorganize the Supreme Court. He had differed with the New Deal on a number of domestic and social issues. In fact, Mr. George epitomizes much that is characteristic in the conservative Southern wing of the Democratic Party. He is a substantial, conservative Southern Senator whose appearance inspires respect, and whose mental caliber is distinctly above the average. From a platform at Barnesville, Ga., on which Mr. George himself sat, Mr. Roosevelt urged his defeat, on the ground that he "cannot possibly in my judgment be classified as belonging to the liberal school of thought." When the President finished, in one of those dramatic human incidents which sprinkle the pages of politics, Mr. George promptly shook his hand, saying, "I accept the challenge." Mr. Roosevelt replied with a smile, "God bless you, Walter; let's always be friends."

Later, Mr. George argued that he was "a liberal, but a liberal within the Constitution." He had, indeed, gone along with the New Deal on a number of important measures, particularly in the early days. While he differed with the President on the court plan, the Utility Holding Company bill, the Guffey Coal Act, the Wage-Hour bill and the Executive Reorganization bill, the record at the time Mr. Roosevelt sought to defeat him showed he had voted for 15 out of 24 measures. He approved such early reforms as the NRA, AAA, TVA, the Banking and SEC bills, Wagner Labor Act, and Social Security.

He did not have a great deal of difficulty in defeating the "purge" and getting re-elected in Georgia, due both to his own wide popularity and also to the poll-tax system in the South, which gives considerable political leverage to the occupant of office. In the election itself he piled up 66,987 votes to his opponent's 3,442.

It is fair to say that both Mr. George and Mr. Roosevelt, although belonging to different wings of the same party, and more often than not separated on social and economic reforms, have retained mutual respect for the other, and have not let their Barnesville clash embitter relations. On foreign policies Senator George has seen very closely with Mr. Hull, to whom he owes his party allegiance rather than to the President. Senator George supported the Hull reciprocal trade agreements when his predecessor in the committee chairmanship, Key Pittman, opposed them.

"I have never been an isolationist," he told reporters recently, "nor have I been for intervention. I favor making the whole Western Hemisphere economically as well as militarily immune from attack." He also stated, "I do not anticipate any change in our policy of giving Great Britain every possible assistance."

Mr. George and President Roosevelt had a friendly chat recently at the White House after it became apparent that the Senator would be the next committee chairman. But it is neither in keeping with Mr. George's character, nor with the past relations of the two men, that he should be as intimate at the White House as was gregarious Mr. Pittman.

Perhaps nothing illustrates the relative position of Messrs. George and Roosevelt better than a few specific citations. The difference on the Supreme Court reorganization bill has already been cited.

Mr. George condemned the President's destroyers-defense bases deal on Constitutional grounds, though he approved of the result. Previously, however, he had helped lead the Administration's fight to repeal the arms embargo.

In debate on the Selective Service Act he accused the Administration of a "dilatory attitude" in preparations for defense.

He argued strongly against the President's request for power to send the National Guard anywhere in the Western Hemisphere in peacetime, declaring that this was "the doctrine of militarism, the doctrine of tyranny, the doctrine of dictatorship."

It is natural that Mr. George should scrutinize the views of a man who had sought his political defeat. In a sense the situation is of a President dealing with a chairman belonging to a rival party, willing to co-operate on matters of national moment but firmly using his own judgment in the approach to each subject.

Senator George was born 62 years ago at Preston, Georgia. Though he looks a bit like a patrician he is proud to recall that he was the "son of a tenant farmer" of Welsh and English stock, and during boyhood followed his parent from farm to farm. Working as farm laborer he also plowed through grade school and Mercer University, to the harvest of an LL.D. degree. Then Mr. George started practicing law in Vienna, Ga., in 1901 and half a dozen years later was elected circuit judge. Something of the dignity of the bench still clings to him, and perhaps that is the secret of his temper. He was on various state benches for 15 years.

He has a penchant for hard work, and possesses a good memory. One story told about him in Washington is that he once gave a reporter a quarter hour extemporaneous statement, and an hour later "repeated it, word for word, period for period, to other reporters who had got wind of it."

He has been elected three times to the Senate, and only nine members now have served longer than he.

Enter the County Manager

By Leonard S. Kenworthy

A POLITICAL REVOLUTION is now taking place in Henrico County, Virginia, within earshot of St. John's Church, where Patrick Henry shouted his defiance of George III and within gunshot of land once owned by Nathaniel Bacon of Bacon's Rebellion fame. The issue in this instance is a new type of county government—the county manager plan—modeled after the city manager system already in vogue in nearly 500 municipalities in the United States.

Rumblings of this current revolution were heard soon after the slump in '29. High taxes, hitherto disregarded, now seemed enormous to Henrico County taxpayers, and a lack of government services, previously unnoticed, now seemed inexcusable to awakened citizens.

Conscious of trouble, the Board of Supervisors bestirred themselves. Taxes were cut to a minimum—and deficits ensued. So taxes were raised again. About the same time a special grand jury investigation revealed irregularities in the handling of funds.

Then came the Virginia State auditor's report on April 10, 1933. "In our judgment," he wrote, "no county in the Commonwealth is a better example than yours of the indefiniteness of responsibility that is inherent in the board of supervisors form of government. . . . It is apparent that the volume and variety of the county's activities are such that the affairs of the county are not, and probably cannot be, properly administered under the form of government that has been followed."

As if that were not enough, he punctuated his report with such words and phrases as overpayments, underpayments of claims, errors in pay rolls, no receipts, no uniformity of rates, and administrative laxness. Coleman Andrews had written these blunt statements and his receptive audience did the rest.

* * *

A Citizens League was formed and an able constitutional lawyer, J. Randolph Tucker, was corralled as chairman. Latent opposition was aroused and by fall the Court House Ring was doomed. The State legislature had passed a bill the previous year permitting counties to set up the county manager or county executive type of government already in use in modified form in Arlington County. The Citizens League saw its chance and fought a good fight. On Sept. 20, 1933, by a majority of 300 in 2,800 votes cast, Henrico became the first county in Virginia to adopt the full-fledged county manager plan.

Its adoption, however, caused serious difficulties. Once elected, government officials are not likely to give up their lucrative offices willingly, especially when their term of office has not expired. Such it was with the incumbent Board of Supervisors. Elected in 1931 for four years, they did not intend to be ousted from their positions when they had served but half their term. The right of the incumbents was upheld by the lower court, but the newly elected supervisors were awarded these posts by the State Court of Appeals.

Many men were considered for manager, but the man desired was found in Staunton, Va., in the person of Willard F. Day. He makes an unpretentious appearance, but behind that plain exterior is a statesman, an organizer, and a worker with talent for finance. Without using the palaver of the politician, he is gracious and friendly. Firm and decisive, even blunt at times, he accomplishes tasks with alacrity and care.

* * *

From the public platform some win their case. On the printed page others plead their cause. Performance does not always keep pace with promise. With Day it is different. He is an executive rather than a reformer. His consuming interest is good government. First he completes the assigned task thoroughly. Then, when the public's confidence has been won, he presents further plans. He does not run counter to public opinion. Neither does he pursue it. Nevertheless, he helps create it.

Mr. Day's dealings with his men inspire them to the highest type of service. Four of his former aides have become city managers. One was his successor in Staunton, a second is the present manager of that same city, a third is manager at Lexington, and a fourth at Harrisonburg, Va.

WILLARD F. DAY
Manager of Henrico County, Virginia

Mr. Day brought to Henrico County experience as well as ideas. After completing the civil engineering course at Milton University, in Baltimore, he took up road building and engineering, serving as inspector of construction for the Maryland Road Commission, as resident engineer with the State Highway Department, as county engineer for Campbell County, Va., as a field engineer for the Standard Oil Company, and as city manager of Staunton for 11 years. There he achieved a reputation by the construction of the municipal water works, the rebuilding of City Hall, the purchase of a city quarry, and the winning of first place in a national contest for three consecutive years for his annual reports. While there he had served as president of the International City Managers Association.

Mrs. Day is an accomplished musician, who had served as accompanist for Marian Talley.

* * *

According to Mr. Day, the inauguration of the merit system has been the greatest change that has taken place in Henrico County during his five years in office. In 1933, 25 elected officials carried on their duties with one eye on the political weathervane and the other on the piles of letters from persons to whom they had made promises. Today the voters elect but seven men, a county clerk, a commonwealth attorney, a sheriff, and the Board of Supervisors. It is the members of this board who choose the county manager, in whom is vested appointive power for most of the remaining offices.

Appointments are not made by civil service examinations, but the spirit of the merit system prevails. Chosen on the basis of ability and freed from fear of the political guillotine, these men feel that they owe their allegiance to the citizens of the county rather than to the politicians of a party. Election day was once a holiday for county workers. Today they vote as others do, before or after work, according to their convictions. The result has been a high type of efficient, loyal personnel.

In 1933 sectionalism in the county was rife. Each district had its own levies. Roads and schools were built without regard to the needs of other localities. Supervisors represented districts rather than the county as a whole and their actions were influenced by this fact.

Today construction, purchasing, and maintenance are on a county-wide basis. Educational opportunities and government services are more nearly equalized than before. Citizens think in terms of county rather than districts. Educational facilities have been enlarged. A new high school and two elementary schools have been built. Three modern home economics cottages have been constructed. To provide vocational training the Virginia Randolph Negro Training School has been acquired. More school busses, more teachers, and an average salary increase of more than $200 per teacher indicate the improvement. A nine-month school term replaces the previous eight-month term.

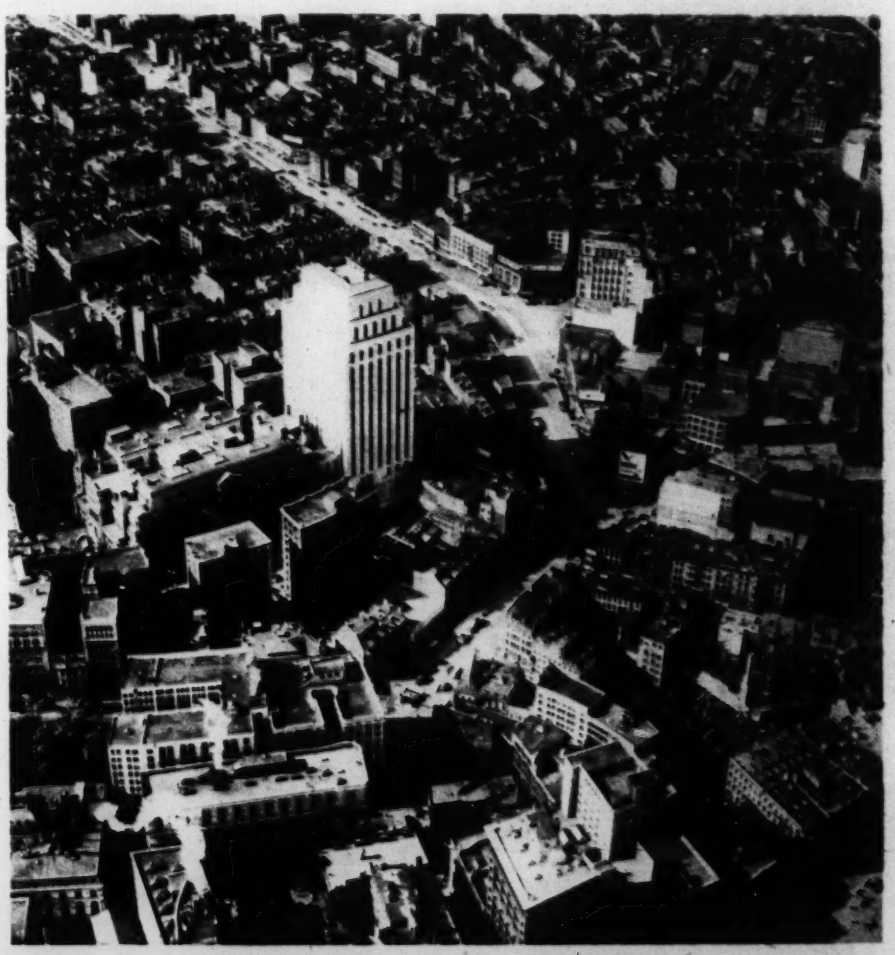
* * *

An equally spectacular story can be told of services rendered. In the first year of the manager government four district road forces were abolished and a county unit adopted. An equipment depot for police cars, busses, snow plows, rollers, and trucks replaced private garages. From a plan of privately owned police automobiles, the county shifted to government ownership of 10 modern radio-equipped cars. Fingerprinting has been introduced and a "strong-jail" established where the county profits by caring for state and federal charges. In 1933 only one sanitary district was provided with water, sewage, and fire service. Since the inauguration of the manager plan three new sanitary districts have enjoyed these benefits.

All this and much more has been accomplished with a decrease in all but one district. In the one exception the rise has been a slight one calculated to equalize the tax burden throughout the county. It is the wealthiest district, and remains a strong supporter of the county manager plan because of a general feeling that tax burdens are equitably distributed.

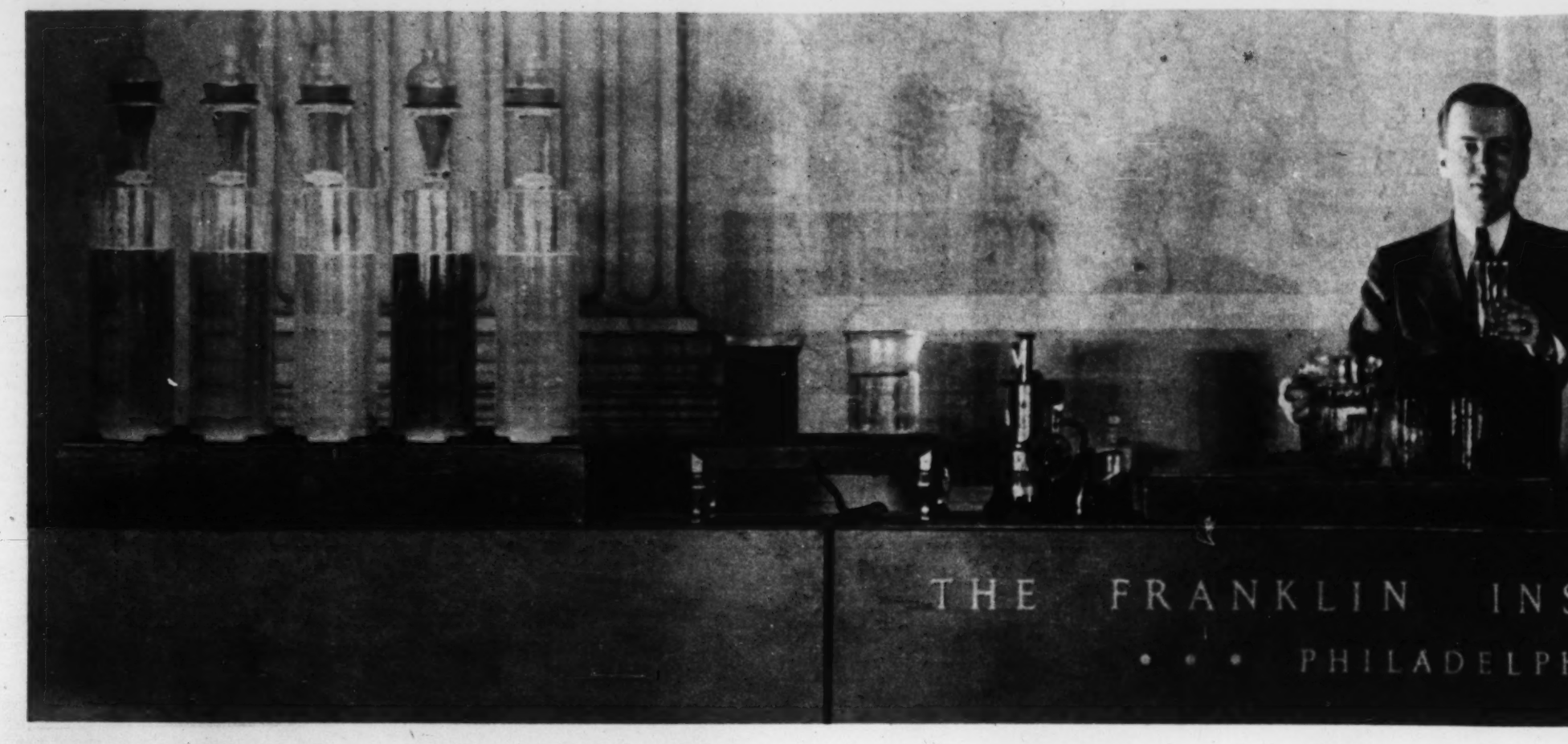
How can a county better its government and yet reduce taxes? First there were drastic curtailments in existing expenses. Five officials had collected an aggregate of $30,000 per year under the fee system. With the inception of the county manager, two of these offices were abolished. The

(Continued on page 13)



Fairchild Aerial Surveys, Inc., Domenti Studio

LANDMARK OF COUNTY MANAGEMENT
The New Court House in Boston, Seat of Suffolk County's Legal Affairs



Where Doing

By Herbert B. N

Natural Science Editor of The Chri

IF IT'S NEW, if it's got zip, get-up-and-go, if it's something so vitally important to everyday living that everyone should know about it, then it's a subject worthy of prominent display in the museum of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia. There in a few words you have the policy of a modern wonderland of science where mist is stripped from mystery and even the most intricate processes of applied research are explained in words or ways grammar school children can understand.

Franklin Institute features not only seeing and hearing of past accomplishments in fields of communications, transportation, illumination, electrical engineering, chemistry, music, astronomy, and a host of others, but it features doing as well. In this respect it differs from the average repository of static, glass-enclosed displays labeled "Do Not Touch." Exhibits here are marked "Press Button," "Crank Vigorously," or "Climb Aboard." Production lines of model chemical works actually turn out finished products, dynamos that were meant to turn out power actually run, and wheels that should spin actually turn.

For those who would like to know the stars better, see some of the fainter bodies supposed to be visible but actually too dim to compete with city glare, or witness demonstrations explaining how modern astronomers "got that way" about stellar theories and discoveries, there's the Institute's Fels Planetarium with a flexible program of daily lectures. Beneath a dome upon which the stars and planets are projected as tiny bodies making their rounds, visitors from grammar schools to Rotary clubs add to their knowledge of astronomy.

Up on the roof an observatory equipped with telescopes and other instruments has been provided for those whose interest goes beyond planetarium lectures. For the rabid enthusiast, there's the Amateur Telescope Makers' Club, liveliest gang of spare-time hard workers in the place. Every evening for months they'll carefully place their hands over two glass discs with grinding compound between, and go through a series of bodily contortions intended to produce just the right curve. When their 'scope is finished they spend a night or two under the stars—then back to the cellar to start on another.

Have you ever wished you could really get up close to a modern steam locomotive, find out what makes it go and why it continually sounds like a steed champing at the bit with its audible "ping-fff, ping-fff"? At Franklin you get as close as you like.

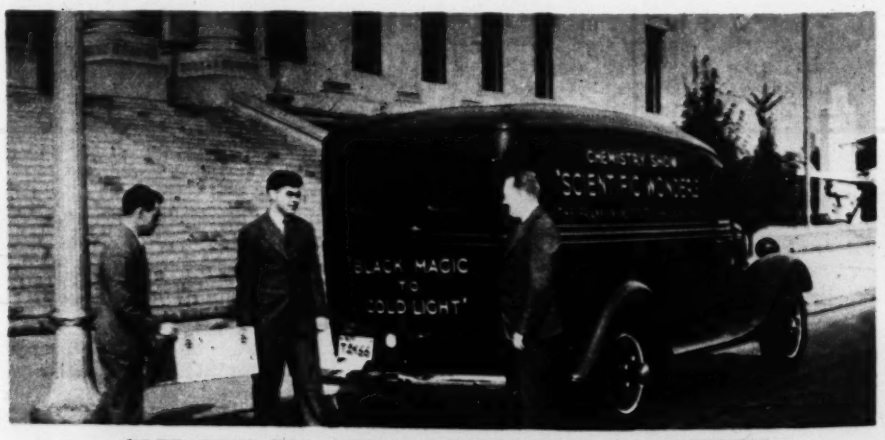
Just around the corner from the Planetarium entrance many a lost wanderer has opened the door of the railroad engineering department and blinked in surprise to see a giant locomotive standing there like an elephant parked in a parlor. Throngs of youngsters, mothers, dads, and grandparents have climbed all over it, clanged the bell, pulled the throttle, closed the air brake, and completed all the rites of the engine driver, as they actually drove it back and forth on its museum track. Down below is a pit allowing a worm's-eye view as well.

Joseph Mahoney, the guide, knows the whole story of "60,000" better than anyone else. He was foreman of a shop in the Baldwin Locomotive Works when this experimental engine was made. Built during the early days of the depression as the last word in locomotives, it toured the country in search of a buyer at a time when no railroad was adding to its rolling stock. It still is one of the most up-to-date locomotives in America.

Those who went to either the San Francisco or New York World's Fair will remember meeting "Peter the Voder." Pete is the latest addition of research to sound engineering. He is a combination of gears, levers, vacuum tubes, loudspeakers, whistles, and squeaks that under the ingenious management of an operator actually produces synthetic speech. Pete does imitations, too, and can laugh, cry, scream, or yell. He has 23 different sounds that combine to make up speech. They are controlled by 10 white keys which form the vowels and three black ones producing the consonants. Built by the Bell Telephone Laboratories, Pete was first publicly exhibited at the Institute.

A complement to the machine that talks is an automaton that draws pictures and writes in her copy book. It is equally versed in English and French, draws ships, Chinese temples, and Cupid in various poses. The motions of the hand when the springs are wound up—in and out, up and down, right and left, or in scrolls—are effected by three sets of cams on one shaft. The exhibit illustrates the use of

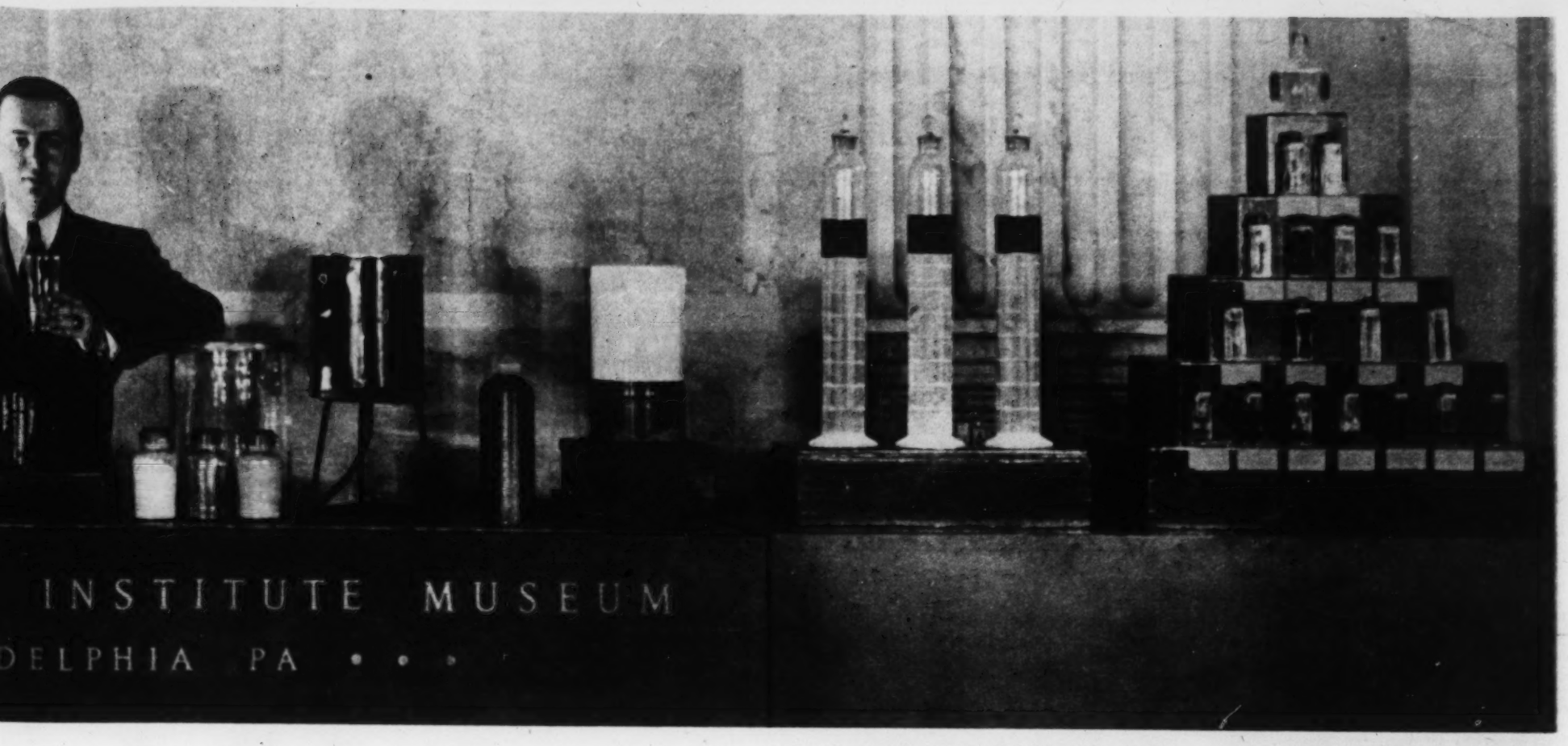
CARVING AN AMERICAN CLASSIC IN RELIEF



PREPARING FOR ACTION IN OUTLYING COMMUNITIES

ASTRONOMY—THE MAKE-YOUR-OWN-TELESCOPE DEPARTMENT

GLASS BLOWING IN HALL OF MECHANICS



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cams to change rotary motion into eccentric, without which we would not have the automobile, sewing machine, intertype, or any one of many modern uses. The machine is believed to have been made by Maillardet, a Frenchman, about 1840.

In the aviation section are exhibits tracing the growth of heavier-than-air craft from the time the Wright Brothers made their first flight. The plane with which Amelia Earhart flew the Atlantic is here, and an original Wright model presented by Grover C. Bergdoll, who flew it in 1912-14. With it he established a reputation as a dare-devil, flying it long after it had been outmoded.

Like the majority of the personnel of the Franklin Institute, W. H. Sheahan, in charge of the aviation section, has a close connection with the exhibits under his charge. He was trained by the Wright Brothers and in those early days often flew with them.

Down in the Marine section last winter was featured a radio-controlled model of the motor ship North Star, built by the late Thomas H. Dougherty of Wayne, Pa., and operated in a huge tank.

In the Little Theater, talking pictures of an educational nature are featured. Subjects vary all the way from "King Cotton" and "Cruising down to Rio" to the stories behind the production of gasoline, mineral, chemicals, and manufactured products. Many are furnished by large concerns.

Demonstrations of high-test safety glass for automobiles are given daily. Early safety glass wasn't much good in cold weather—you couldn't see through it. And if you parked your car in the hot sun very many times the plastics turned purple or yellow-brown. Last spring, however, manufacturers of safety glass were awarded medals by the Institute and now guides show how tough it is by bouncing 16-pound bowling balls on it.

Some departments of the Institute are not satisfied with keeping up in modern research; they stay ahead of it. The Bartol Foundation, for example, is vitally concerned with cosmic ray research, trying to find out exactly what cosmic rays are, where they come from, their energy, and what becomes of them.

The Institute is participating in the present expedition of Admiral Byrd to the Antarctic. Before heading south, a stop was made in Philadelphia to pick up instruments for detecting earthquakes, recording cosmic rays, forecasting the weather, etc.

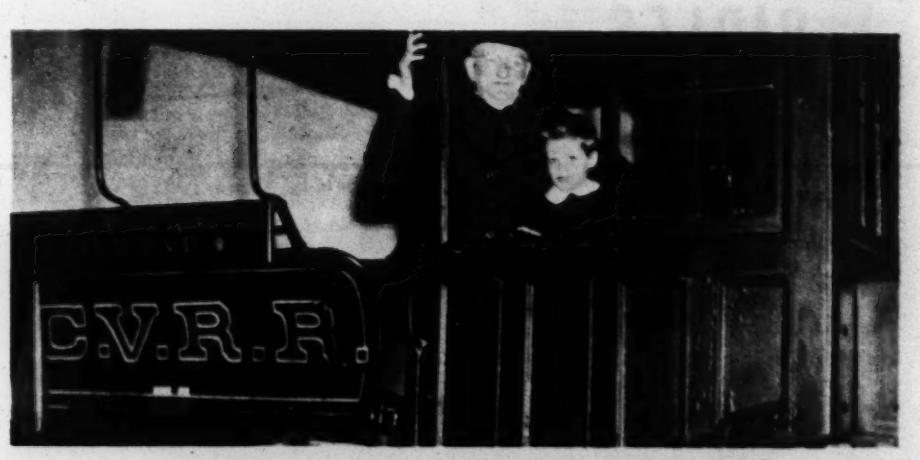
All this activity is just as Benjamin Franklin would have had it were he in charge today. His investigations into the nature of lightning at a time when the electrical phenomenon was little known finds a counterpart in the daily demonstrations of man-made lightning at the Institute. After the demonstrations, one may see Franklin's experimental equipment, used when Philadelphia was still under the British crown. His printing press is there, too. In fact, the museum is quite proud of the fact that it has the finest collection of "Franklinana" known.

To see everything in the Institute, in fact to just cover the corridors and exhibit halls, will take several days of any visitor's time, but when he finishes he can feel he's added tremendously to his knowledge of things chemical, mechanical, and historical. There are even departments for the artistic. Photographic exhibits of salon prints are changed regularly, and last fall saw the fifteenth annual competition for small soap sculptures.

On my way back to the hotel after a day at the Museum I couldn't help thinking how widespread had been the influence of Franklin, as statesman, natural scientist, and man of letters. "Born in Philadelphia at the age of 17," as one local patriot expresses it, he participated in the achievement of American independence, represented the new country before the courts of Europe, and in America had time to found a philosophical society, establish a library system, museums, and business enterprises, all after the age when most men retire. His name appears everywhere in Philadelphia, over schools, a street, publishing house, hotel, parkway, bank, restaurant, and shoe-shine parlor.

And by the way, should you ever receive a check from the Franklin Institute, drawn on the Franklin National Bank and signed by Benjamin Franklin, don't think for a minute it's a gag and send it back. Benjamin Franklin really is treasurer of the Institute, and the check won't bounce.

DEVICES THAT APPEAL TO YOUNGSTERS
The Doll at the Left has a Repertory of Drawings Made Possible by Changes in an Ingenious Mechanism Above, Watching a Chemistry Show



THE PIONEER'S CONDUCTOR AND A YOUNG GUEST

PATTING A REAL LIVE LOCOMOTIVE Gladys Muller

Among the New Books

The Story of a Nature Lover

My Country: The America I Knew, by Clarence Hawkes. Boston: Chapman & Grimes, Inc. $2.

THIS VOLUME from the pen of a true nature lover is another evidence of the success which may come to one deprived of one of the supposed essential senses, normal vision. For more than 50 years Mr. Hawkes has been unable to see, yet his studies of nature, his knowledge of literature, and acquaintance with men and things have enabled him to produce several volumes which have brought cheer and entertainment to a host of readers. His book, "Hitting the Dark Trail," literally girdled the globe. It was published in Chinese, also in English and American braille and in "moon" type, thus bringing cheer and an inspiring faith to many persons deprived of material vision. Proof of this is found in several letters from personages of distinction which appear in this volume.

"My Country" is largely biographical. It deals with many incidents in the life of this many-sided man, laboring under a handicap that has all too often greatly circumscribed a useful career. His fortitude, backed by a firm faith, is an excellent parallel to the mental impetus which has brought to Helen Keller, similarly circumstanced, a useful and happy life.

* * *

Clarence Hawkes is a born naturalist. From boyhood, creatures and conditions of the open quite entranced him. Even at the age of 13, when his vision became impaired, he was well founded in the ways of nature. This deprivation did not stop his career. It broadened and deepened his inner sense of vision, and he became something more than a naturalist, an observer and recorder of the ways of society. That Mr. Hawkes has had intimate contact with many noted people is evident from many incidents related and from letters reproduced in this volume.

An incident which aroused much attention a third of a century ago, the so-called "nature-faking exposé," is set forth with characteristic verve. The parts played by John Burroughs, Ernest Thompson Seton, the Rev. Wm. J. Long, the alleged culprit, and the finale administered so skillfully by President Roosevelt (T. R.) are all set forth with first-hand knowledge of one who participated in the mêlée. It had the effect, at least, of discouraging the tendency to attribute impossible acts to animals quite beyond the practical facts, and of definitely denouncing exaggeration.

* * *

"Abraham Lincoln's Last Pleasure Trip" puts in verse an incident which Mr. Hawkes, when a student at Perkins Institute, heard related by Charles Carleton Coffin, a correspondent for The Boston Journal during the Civil War. That the author's effort was well received is evidenced by letters from Robert T. Lincoln and Mr. Coffin himself. Two chapters, "Where I Studied Woodcraft" and "The Boy With the Dinner Pail," are replete with the adventures of a keen-eyed youth whose greatest delight was in prying into the innermost secrets of the nature about him. His story of the American bittern is especially entertaining.

There are also chapters describing historic celebrations of special interest to local communities. "The Goshen Address," with its poem, "The Brave Pioneers," recalls many homely incidents of country life in New England a half-century ago. The glowing tributes paid to the author by the local paper are told in the chapter, "The Hampshire County Bible," as the Hampshire Gazette was commonly termed. It is an excellent illustration of the style of a country newspaper of those times.

Mr. Hawkes has collected much material in this volume, mainly valuable as reminiscence of former times and customs. His firm determination to carry on under a handicap commonly regarded as completely obstructive to a successful life will cheer many who are similarly situated. The evidence is abundant that this spirit was recognized and acknowledged by many persons of prominence.

ALBERT F. GILMORE

Fiction Ore Dug in Virginia

Give Me Liberty: The Story of an Innocent Bystander, by John Erskine. New York: Stokes. $2.50.

JOHN ERSKINE'S happy faculty for stepping into almost any period of history and drawing from it the material for a light and entertaining tale is once again demonstrated in his newest novel, "Give Me Liberty." This time, Mr. Erskine contributes to the swelling tide of books dealing with the American Revolution, which is at present enjoying a renaissance in fiction comparable to that received by the Civil War during recent years.

Mr. Erskine has chosen his subject shrewdly, avoiding controversial issues or the trappings of melodrama, steering clear of campaigns, pitched battles, and intrigue; instead, he utilizes the decade and a half just prior to that momentous date when a certain shot was heard round the world. In the history of the province of Virginia, from 1759 to 1775, he has found the right setting for a story adapted to his talent, replete with the ingredients of pleasant romance, dry humor, a simple narrative, and sufficient accurate historical detail to augment the book's stature.

The action centers on the coming of age of David Farrill, a young gentleman of property who is early entrusted with the management of a large estate near Hanover, midway between Fredericksville and Williamsburg. Although too young to realize the full significance of the rumblings which are disturbing the serenity of his pastoral world, David nonetheless notices evidence of increasing dissension between those who remain loyal to the government in England and those who think it is time for Virginia to be permitted to walk alone. David finds the former faction none too well represented by his fiancée's grim father; for himself, he prefers the persuasive arguments of his friend, Patrick Henry, who loses no opportunity to expatiate on the merits of freedom and justice.

David's schooldays at Dr. Maury's famous academy in Fredericksville; his subsequent responsibilities in the care of the family estate; his intermittent journeys to Williamsburg, and the vicissitudes attendant upon his courtship of Daffney More, provide ample material for the surface narrative. It ends abruptly when David finally yields to persuasion and goes off to join the local militia in Richmond early in 1775, blithely confident that he will be home again in a day or so.

David is, of course, the "innocent bystander" of the book's subtitle; but the man whose words gave the book the actual title emerges as a far more vivid figure. In this respect, the introduction of Patrick Henry as one of the main characters proves a fortunate device, affording a measure of warmth and depth which might otherwise have been lacking.

M. W. S.

Mark Twain Self-Portrayed

Mark Twain in Eruption, by Mark Twain. Edited with an introduction by Bernard DeVoto. New York: Harpers. $3.75.

AT THE BEGINNING of a very interesting introduction, Mr. DeVoto accounts for the source and appearance of his book as follows: "When Albert Bigelow Paine published his two-volume edition of Mark Twain's 'Autobiography' in 1924, he used something less than half of the typescript in which everything that Mark wanted in his memoirs had been brought together. This book uses about half of the remainder. It has been selected, rearranged, and to some extent edited."

There are two Mark Twains.

One is the early Mark Twain who, nostalgically remembering his boyhood in a small, slightly slattern town on the Mississippi River, wrote "Huck Finn" and the passages in "Life on the Mississippi," which reveal his great gift for description.

That Mark Twain is little in evidence here. Only once or twice in the book does Mark Twain touch the reminiscent mood out of which was born his best work. In his description of the first minstrel show he ever saw, in the early 'forties, his mention of such old favorite performers as Billy Rice and David Wambold, of such favorite songs as "Buffalo Gals," "Camptown Races," and "Old Dan Tucker," makes music in our ears.

The other, later, Mark Twain is the man who, after the series of disasters of the 'nineties, wrote, out of the mood engendered by this toppling of his world, "What Is Man?" "The Mysterious Stranger," and the "Autobiography."

This book is the second Mark Twain erupting against something he feels is wrong but can't quite identify. Some of the time he is wrong, some of the time he is vindictive, much of the time he is confused; but perhaps his symbolical value is no less because he failed to see his way surely.

Here, in the first decade of the twentieth century, a man fights his way over difficulties to triumph, to emerge as full of doubt and dread and foreboding as Henry Adams.

In this book Mark sits in judgment on himself and his America, criticizing the plutocracy for its subversion of democracy, taking Andrew Carnegie to pieces to see what made the little Scotsman donate libraries. He praises Kipling as a writer. Curiously enough, he has only praise for Kipling's protest against the liberalizing new policy of the British Government in South Africa.

This is a salutary book; and, for all its eruptivity, a sane and honest one.

Mr. Hackett Chose Denmark

I Chose Denmark, by Francis Hackett. New York: Doubleday Doran. $2.50.

DENMARK has found an urbane and eloquent admirer in Francis Hackett, known to a wide audience by his colorful biographies of those sixteenth-century sovereigns, Henry VIII and Francis I, and familiar to a smaller circle as a brilliant essayist and former contributor to The New Republic.

There has been a significant alteration in the tense of the verb in Mr. Hackett's title since the German occupation of Denmark last April. With his Danish-born wife, Signe Toksvig, Mr. Hackett had decided that Denmark was the most civilized and pleasant place in the world to live. Circumstances had brought them to America when the Germans swept over the old northern kingdom. So "Choose" was dropped for "Chose" in the title.

* * *

After reading this book, one has a clear feeling of what Denmark was before the German invasion: a progressive, peaceloving, highly civilized little state where poverty and crime were at a minimum and man had made the most of his opportunities. Mr. Hackett is an Irishman and he could appreciate in Denmark the absence of the corroding sense of ancient wrong which has distorted some aspects of Irish national culture, even if it has furnished material for poets and writers and playwrights.

Believing that civilization should be based on the pursuit of happiness and that the conception of sacrifice merely for the sake of sacrifice is mistaken, Mr. Hackett found congenial soil in Denmark. He tells the story of the country not as a historian, not as an economist or sociologist, but rather in the form of the rambling impressions of a stranger who found life there good. But the reader who wants a list of Denmark's excellences in a nutshell will be well advised to turn to pages 133 and 134 of Mr. Hackett's work, where he may learn that:

> Denmark has no illiteracy.
> Denmark seeks no profit out of Greenland.
> Denmark publishes 15 times as many books, proportionately, as the United States of America.
> Denmark has almost no murders and no capital punishment.
> Denmark has won more Nobel prizes in science, proportionately, than any other nation.
> Denmark makes butter into a lyric.
> Denmark specializes in strawberries.
> Denmark cares for its old.

These are only a few excerpts from a long list of Danish achievements, big and small, grave and gay. Now this fine little edifice of a co-operative society where both the material and the cultural needs of its citizens were so well cared for has been smashed by outside force. Mr. Hackett has no lack of burning words to stigmatize the injustice which has been inflicted upon the country which he loved.

* * *

The book ends on a tragic and dramatic note: a meeting in America with the captain of a Danish ship who was cut off from his own country. On being asked what he expected of the future, the captain replied: "It's very difficult for me to say. If lies, injustice, and violence are to conquer, what is left then to live for or to make plans for? On what foundation can you build?"

One could understand the captain's bewilderment. But what Denmark and its Scandinavian neighbors, Norway and Sweden, stood for in social justice, in co-operative achievement, in intellectual and artistic and scientific advance, has not been permanently lost. It is a permanent refutation of the false philosophy of prosperity through violence. It remains a goal toward which humanity must resume its march after the present wave of fury and unreason has spent itself.

W. H. C.

The Book Window

Letters of Joseph Conrad, edited by John A. Gee and Paul J. Strum (Yale University Press, $2.75), translates a packet of communications which the author of "Almayer's Folly" indited in French to his aunt, Marguerite Poradowska, in the early '90's, along with a smaller lot bearing later and scattering dates. The book reveals Conrad's early struggle to become a novelist and his good-natured, unwavering confidence in his powers.

Freedom, American Style, by Alan F. Griffin (Holt, $1), sketches the progress of freedom, of both the individual and the group, from ancient Egyptian times to modern days in the Hemispheres. The author stands on the thesis that everybody must think problems of war and peace through for himself, and he holds that democracy, under such procedure, can survive and triumph.

Who's Who in Latin America, by Percy Alvin Martin (Stanford University Press, $5.50). Second edition, revised and enlarged, of a much-needed volume that fits into the current trend toward better understanding among the Americas.

The Second Empire, by Octave Aubry, translated by Arthur Livingston (Lippincott, $5), pictures France, and particularly Paris, politically and socially under Napoleon III and Empress Eugénie. An episode recounted in detail is that of Maximilian in Mexico. French writers of the period are critically tagged, the first Sedan is re-enacted, a denationalized Europe is predicted.

Beyond German Victory, by Helen Hill and Herbert Agar (Reynal & Hitchcock, $1), states the economic and strategic problem facing America in relation to the European war. It argues for democratic resistance to Nazi advance and urges preparation for a military and naval push by the United States.

Gray's Elegy, with woodcuts by J. Lankes (Harpers, $3). For 14 years Mr. Lankes has been intermittently at work on these 30 pictures for a famous poem. With an introduction by Robert P. Tristram Coffin.

New England Days, by Herbert Waters (Stephen Daye Press. $1). An engagement book, embellished by Mr. Waters' wood engravings of New England subjects.

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Mr. Wells and the Novel—A London Letter

Babes in the Darkling Wood: A Novel of Ideas, by H. G. Wells. London: Secker & Warburg. 9s. 6d. New York: Alliance Book Corp. $2.75.
More Than I Should, by Faith Compton Mackenzie. London: Collins. 12s. 6d.
Time's Harvest, by Dorothy Charques. London: Hamish Hamilton. 9s.

LONDON

FOR "Babes in the Darkling Wood" Mr. H. G. Wells provides a preface in which he explains to the reviewer precisely the line he ought to take in commenting on the book. Some preliminary observations on George Moore, Rudyard Kipling, and Socrates lead Mr. Wells to the double assertion that "Babes in the Darkling Wood" is a discussion novel, and that discussion novels are a very fine branch of literary art.

At any rate, as he readily confesses, they are the sort of novel that he has always wanted to write. He first experimented, he says, with this kind of book in "Ann Veronica," did it very much better in "Mr. Britling Sees It Through," and perhaps best of all in "Joan and Peter." We need quarrel with none of this. We may admit that discussion fiction is a legitimate and honorable department of letters.

* * *

We may go further, and sympathetically follow Mr. Wells in his explanation of how the wheels go round inside his novel. "Because of the very great burthen of fresh philosophical matter that this novel has to carry," he has chosen as his chief characters people who would naturally "be closest up to that matter." Thus his hero and heroine are respectively an Oxford and a Cambridge student. They are very much under the influence of an aggressive psychotherapeutist who is at odds with the academic tradition of Cambridge. Gemini, the hero, goes to Poland, and breaks down under the horrors he encounters there, which enables Mr. Wells to "bring the methods of a leading psychoanalyst and modern phychosynthesis into the story." Mr. Wells gets these people talking, and expands, expounds, and examines their arguments at enormous length.

So far, so good. "Babes in the Darkling Wood" is a novel of ideas, and Mr. Wells is entitled to what machinery he finds necessary for getting his ideas to flow. The real crux is, what are those ideas worth?

* * *

There indeed one strikes a difficulty. It is true that Gemini and Stella have a high opinion of their own intelligence. "We two are individuals of outstanding intelligence. . . . That's generally admitted by our friends and relations," says Stella frankly. "We *are* bright. . . . Need we hesitate to say as much to one another?" Certainly not. Except, perhaps, that people of outstanding intelligence do not usually require to announce the fact quite so explicitly. There are, after all, other ways of making the matter clear. If Bernard Shaw, for example, were to assure Mrs. Bernard Shaw that he was a man of outstanding wit, the remark might be considered an excess of anxiety to establish the obvious. But with Gemini and Stella the case is rather different. They are the principal exponents of that "great burthen of fresh philosophical matter" which Mr. Wells finds so difficult to carry. And in their hands, though the burthen may be readily believed, the freshness is not particularly apparent.

They are depressed by the state of the world. This is due to the folly of their elders, who have taught them nothing worth knowing. They are young, and therefore the imminence of war weighs more heavily on them than on anyone else. Religion is "exploded old rubbish. That much we've found out." What is needed is "a biological assertion of human brotherhood." And so on and so forth.

But why go on retailing these stale, old-fashioned substitutes for thought? We have heard them before, so many times before, over and over again. We heard them all through the last war. We went on hearing them all through the last peace. Is it really possible that a man of Mr. Wells' quickness of thought can seriously accept these threadbare garments, worn by so many generations of the intellectual proletariat, as clothes of the newest philosophic cut? I prefer, as one of Mr. Wells' admirers, to regard the matter as a subtle joke. Mr. Wells has never liked either Oxford or Cambridge. I cling firmly and desperately to the conviction that he has deliberately used Gemini and Stella to discredit those ancient seats of learning.

* * *

One requires no such gymnastic explanation to enjoy "More Than I Should," the second volume of Mrs. Compton Mackenzie's reminiscences. It is a delightful and a charming book, it is full of stories of interesting and famous people, and its setting is among some of the most delectable places in Europe. When her husband was 2 years old, his mother asked him to pick something up. "Monty," he replied regretfully, "has so much to do." Mr. Mackenzie has had "so much to do" ever since. He writes novels, memoirs, histories, short stories. He establishes a newspaper about gramophones. He organizes gramophone conferences. He talks on the radio. He propagates Scottish Nationalism, and even laughs at Scottish Nationalists. He buys up libraries, and also islands. He darts from Capri to Herm, and from Herm to Barra. Everywhere, sooner or later, Mrs. Mackenzie follows him, bringing with her a great trail of her own activities, so that the two of them together are perhaps more furiously and happily active than any other married couple in the British Empire. Certainly their happiness is conveyed to the reader in this excellent autobiography.

"Time's Harvest" is a historical novel of the early part of the last century. Joseph Hill, bullied at home, finds peace and kindness at Desbury Farm, with Farmer Buckle, with whose daughter he falls in love. He joins the army, is secretly married, and is invalided home, and the novel is the story of their lives together. But it is also a carefully composed and cleverly presented picture of the changing tides of thought and fashion and philosophy which controlled the development of Britain a hundred years ago.

HAROLD HOBSON

Pictorial Survey of the West

California and the West, by Charis Wilson Weston and Edward Weston. New York: Duell, Sloan, & Pearce. $3.75.

A BOOK for photographers, and a book for adventurous campers, is this report of work done on a Guggenheim scholarship. Edward Weston, long in the forefront of Pacific Coast camera workers, supplies 96 photographs that over and over stop the person who would glance hurriedly through these pages. His wife provides a gay text that is one of the reading pleasures of the year. She achieves that too rare blend of entertainment and information.

Here is a pictorial survey of the West that no tenderfoot may hope to see at first hand: Death Valley, Mojave, and Colorado Deserts, lakes and uplands in the High Sierra, ranch and plain in New Mexico and Arizona, Yosemite, the Redwood Empire, Oregon. Mr. Weston finds towering yuccas growing beside vast rounded rock formations; Joshua trees with rampant branches that connote mythological monsters; erosion areas that stretch distantly away like maps of the moon; the valhalla of the Panamints, with their cloud banks that arch the horizon; vegetable plantings that represent farming on the grand scale; carpets of flowers in the wildwood; expansive reaches of texture on the bank of ancient junipers; gleaming cottonwoods along the water courses; the swirling, long curve of the Pacific surf; the cloudland worlds that hover over mountain ranges; the absorbing pattern of hillside vineyard plantings; the jumbled buildings of mining towns; the transformed world left by a snowstorm. Always the prints sparkle in the full scale of black and white, with those melting gradations of gray between that are characteristic of all Mr. Weston's photographs.

Mrs. Weston has fun when she tells of the hardships that went with these stirring pictures. No matter how trying those hot nights on the desert, and those days of exploration in windy uplands where there were no trails, she recalls them with a laugh. If she can write a dull paragraph she doesn't rest until she has recast it sparklingly.

Often camp had to be made in the open, with sleeping bags offering what little added protection they could to a tent made for two that was sometimes used simultaneously by six. Mr. Weston saw a picture every few yards at times, so that on one occasion they were five hours covering a distance of five miles in their automobile. Usually Mrs. Weston could stand by helpfully; or, if not feeling cheerful, could exile herself to the back seat of the car and take a nap.

E. C. S.

"Drift Stump, Crescent Beach," Reproduced From "California and the West"

Rockefeller's Story Told by Mr. Nevins

John D. Rockefeller: The Heroic Age of American Enterprise, by Allan Nevins. New York: Scribners. $7.50.

STORY SKILL, patience and feeling for American source material went into this 1,400-page biography of John Davison Rockefeller which is also an encyclopedia of his times.

Declaring himself to be "more intent upon understanding than upon defending or indicting," the biographer undertakes "to illuminate without fear or favor all aspects of the work of a remarkable innovator who left a deep imprint upon both the industry and the philanthropy of his nation." The whole book accords with this Olympian premise; for, in the Nevins' view, no industrial leader of his time showed more boldness and vision than John D. Rockefeller. He poses him against a background of world-wide economic forces "born of industrial conditions and in large part as natural as the upheaval of the tides."

* * *

The manner of disposing of the controversies that have raged around this "prophet of the age of trusts" may be seen in Mr. Nevins' contention that the Rockefeller aptitude for power was fostered by the aspect of "human tragedies involved in the rapid mortality of small manufacturers and small traders," and that he attracted obloquy by very reason of his being so far ahead of his contemporaries.

"As energetic young Frenchmen in Froissart's day turned to war, as energetic young Englishmen in Elizabethan days turned to exploration, as energetic young Americans in 1800 turned to pioneering, so the young Americans of Rockefeller's day turned to business," is the tone of the approach. "It was their key to distinction, power, and the joys of self-expression."

The story opens in a New York hamlet in the America of Van Buren's Administration to the rumble of the exodus to new settlements in the West. Here is a Currier and Ives scrutiny of Eliza, strict Baptist mother, whose steady persistence and careful ways were reflected strongly in the strange reticence of this son of a showman father.

William Avery Rockefeller liked a spanking team and fancy vests and was forever mysteriously off on his peddler's journeys, yet he gave his sons a comfortable boyhood and did his own turn at their training. "I trade with the boys and skin 'em, and I just beat 'em every time I can; I want to make 'em sharp," he is quoted.

* * *

So does the boy John find his way; and the world of stagecoaches, railroad beginnings, Indians, wilderness clearing, Harrison and Tyler campaign moves on apace to gold discovery in California, iron and glass-making in Pittsburgh, pork-packing in Cincinnati, flour mills in Buffalo, factories rising everywhere in the advance of the machine age.

With 1853, the family was westbound on the Erie for Cleveland, where the railroad whistle was still a new sound. Thirteen-year-old John already was schooled in responsibility and knew more money lay in lending $50 for six months than hoeing potatoes by the week. His sister was saying of this growing up that "when it's raining porridge, you'll find John's dish right side up." By 19 he had been in business for himself, at 25 he was ranking contender in the oil-refining field, and at 35 he was better than in the industrial stride. All the way along he carried the sense of obligation that began with church-giving of $2.77 out of his first puny job at 16 and would grow by system into the dramatically huge gifts of his later record that would add the General Education Board and the Rockefeller Institute to the legend of the Octopus.

* * *

The strong focusing of the fabulous story comes of the biographer's large talent for organizing material, supplying historical perspective, and pointing all up in luminous narrative. It is well larded with an album of photographs; and inseparable from the Rockefeller portrait is that of Laura Celestia Spelman. She married this man of ceaseless enterprise, ceaseless vigilance, ceaseless economy, played duets with him, and benefits the fable with a shining goodness.

W. D.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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"Just to Pass the Time Away"

MR. WALTERS is a linen manufacturer. Due to the events of the last several months he has not been able to learn whether his factory in Belgium still is, or isn't. It has resulted in his having a lot of time on his hands. Several years ago he got the owner of a New York hotel to let him use an old, disused storeroom on the second floor of the hotel, in which to begin to build a model electric railway system. Not merely for his own amusement but because, during his residence at the hotel, he had noticed there were a lot of men around, "on the road" for commercial firms, who had nothing to do in their spare evening hours but go to saloons or pool rooms. He thought that a liking for playing with trains is part of nearly every man's make-up, and that if a model railway was set up in the hotel, it would provide a sort of club-room interest for the travelers.

That wasn't the half of it. Mr. Walters says that people, hearing about the railway, have come from all over the country to see it. "I hear you have some trackage and cars around here. Mind my seeing them?" visitors say. Mr. Walters doesn't mind at all. In fact he is delighted.

It isn't that he went out and bought train sets, and trackage and then just hitched them up to a power house. To begin with, the storage room was not suited at all to the scope of the railway. He had to knock a couple of walls out and do some other adaptations. The only thing he couldn't work out of the room was a steel supporting pillar. So he made that the point of location for his power house and it looks as if it had been put there for the purpose.

He came honestly by his liking for such a vast piece of fabrication. He came of a Saxony family in which all the children were taught to make things with their hands. Mr. Walters says he was the only one who kept on, after he was grown up.

He says the thing to remember, if you're going to build a railway system, is to make the whole thing to scale. You can buy beautiful trains, which are made to 17-64ths of an inch scale, but the odd part of it is that when people make things to augment the layouts they say, "Oh it's easier to make 'em to a scale of ¼ inch," and then they wonder why the whole thing looks out of proportion.

* * *

For materials Mr. Walters has taken what came to hand. In that way it kept the cost down to almost nothing, and provided nice problems in ingenuity too. For instance, he has taken old, outmoded doors once used in the hotel, and chopped them up for wood supplies; broken stones out of fireplaces, pieces of old ice boxes. A few of his cars are made out of castings but most of them are made out of wood—cherry and apple crates, and covered over with plyboard. He used a dressmaker's wheel to mark on the wrong side, and the indentations come through on the right side looking like the riveting on a sleeper of the Twentieth Century Limited! One of his locomotives is made of pieces of old brass bedsteads, pieces of water pipe, and sections of clothes hangers and curtain rods. He took the caps off talcum powder cans. The smoke stack of a locomotive he made out of a binding post from an old army radio set, filed down. There are about 1,200 feet of trackage and one stretch even goes out of doors because, outside the storage room, there was an air shaft for the hotel's former dining room which was strong enough to carry a train of cars, having supported great weights of snow, old boxes and what not, for years. The cars come off this stretch through a tunnel in a mountain, and if he has a wreck on the air-shaft part, Mr. Walters says all he has to do is move the mountain and fix it. "It's easy to move a mountain, when you're working to scale," he says. The sand for banking along the tracks he got from the hotel fire pails and for guidance in modelling the cars, he was fortunate enough to have the New York Central loan him some of its own blueprints.

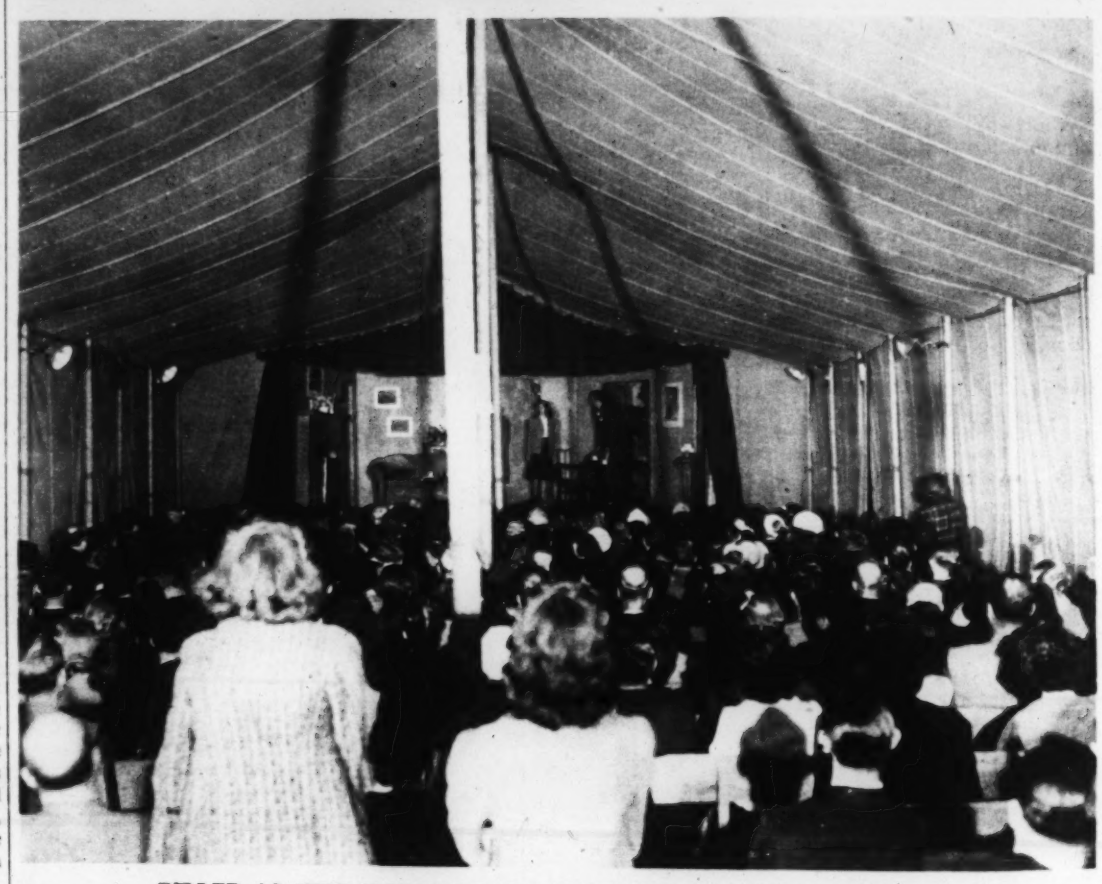
He used to offer transient hotel guests a chance to work on the system if they wanted to. A few tried it but they didn't stick to it very long. He thought they would like to make trees but they couldn't seem to make very good trees.

The thing Mr. Walters likes about his system is that it's a hobby which is closely related to constructiveness. It is building, not destroying. And it makes friends.

J. M.

Fewer Apricots

As against the largest apricot crop on record by which 312,000 tons were produced in 1939, the California Co-operative Crop Reporting Service reports that the smallest crop for the past 19 years will be grown this year. The estimate, compiled jointly by State and Federal Departments of Agriculture, stands at 102,000 tons. Last year out of the bumper crop, 304,000 tons were harvested and 8,000 tons left unharvested.



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Theater on Wheels

"HOW ABOUT STARTING our own theater?" asked J. P. Cahn. "Of course, it's impossible, because it costs too much, but it's sure a good idea."

It was 4 o'clock in the morning. The two young men, Mr. Cahn and Gene Callnon, had plenty of vague ideas about "how to be a success in the theatrical business," but were unable to crystallize them. Both had worked hard and successfully in dramatics while at Stanford University, and had done fairly well after graduation. Yet, neither was satisfied. They were at Mr. Cahn's house in Stockton, and were talking over the problem. Suddenly, The Great Idea was born: a traveling theater. Who proposed it is not known—it just grew.

It was 4 a. m., but they rushed out into the street and began measuring sizes for a truck, a trailer, a tent—everything they could think of at the time. They paced up and down, shouting measurements to each other, shortening the neighbors' hours of repose. Thus was born the plan of the Roadrunners, a complete traveling theater.

Bundled in a truck which pulls a big trailer, plus a car towing a small trailer, the Roadrunners travel from town to town, presenting plays as they go.

"We wanted to learn the theatrical business," Mr. Cahn says, "and we haven't missed a trick. Everything that possibly could happen has hit us right between the eyes. But we're still going, and we love it."

What's more, the venture has turned out to be a financial success. Roadrunners' first season didn't quite break even; the second showed a balanced profit-and-loss ledger; and the third, just completed, made money for the troupe.

In Carson City, the troupe had the worst night of its career. Eighteen persons were in the audience. In Modesto rain started during the performance. The tent proved watertight—except directly over the stage, but the players managed to carry on.

* * *

The Roadrunners started their first tour at Palo Alto, home of Stanford University and alma mater of every member of the troupe. Their first transportation was provided by a truck and trailer, both second hand, and both discarded now in favor of better equipment. The first play in their repertory was "Yes, My Darling Daughter." The play went off well, and even a mishap to the collapsible benches was taken in good part by the spectators.

The company then made a successful appearance at Lake Tahoe and went on to complete a fortnight's trial spin, accompanied by two lots of newsreel photographers. Their pictures, widely shown, gave the Roadrunners valuable publicity. The photographers recommended efficient and economical improvements in the lighting equipment. The troupe was happiest when it could set up its tent on soft ground into which the stakes could be pounded easily.

* * *

At Stockton and Sacramento the company played to full houses for the first time. The repertory had been increased by adding "The Late Christopher Bean," "Blind Alley," and "Private Lives."

The stage when not in use is one side of the big trailer. The women of the troupe travel in this trailer, together with the settings and properties. The men travel in the truck, along with the theater's lighting equipment, which includes a generator which is turned on a few hours before the performance to charge the storage batteries that are used during the play. A combination gas stove and heater provide hot water for the shower and wash basin, also in the truck. The folding benches, seating 250, are carried in the rear of the truck. The tent, 80 feet by 28, is carried in a small trailer which is towed by Mr. Cahn's car. Three men can make ready for a show in four hours after arriving at the place chosen for a performance.

H. P.

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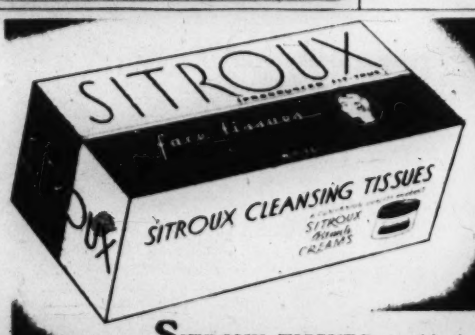

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. . County

(Continued from Page 7)

five nearest comparable officials under the new regime were paid fixed salaries. Their total earnings were $16,000. At the same time clerks who had received $125 were raised to $185 per month; those getting $67 were boosted to $100.

The introduction of a budget and central purchasing system, and the installation of modern office machinery brought further dividends. Reappraisals and reassessments with adequate data such as geographically arranged tax lists and pictorial tax maps uncovered hidden sources of revenue. The drift of Richmond citizens into the county, accelerated by an improved government, brought an increased population of 7,000 since 1930 and an $8,000,000 increase in the assessed value of property in a corresponding period.

Establishment of a "Christmas-Club" plan for taxes enabled taxpayers to spread their payments over a 10-month period and incidentally reduced tax delinquency more than 8 per cent. Further saving resulted from the substitution of a letter system for personal collection of taxes. By these and other methods Henrico County has achieved remarkable success in its first five years of new management.

* * *

In 1935 the new supervisors had to run for re-election. Should they run in the Democratic primary minus their Republican followers and in this weakened condition pit their strength against the power of the machine? Or should they run in the fall as independents? They chose the latter course. Party members with Democratic ancestry were thereby thrown into a dilemma, to vote or not vote—that was their question. The Richmond News-Leader and Times-Dispatch in front-page editorials urged them to forsake party regularity and stay away from the polls. A sparse vote was the result. But in the regular election the advocates of the manager plan turned out en masse and the independents were elected in this heretofore Democratic stronghold.

In 1936 Richmond reached out and tried to annex part of the county. A fight ensued and the issue was postponed. In 1937 a desperate effort to defeat the manager plan and end this "iniquitous new government" was thwarted by an active campaign with the slogan, "43 per cent more services at 3 per cent less cost."

The new government was retained by a slightly increased majority over previous encounters.

* * *

Looking backward over the past five years, Commander-in-Chief Day says, "It's been like an army job. You shoot awhile and then you dig. Along comes another attack and you shoulder your gun again." Such an explanation is true, but it is oversimplification of a major revolution in America's most misruled political unit—the county."

Some attention has been given in recent years to the "shame of the cities." Still more has been given to conditions in the national government. Meanwhile the county has remained in the twilight zone so far as reform is concerned.

President Roosevelt summarized it admirably not long ago when he remarked that "County government is no more fit for its purpose today than an ox-cart would be fit for the task of supplying modern transportation between New York and Chicago."

Henrico County has spanned that chasm between the ox-cart and streamlined ages. Many of the 3,000 counties in the United States could profit from its recent revolution.

Forest Preserve

The Brazilian Government has made a forest preserve and botanical station of a large area in the Itatyaia region. This is the central mountain group which includes the highest peak in Brazil, Itatyalussu, first scaled in 1911.

Courtesy Seagrave Corporation, Columbus, Ohio

BUFFS ON THE JOB

The Longed-For Chance to Climb Ladders and Lug Hose—When the Professionals Need Extra Help

. . Fire Fans

(Continued from Page 4)

name from Fire Box 52, from which was pulled in the first alarm for what turned out to be the great Boston fire of 1872. Membership is limited to 52 members who meet formally once each month at a leading hotel. This club is 28 years old, and has been regularly incorporated for the past 23 years. Every member has a regulation fire department badge. The club has contact with a private watchman service that has an alarm-tapper in its office, and members are notified by telephone of every fire serious enough to rate two alarms or more.

* * *

In some parts of the United States there are fire fans who maintain their own private fire departments, such as the one operated by Francis E. Ingals of Guilford, Conn. Mr. Ingals became interested in the hobby in 1923, at a time when Guilford maintained only an ancient, out-moded, hand-drawn engine. He fitted up a light truck with a pump and other fire-fighting equipment, and built a shed on his property to house it. He soon became an ardent fan and began the construction of another engine. Today he owns a fleet of five modern fire trucks and a chief's car. Two or three he has built himself, the others he bought ready-made. Mr. Ingals is chief of his own department, and his engines are frequently called upon to help fight fires in other communities as well as in Guilford, which now maintains a separate, municipally owned fire department.

* * *

Out in San Diego, Calif., John Smillie, a metal worker, spends his spare time designing and building fire engines, which he sells at cost to villages not able to afford more expensive equipment. In his backyard shop, Smillie turns out engines made from discarded automobile parts which are handsome and efficient. A standard truck chassis is bought for each new engine, but nearly everything else is improvised. Old brake drums, fitted with made-over electric motors, become, under Smillie's skillful hands, the sirens without which no fire engine can be complete. Odd pieces of brass and other metal are converted into hose couplings, nozzles, fire extinguishers, pumps, and gauges.

The dyed-in-the-wool fire fan will always help battle the fires of other communities as energetically as though the threatened property were his own. It is an axiom among the fans that a true buff carries his hobby with him wherever he goes.

. . Women Build a Symphony

(Continued from Page 5)

formerly with the Illinois Symphony Orchestra; Helen Kotas, first horn, was among those chosen by Leopold Stokowski for the All-American Youth Orchestra; Caroline Solfronk, flutist, has been soloist with a number of instrumental groups; Genevieve Kaleth, first trumpet, is soloist annually in the Grant Park concert series; Stella Roberts, violinist, is a composer; Miss Poenisch, clarinetist, is conductor of a woman's band; and Margaret Sweeney, harpist, might have led the life of a socialite, but instead has made herself a reputation on the radio as a professional.

Mentioning these women, Mr. Solomon expresses his regret that he cannot go right on down the list of 65. "I dislike to single out a few members for special mention," he said. "But at least here are a few who are typical."

* * *

The career of Miss Poenisch is a fair sample of that of a woman orchestra musician. As a child in Kansas her family had her take cornet lessons so they could play as a family orchestra. Mother played the piano, brother the violin, and father the trumpet. So Lillian had to play the cornet; that was all there was to it.

Mother was ambitious and took her children to Chicago for musical engagements. They played small theaters about the city, and finally Lillian got into a Lyceum circuit. She kept at that a good while, but finally quit because she found she wasn't progressing musically. She came back to Chicago and joined a girl orchestra. Later George Dasch engaged her as first clarinet in his Little Symphony. She went on tour with him and for two and a half years was on the air with this orchestra over radio station WLS. So the season of radio broadcasts now opening will be no new experience for her, or for a number of other members of the orchestra.

But it will be the first time the Chicago Woman's Symphony is heard across the nation, and that is a big step for all of them. Up to now, they have been happy to get along on pay considerably below that of the well-known symphony orchestras—terms arranged, by the way, with the consent of their union, which wanted to encourage this enterprise. Now, with the sponsorship of a commercial company, they are to receive adequate remuneration; but, equally as important, they hope, to receive recognition as a first-rate orchestra—not just as women players.

No one is rejoicing more over their appearance on the air than the board that manages the orchestra. This is a group of interested citizens that makes itself financially responsible for the group. Mrs. Shakman, president, personally carried on negotiations to make possible the radio appearance of the orchestra, and thereby earned the gratitude of the women musicians.

* * *

And what will be the next step? Miss Poenisch, looking back over 15 years of struggle, says, "A dignified season of 10 to 15 weeks of concerts—that's what we hope for. That would mean regular work for the members. At present, the women have to carry on other careers and manage to find time for rehearsals and concerts in their spare hours. Difficulties of this sort don't bother us; we have grown used to handicaps, but we hope, for the sake of getting full recognition for women musicians, that we will be able to take our place in the family of leading symphony orchestras." The next step, then, will be for the orchestras to open their ranks to women on their merits as musicians.

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But already a very significant change is taking place. Some say that the so-called depression has been a factor, others that the new trend is simply a natural reaction.

All over America thinking people are beginning to weary of the terrific rush . . . the incessant high speed . . . the endless round of bright lights, the unsatisfied quest for diversion. Too many movies, too much bridge . . . too much running around . . . what, they ask, can be more boresome than that?

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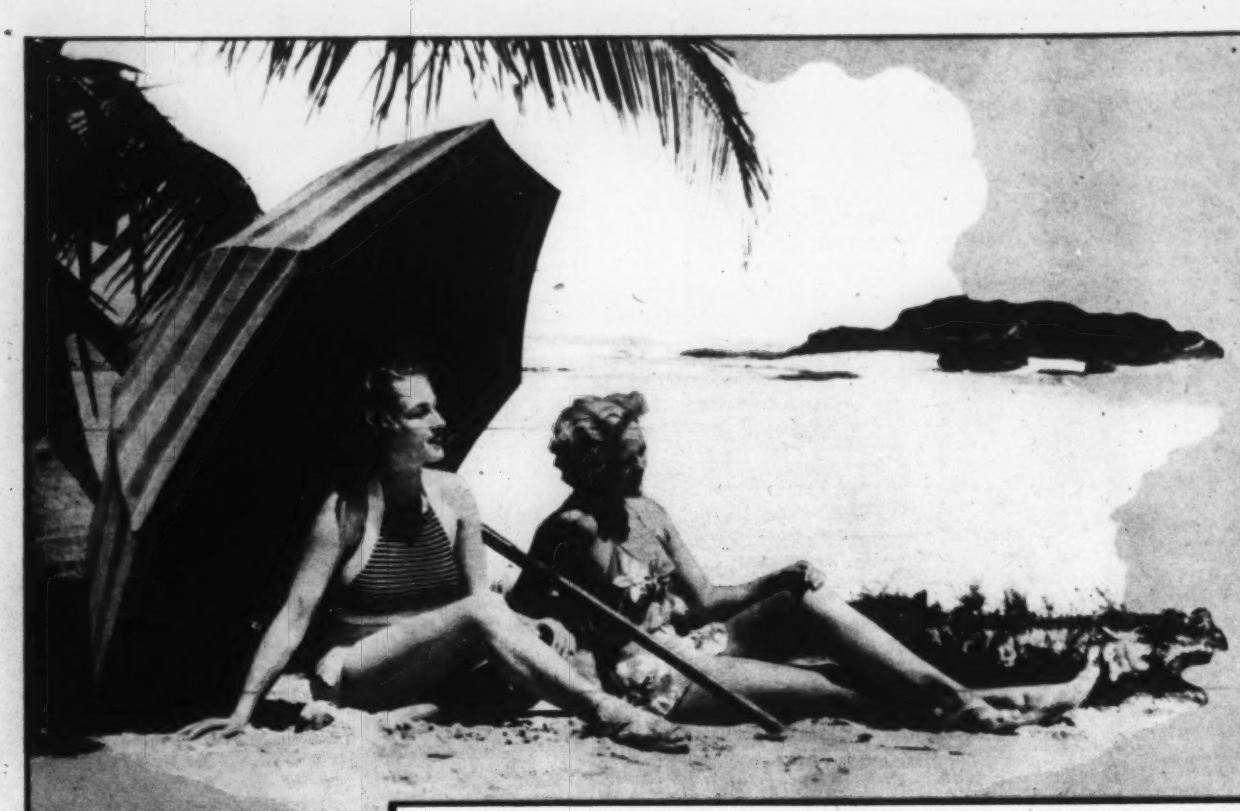

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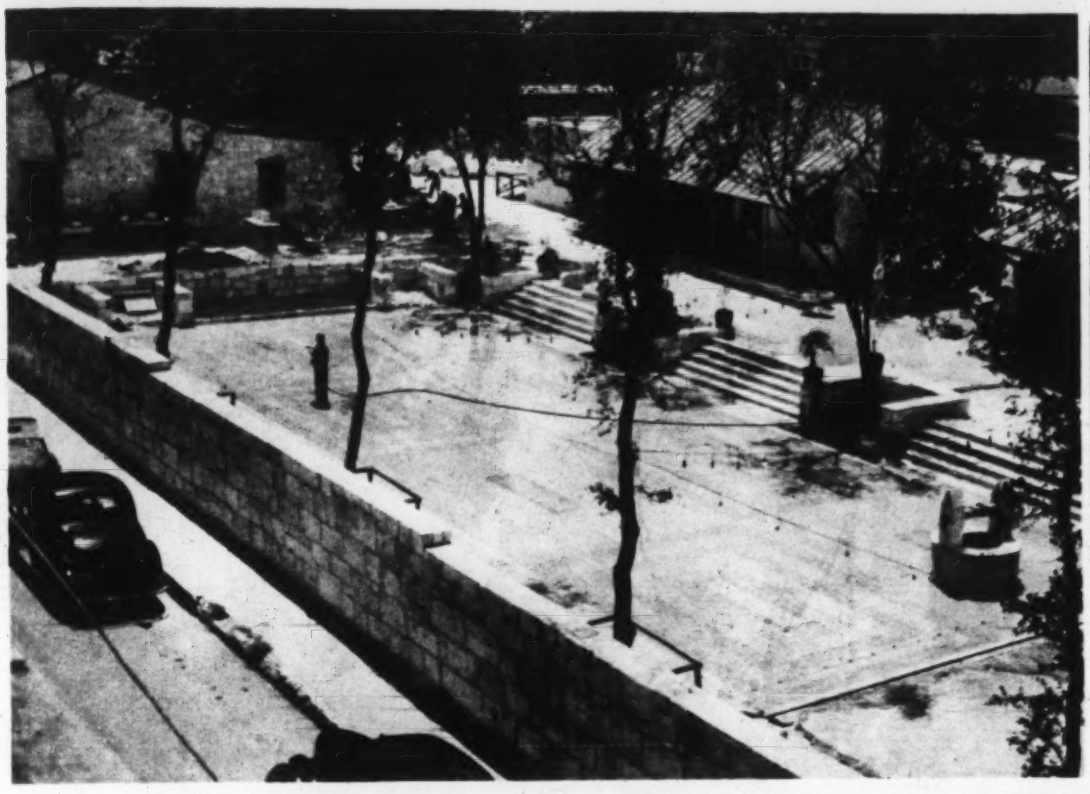

Commemoration to Texas Pioneers

LA VILLITA—meaning "The Little Town"—founded as a suburb of the Alamo soon after establishment of that historic mission-fortress and surrounding Spanish settlement over 200 years ago, has been rebuilt and opened as a community center with Latin-American emphasis.

Described as a project "of and by American youth," La Villita's restoration has been dedicated "to human betterment and peace in the Western Hemisphere." It is called the preservation of an historic memorial and an exposition of Texan architecture, as well as a community center; a permanent home for those things and that way of life known to Texas' pioneers and her evanescent past.

Emphasizing that La Villita is more than a monument to the past, is the project's revival of native Latin-American arts and handcrafts and provision for a library and museum as cultural links between Anglo-Americans and Latins of the United States and the other Americas. Approximately a third of San Antonio's present population is of Mexican descent.

The $100,000 Villita restoration is a National Youth Administration project sponsored by the city administration of Mayor Maury Maverick. Six buildings, some of them nearly two centuries old, have been restored; a seventh has been reproduced, and some new construction is in keeping with the other structures.

Prior to its acquisition by the city last year, the Villita area now restored consisted of a short block, near down-town San Antonio, on which stood the cluster of old adobe, caliche and stone houses, two outmoded brick business buildings, and numerous wooden shanties, some in tumbled debris. Amid those squalid surroundings resided more than 100 persons, who were tactfully moved to new quarters before NYA workers began carting away 162 loads of junk and rubbish. The Villita restoration, then, amounted to a slum clearance, too.

The two Victorian business buildings were razed and then rehabilitation of the structures marked for preservation was started. La Villita had survived under six flags that have flown over Texas and a study of the old houses disclosed an architectural evolution which the restoration has sought to preserve. About the middle of the 19th century German and other European immigrants began to people La Vilita, replacing its formerly dominant Spanish and Mexican population, and the later houses reflected their influences, subject to local requirements and materials. For instance, the early settlers needed, for protection, four strong walls and a good roof. It was discovered that wooden posts were required to reinforce adobe block construction, since adobe itself lacked tensile strength. All in all, it appeared that La Villita's architecture grew out of varied cultures and circumstances and was never arbitrarily adopted.

THE NEW VILLAGE AND THE OLD

La Villita, One-Time Spanish Village in San Antonio, Texas, Looked Almost Like a Rubbish Heap When Restoration Work Turned It Into the Pleasant, Well-Planned Project Shown Above. Tall Buildings in the Background of the Lower Picture Show Its Proximity to the Downtown Business District

Since the city bought and traded for the dilapidated properties, the restoration cost has been borne largely by the NYA. The financing has been supplemented with a $15,000 Carnegie Foundation gift to help in erecting La Villita's Bolivar Museum-Library-Forum, so named for Simon Bolivar, Venezuelan liberator. Incidentally, the restored "little town" plaza bears the name of Benito Juarez, a former President of Mexico, while the name of its only interior street—Hidalgo—honors Miguel Hidalgo y Castillo, also a Mexican patriot.

La Villita's oldest restored building has been set aside as a meeting place for historical societies and similar groups. Several of the structures will be devoted to work in the arts and crafts being redeveloped by young people employed in the NYA program and subsequent display of the articles they produce. These include a textiles building and another for ceramics. The second floor of the library-museum will be used for recreational purposes. In the tile-floored plaza dances and other open-air gatherings are held. Food prepared in a kitchen on the grounds may be served at tables beneath an arbor. An eight-foot rock wall surrounds the block, which is being landscaped, with trees and flowers such as flourishd in old San Antonio.

In order to make La Villita a medium of employment after the NYA ceases its connection, the agency conducts arts and crafts classes in a borrowed building near by. Those who remain in the work may form a co-operative operating group.

Many historical events are associated with La Villita, among them birth of the Mexican revolution against Spain, in 1811. Still standing, across Villita Street from the present restoration, is the old Cos house, where in 1835 Gen. Martin de Perfecto Cos signed the surrender of San Antonio to Texans struggling for independence from Mexico. Later, La Villita was Gen. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna's base for the storming of the Alamo.

The Cos house, reconditioned, will be utilized for an information bureau. Also near by, an abandoned little church building of another era has become a puppet theater in connection with La Villita.

Hundreds of San Antonio boys and girls, some being of Mexican ancestry, have been employed in the restoration project, earning while they learned. Their work on the project itself has been constructive. Much material in the demolished buildings has been salvaged. Project workers made tiles used in the restoration. Possible opening of a new field of construction was seen in their development of a building block impervious to moisture and believed superior to the original adobe. It is made of caliche dust mixed with a small quantity of cement and lime. Conversion of scrap metal into lamps for La Villita represents some of the craft work directly beneficial to the restoration.

David R. Williams, architect, Texan, and assistant NYA administrator, helped to plan the Villita project, launched more than a year ago under the supervision of State Administrator J. C. Kellam and District Director Fenner Roth. O'Neill Ford, another Texan, was engaged as consulting architect. Blanding Sloan, artist-craftsman, who directed the historical aspect of "Cavalcade of Texas" at Dallas during the 1936 Centennial, was chosen to establish La Villita's craft-training center. George Biddle, artist of Croton-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., surveyed the project for art possibilities.

Such scraps of history as are available say that La Villita originally was established as a dwelling place for married Spanish soldiers sent here to garrison Mission San Antonio de Valero (later known as the Alamo) soon after that mission was founded in 1718. Some intrepid colonists and adventurers also made early homes there. Westward across the San Antonio River from La Villita was the Villa de San Fernando, settled in 1731 by Canary Islanders sent here by Spanish royalty to found the first civil municipality, which was one of the group of settlements eventually merged as San Antonio. The "better class" of people lived in San Fernando until the flood in 1819 drove them to seek homes on La Villita's higher ground.

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Over the Editor's Desk

INDIA has entered upon a new phase so far as its native troops are concerned, as a result of the war effort. G. Delap Stevenson, who has written much on British-Indian relations, and has lectured and given radio talks on the subject, explains this educational development, which is designed to be of permanent value. After their term of military service, it is expected, Indian soldiers will return to their native villages, carrying back with them means for civic improvement and social service. Increasing mechanization of the Army means that adaptable native soldiers are receiving increasingly advanced education.

Colin Mayers, a retired officer of the Royal Navy has had many years of experience in the British submarine service. Several of his inventions are used in submarines today. Some of the proposals outlined in this article are timely elaborations of ideas set forth in his book, "Submarines, Admirals and Navies." Although the book was written prior to the outbreak of hostilities it has gained special impact by the extent to which events have confimed the author's prophecies and warnings.

Douglas Nelson Rhodes offers a convincing report that many a youngster who wished to grow up to be a fire fighter finds ways of getting his wish in the way of a spare-time activity.

One of the pleasantest half-hours for radio listeners these evenings in the United States and Canada is that occupied by the Chicago Women's Symphony Orchestra. How this organization succeeded in establishing itself, because of the zeal of members who were willing to give many weeks to rehearsal, is told by Dorothea Kahn, of the staff of The Christian Science Monitor's Central News Bureau.

Richard Lee Strout, of the Monitor's Washington News Bureau, tells the genial tale of Senator George of Georgia, early riser, independent Democrat whose constituency supports him at every turn of events, whether the party leaders are pleased or not.

Leonard S. Kenworthy describes from first-hand observation what can be done to modernize county government in the United States.

Most people, we believe, will be astonished at the variety of services offered by the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, as described by Herbert B. Nichols, the Monitor's natural science editor.

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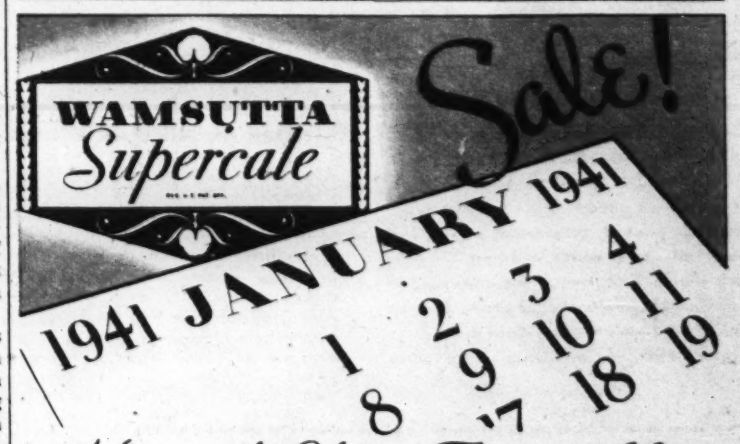

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